"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Sunday; moderate temperature; wind west.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,802. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHAH IS DETHRONED; YOUNG SON REIGNS

Persian Assembly Proclaims 12-Year-Old Ahmed Mirza—Azad ul Mulk Regent

POWERS SHELTER EX-RULER

Guarded in Russian Legation by Cossacks and British Sepoys—Sipahdar Minister of War.

TEHERAN, July 16.—Mohammed Ali, Shah of Persia, was to-day dethroned and the Crown Prince Sultan Ahmed Mirza was proclaimed Shah by the National Assembly, composed of the chief Mujtehids and the leaders of the Nationalist forces, in the presence of an immense crowd in Parliament Square.

Mohammed Ali has taken refuge in the Russian Summer Legation at Zerzende, where he is under the protection of detachments of Cossacks and Sepoys dispatched to Zerzende by the Russian and British diplomatic representatives. The new Shah is yet in his minority, and Azad ul Mulk, head of the reigning Kajar family, has been appointed Regent.

Sipahdar, one of the most active leaders of the Nationalist movement, has taken office as Minister of War and Governor of Teheran. Gen. Liakhoff, through whose negotiations with the Nationalists the surrender was effected, was this afternoon escorted by mounted Bakhtiari riflemen to the Parliament building and was greeted there with loud applause by the people. He was informed that he might remain temporarily in command of the Cossack brigade provided he strictly obeyed the orders of the War Minister. This arrangement was communicated to the British and Russian Legations.

With the exception of desultory firing by a handful of loyal Bakhtiaris in a lane near the British Legation, Teheran is quiet to-night. The townspeople are taking quite calmly the sudden change in rulers, while the Nationalists are resting, after four days of incessant fighting in the streets of a strange town.

Cannon Guard Deposed Shah.

Not only are Russian and British Legation guards stationed at the Russian Summer Legation, where the Shah has sought safety, but the Cossacks have placed guns around the building as a precaution against a possible attack by the Nationalists, who, however, declare that they have no intention of taking a step which might cause serious complications. They look upon the Shah's action in seeking the protection of a foreign legation as tantamount to voluntary abdication, in which case future difficulties might be avoided.

The Shah's decision to place himself under Russian protection was by no means a sudden one. He secured Russia's consent to receive him the day the Nationalists entered Teheran, but made no move until the troops guarding his palace at Baghshah, near Teheran, were forced to retreat to Sultanatabad.

After an all night attack by the Bakhtiaris, the Shah with the Queen and one of the Princes left the palace at Sultanatabad under an escort of 200 soldiers and drove hurriedly to the Russian Legation. Arrangements already had been made for his reception, and he was greeted by the Chargé d'Affaires and the staff of the legation and conducted to his new residence, over which the British and Russian flags floated.

The diplomatic representatives then proceeded into the city to negotiate with the Nationalists with regard to Gen. Liakhoff and the other Russian officers who were in command of the Persian Cossacks and who awaited the outcome of the conference at the barracks. It was agreed that these officers should retain their commands and place themselves under the orders of the Nationalist leaders.

Liakhoff Policing City.

Gen. Liakhoff was well received by Sipahdar, and on offering his services was instructed to police the town, open the gates and remove the barricades. He used the Cossacks, who are thoroughly acquainted with the city, for this purpose.

An exciting incident marked the arrival of Gen. Liakhoff at the Russian Bank to meet the Bakhtiari chief. As the gate opened to admit Gen. Liakhoff's carriage a man rushed through, and was immediately shot dead by one of the soldiers of the regiment holding the square.

Tremendous excitement followed and firing broke out in all directions. The Nationalist escort in the bank garden deployed in skirmishing order, and a fight seemed imminent. For a moment the witnesses of the affair thought that treachery was afoot. Fortunately Gen. Liakhoff was able to reassure his men and peace was restored. The Cossack General drove to the Parliament Building with the Bakhtiari Chief, escorted only by his late enemies.

Sipahdar, who is wounded, will be taken to the British Legation, where also by there is a large number of refugees, including several Russians. The provisional government displays the utmost confidence, and declares that the monarchy will remain, but that the new Shah will be bound to support and acknowledge the constitution.

No decision has been reached as to the disposition of the dethroned monarch, but it is probable that he will be sent out of the country under a Russian escort.

The new Shah is twelve years of age. He was declared heir apparent at the time his father ascended the throne. Arrangements had been made to send him to England to be educated.

The shops and private houses occupied by the Shah's soldiers have been plundered and the residence of the manager of the Indo-European Telegraph Company looted, but no other houses of foreigners were invaded.

Bahadur Jang, one of the chief reactionaries, is with the Shah at the Russian Legation.

Ex-Shah Fled with Wife.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Russian Foreign Office to-night received a dispatch from M. Sabelin, Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, which was filed at noon, saying that Shah Mohammed Ali had taken refuge at the Russian Summer Legation at Zerzende. His Majesty was accompanied by his wife and one of his sons and a small party of loyal adherents, and his action was in accordance with a detailed arrangement previously worked out by the Russian and British Legations.

M. Sabelin immediately informed the British diplomatic representatives of the Shah's arrival, and a convoy of Sepoys was forthwith dispatched to Zerzende. During Mohammed Ali's stay at that place protection will be furnished by a joint detachment of Cossacks and Sepoys.

Up to midnight the Foreign Office was in receipt of no later advices, except an urgent appeal from the Russian bank at Teheran for protection, the bank to-day being exposed to a serious cross-fire.

A telegram from M. Sabelin, timed at 10 o'clock in the morning, had asked for exact instructions in the matter of the treatment to be given the Shah if he sought Russian protection. These instructions

Continued on Page 2.

ROBS AMBASSADOR THOMPSON

Private Employe Gets $13,000—Not in Diplomatic Service.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—United States Ambassador David E. Thompson to-night admitted that he had lost $13,000 through the alleged dishonesty of one of his private employes. The accused man is in the United States and the Ambassador is endeavoring to recover some of the lost money. The alleged embezzler, it is said, tried unsuccessfully to finance a small manufacturing concern. No one connected with the diplomatic service was implicated in the alleged fraud.

The Ambassador was considerably vexed when he learned that the story had become known in the United States and refused to give further details. He also refused to say whether the fugitive would be arrested.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 16.—Ambassador Thompson, United States representative in Mexico, was robbed of $13,000 while absent from his post by a trusted employe. This information came in a letter received here from Mr. Thompson.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Official advices from Mexico City that American Ambassador David E. Thompson was robbed of $13,000 by a trusted employe while Mr. Thompson was absent from his diplomatic post have not been confirmed by any report to the State Department. Officials assume that only the personal funds of the Ambassador were involved. Mr. Thompson has been in the United States on leave of absence for several weeks, and has arranged to relinquish the Mexico mission next Fall.

AGED TOURIST ROBBED HERE.

Police After German Professor's Secretary, Who Left Employer Penniless.

Secret Service men of the Department of Commerce and Labor are seeking Heinrich Dux, a young German, who came to this country as secretary to Conrad Pieping, an aged professor, and, after traveling with him for a time, deserted his employer, taking with him most of the latter's money.

The case has attracted some attention, both because of the prominence of the professor and the fact that many Germans here subscribed to pay his way back to Germany after he had been left practically penniless. The Ellis Island officials are not inclined to discuss the case.

Prof. Pieping came here from Kohn, Germany. Dux, the secretary, appeared to be a well put up, pleasant spoken young man. The professor is seventy-five years old. The object of his trip was to travel about the country and see the sights.

For two weeks they journeyed in company, but then the secretary disappeared, and with him went all the old man's money. The professor, left destitute, temporarily entered a public institution. He is said to have appealed to the German Consul for assistance to get home, but the Consul said the case was one in which he could not help.

Prof. Pieping's plight came to the notice of a number of Germans here, who paid his expenses here and subscribed to a fund to send him back to the Fatherland. He sailed for home on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on a recent trip.

When the immigration officials learned of Dux's desertion of the professor an order went out to apprehend the fugitive.

BURGLAR SCARE AT FLAGLER'S

Policeman Fires On and Captures Three Men at Home of Oil Man's Son.

An alleged attempt to break into the home of Harry H. Flagler, son of H. H. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, at 32 Park Avenue, was frustrated last night by Policeman Frederick Lander of the West Thirtieth Street Station. About 9 o'clock Lander saw a group of men at the front door of the Flagler home. Mr. Flagler and his family are away and the house has been in charge of a caretaker.

As Lander approached the men ran. The policeman drew his revolver and fired after them. Two of the men got away, but the others stopped under the hail of the policeman's bullets. Before going to the police station with his prisoners Lander went back to Mr. Flagler's house with the captives and found marks of a burglar's jimmy on the front door.

The policeman knocked on the door and the caretaker opened it. He had known nothing of the attempt to break into the house. The three prisoners gave their names as Matthew Green of 572 Tenth Avenue, Walter De Will of 568 Tenth Avenue, and George Donohue of 864 Eleventh Avenue.

Lander says that one of the men who escaped had a jimmy in his hand.

WED AFTER 19 YEARS.

Prof. Bierwirth Waited for Miss Fuller to Regain Her Health.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 16.—In the wedding of Miss Anna Fuller of Long Beach and H. Conrad Bierwirth, Professor of German at Harvard University, at Azusa, a suburb, to-day, a romance extending over two continents and more than a score of years was brought to a happy culmination. The couple were engaged nineteen years.

Miss Fuller and Prof. Bierwirth met in Berlin twenty-one years ago. She was then completing her musical education with the promise of a brilliant operatic career before her. When about to make her début in grand opera she broke down in health and returned to America. She came to California ten years ago. Recently she recovered, and the long-delayed marriage was arranged. Throughout the years in which they were forced to remain apart Miss Fuller always insisted that her sweetheart's place be set at the table for every meal.

FIND EXPLOSIVES IN COURT.

Jersey City Prosecutor Keeps Evidence Against Burglars in a Suit Case.

Four sticks of dynamite and a three-ounce bottle of nitro-glycerine, it was discovered yesterday, had been stored in the Jersey City Court House for the past month. They have been standing in a suit case in a closet in the office of Prosecutor of Pleas Pierre P. Garven. Had they exploded the Court House and about 200 daily inhabitants would probably have been blown to atoms.

A constable tripped over the suit case. When he told this to Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers, the latter, forgetting that he had placed the explosives there for evidence against bank burglars, was ready to run out of the office.

He made application to Judge John A. Blair of the Sessions Court for permission to remove these explosives to any place but a new berth in the Court House. The application will be given speedy attention.

WHEN SLEEP FAILS, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—It quiets the nerves, nourishes the body, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

STRIKERS IN FIGHT WITH TROOPS IN RIVER

Guards Gallop Into Stream at McKee's Rocks to Drive Boats from Cot-Laden Steamers.

WOMEN BEAT CONSTABLES

Try to Prevent Arrest of Strikers—Mob Attempts to Free Prisoners—Officials Won't Meet Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Violence and disorder continued throughout the day about the closed mills of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks. The appearance of strikebreakers to take the men's places was premised in the strikers' minds in a development of to-day's violence. Cots and other things needful were taken to the mills by steamboat from Pittsburg. The three boats which brought them were quickly surrounded by strikers in rowboats, who kept the larger boats from landing until six of the constabulary, on their horses, went into the river and frightened off the small craft. There was some shooting, but no one was hurt.

There were rumors to-day that agitators were inciting the strikers to take desperate measures, and that the latter had procured a quantity of dynamite, but nothing developed to confirm these reports.

The strikers' bitterness was added to when it became known that President Frank N. Hoffstot of the company had declared that no man who had struck should ever obtain employment in the mills again.

Women Take a Hand.

To-day's events were highly colored by the appearance of the wives and women sympathizers of the striking men. With their babes in one arm and bricks and slag in their free hands, they resisted attempts of the authorities to enter their homes in search of strike leaders throughout the entire day. A trooper of the constabulary meeting with this resistance in one instance drove his horse through the front door of the home of a striker and without dismounting arrested the man he was looking for and practically galloped him to the box cars being used as police stations. The trooper, it is reported, was badly beaten by women sympathizers before he got away.

It is also reported that a woman was shot in the rioting of the past twenty-four hours. While the rumor is credited by the strikers, the car company officials deny knowledge of the affair.

At one time during the day rumors got about the town that strikebreakers were arriving by trolley. The strikers met every car after that and forced all passengers to walk. One man who wouldn't answer their questions was badly clubbed.

It was not fully daybreak when rioting began this morning. All night there had been held in two box cars in the yards of the plant twenty-two alleged strike leaders arrested yesterday morning in the different riots. Thousands of strikers watched all night by the mill gates with clubs and guns.

Prison Train Gets Through.

About daybreak Sheriff Gumbert mounted the cab of a locomotive inside the grounds, and had it dropped quietly against the two jail cars. The Sheriff carried a riot gun. A dozen State Constables mounted the cars. Quietly the cars were moved and a good speed obtained before they neared the gates, which were swung open from the inside like a flash. Before the army of sleeping strikers could no more than roll out of the way the prison train was in their midst.

The strikers had apparently forgotten to cut the tracks, and they now made a hard fight, climbing on the cars where they could. Others shot into the semi-darkness, taking chances of hitting their friends inside the cars. The Sheriff and constables used the butts of their guns on the boarders, hammering them off without mercy.

The captured strikers were placed in jail without difficulty, and late this afternoon were held under $500 bail each for a hearing on Tuesday.

There was a demonstration early this morning, when 150 electricians sent from the New York offices of the Hudson and Manhattan tunnels to finish work on the cars being constructed by the Pressed Steel Car Company for the tunnel declined to try to enter the mill yards and returned to New York.

Orders to Shoot to Kill.

Early this forenoon notice was sent out that the mounted State Constables would shoot to kill with ball cartridges. The attack of the mob of 10,000 last evening on the 50 mounted officers, and the breaking of the leg of Trooper Jrtsen when his horse was shot and rolled over him, has caused the troops to take this step.

An undersized blonde Slav striker who fired the five shots at Jrtsen and hit his horse was sought all day by the State constables, who declare they will make an example of him if caught.

While some of the strikers were in boats trying to prevent the landing within the mill lines of the 600 cots from steamboats about noon others were having a hand to hand fight with guards, who were trying to protect wagon loads of provisions on their way through the lower part of the town to the mills. These provisions, the strikers thought, were for the strike-breakers, which the company is arranging for, in the opinion of the strikers. The provision wagons were got through the lines and into the mills, but were badly damaged.

The greatest disorder of the day occurred at 3 P. M., when the rumor got abroad that strikebreakers were being brought into the town by the different street cars. The word was enough for the mob. From that time forth street cars were stopped wherever they were seen, and the passengers, no matter who or what the sex, were compelled to get out and walk. Men who were slow in giving information about themselves were sorry soon, for they were invariably beaten without further question.

One Passenger Beaten.

An insurance man named Otto, living near McKees Rocks, declined to give his name and business and later he was carried to the Ohio Valley Hospital because of club injuries.

At 6 o'clock to-night President Frank N. Hoffstot of the Pressed Steel Car Company made this statement in reply to a suggestion by Sheriff Addison C. Gumbert that he meet a committee of the strikers:

"We will arbitrate with no one. There will be no compromise. Every striker has already been discharged, and will never do another stroke of work for us. We will start that plant as soon as the authorities restore peace. I will meet neither the workmen nor their representatives."

The evening papers of Pittsburg say to-night that one of the big mills has long

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In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

CHALLENGED SUTTON TO FIGHT A DUEL

Letter Found Among Dead Lieutenant's Effects Said to Show Plan Was to Use Revolvers.

PUNISHMENT FOR OFFICERS

Members of Sutton's Party, If Cleared of Murder Charge, Likely to be Court-Martialed on General Conduct.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 16.—Evidence that Lieut. James N. Sutton received a challenge to fight a duel has come to light. Two prominent men of Annapolis confirm the existence of documentary evidence, showing almost conclusively that Sutton had been challenged to fight a fellow-officer. The statement of Owens, the chauffeur, makes it probable that this is the explanation of the attack which the latter declares was made upon Sutton when the party alighted from the automobile on the night of Sutton's death.

One of the Annapolis men said to-night that a letter found in Lieut. Sutton's effects, and now in the possession of Mrs. Parker, his sister, showed that an arrangement for a fight or duel existed between Lieut. Sutton and another officer, whose name was signed to the communication, but which he could not remember. The letter closed, he stated, with these words: "Let's call the gun-play off." This is understood to indicate that there was an intention to have a duel with revolvers, but the foe of Sutton did not favor it.

Reports that young women of Annapolis, in society or out, have left town on the eve of the second investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Lieut. Sutton do not seem to be borne out by the facts. Some of the young women here who knew Sutton, and these include practically all those who attended the Academy hops, are naturally on their vacations, but none has hurriedly left Annapolis since the reopening of the case.

Further it is stated authoritatively here to-night that with the probable exception of Mrs. Sutton, mother of the dead officer, and Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, his sister, whose work has been largely instrumental in reopening the case, not a single woman has been seriously considered as a possible witness by the board which convenes Monday.

Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Parker will arrive in Annapolis to-morrow night and will stop at Carvel Hall, where Lieut. Sutton and Miss Stewart spent the evening prior to the tragedy which closed the young officer's career. Two members of the court of inquiry, Capt. Hood, senior member, and Lieut. Jenson, the other naval representative on the board, are already in Annapolis, but have persistently refused to talk about the probable procedure of the court further than to say that they both favor an open court, so that the navy and Marine Corps may clear themselves of any intimation that effort was made to hush the matter up or to hide any side of the question.

From reliable sources it was learned to-night that unless the family of the dead officer, through unimpeachable and clearly responsible witnesses, can show that he was murdered the young officers who were with him when he met his death will be cleared of any deliberate part in his death. From the same authority it was ascertained almost positively that Lieut. Adams, and possibly Osterman, would in all probability be forced to face a general court-martial following the close of the second Sutton investigation.

That the young officers who were Sutton's companions on the night he met his death were clearly guilty of serious breaches of naval discipline, and should have been promptly punished for their actions, aside from their connection with his killing, is the growing opinion in naval circles here. Officers will talk, but with the clear understanding that they are not to be quoted or their identification hinted at, and this is the consensus of their talk.

They say that had Adams and Sutton's other companions been punished for their participation in that night's doings the Navy Department would have then and there vindicated itself and the coming investigation been something that the department could have refused the family of the dead officer without laying itself open to any charge of hushing matters up.

Officers, particularly those of the Marine Corps, feel that their service is now on trial before the American people, and that in view of the fact that neither Adams, Utley, nor Osterman was punished or even summoned before a court now is the time to clear the service of hiding anything in the first investigation and to see that those who were in the mess are punished.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Many more witnesses will be heard by the board of inquiry that convenes Monday than were heard by the old board that investigated the death of Lieut. James N. Sutton, the young Marine Corps officer who was found shot to death on the parade ground at the Naval Academy on the night of Oct. 13, 1907.

The names of these witnesses, with the exception of a few, are not made public, but among them are said to be several non-commissioned officers and men of the Marine Corps who were in the vicinity of the parade ground on the night of the affair.

So far as can be ascertained, no method of procedure has been adopted for the hearing. It is not known how long the members will sit nor how long the sittings will be. The officers composing the court are anxious to hurry consideration of the case because it is distasteful to them, but Secretary Meyer will insist upon the most careful investigation regardless of how long the inquiry may take. The affair has gained such publicity that the officials are of the unanimous opinion that it must be settled definitely and conclusively this time one way or the other.

The officers who have been chosen for the duty of investigation have been relieved of their regular duties and will not be required to report until they have completed their task. It is believed that all the testimony can be taken in four or five days, and possibly in lesser time. The hearings will be public as announced unless something arises to force a change in plans. The verdict of the court will be forthcoming shortly after the taking of testimony is ended.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES MORE LAND TO SON

Turns Over Some $3,000,000 Worth of Real Estate in This City and Vicinity.

MAY EXTEND INSTITUTE

Son Now Expected to Carry Out His Father's Plans for the Improvement of the Research Plant.

John D. Rockefeller transferred yesterday several large realty holdings in this city to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The transfer is understood to be a continuation of his plan to unload on his son many of the duties incidental to the care of his property in preparation for his possible death. Mr. Rockefeller, as told in yesterday's TIMES, began this course of action by transferring on Thursday to his son $4,000,000 worth of real estate in Cleveland. Yesterday he turned over an additional $3,000,000 worth of real estate in this city.

The transfers here include the titles to the land on which the Rockefeller Medical Institute stands, the five-story dwelling house 13 West Fifty-fourth Street, which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has occupied for the last four years, and the titles to 7, 9, and 11 West Forty-fifth Street, which have been used by a society headed by the younger Mr. Rockefeller for work in connection with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

When John D. Rockefeller, Jr., started his Sunday school some years ago it was necessary that additional space should be provided for this purpose by the church, and the society, headed by young Mr. Rockefeller, obtained a long term lease on the Forty-fifth Street property from Lucius A. Wilson, a lawyer, of 35 Wall Street, who lives at 52 St. Nicholas Avenue. Yesterday the title to the three houses and the land on which they stand was transferred directly from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. It is understood that the express consideration was $64,250, but it is said that there was a large mortgage on the property and that it is worth many times this sum, being in a desirable location just off Fifth Avenue. It has a 45-foot frontage, and as the land is worth, according to real estate men, about $5,000 a front foot, the aggregate value of the property is well up in the thousands.

The title to the land on which the Rockefeller Medical Institute stands has evidently been transferred to the younger Rockefeller for the express purpose of developing this property, an idea which John D. Rockefeller had when he bought the land some years ago. The property takes in three city blocks, from Sixty-fourth to Sixty-seventh Street, with twelve lots to the block, and it is said that Mr. Rockefeller paid $15,000 a lot when he made the purchase. The property has increased many times in value since that time.

When Mr. Rockefeller bought this land $2,000,000 was set aside from his educational fund for the Medical Institute Building, and this sum was put in the hands of a board of trustees headed by Dr. Simon Flexner, who at present holds the deed to the building. Mr. Rockefeller still kept the title to the land, however, and this now has been transferred to his son. At the time of the opening of the Institute Dr. L. Emmet Holt said that the new building was only one of a long group to be erected in the future. This is the work which Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., has evidently laid out for his son by transferring the title of the land to him instead of to the Trustees, who have enough to do to manage the institute and have not sufficient financial resources to hold this immensely valuable property.

Mr. Wilson, the former holder of the titles to the Forty-fifth Street property, when seen by a TIMES reporter last night refused to make any statement of his connection with the deal.

It was pointed out yesterday that as a result of the transfers the property involved would escape the inheritance tax in the event of Mr. Rockefeller's death.

RAINBOW 'TWIXT CHURCHES.

A Brilliant Double Arch Delights New Yorkers After the Rain.

A double rainbow, whose beautifully blended colors were admired by thousands, cast its effulgence over the city at the end of last evening's shower.

Seen from the tower of the Times Building the northern end of its iridescent arch seemed to rest between the twin spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, while its southern end enwrapped the spire of the old Brick Presbyterian Church.

So perfect a rainbow as this has not been seen here for many a day. Besides being a double bow, it was in a way a record, being the first of the season of this quality. The second bow, which paralleled the other at a distance of about fifty feet, mundane measurement, appeared for a brief spell almost to vie in brilliancy with the first, but soon dimmed away to a fringe of dull sun glow, which served as a foil to enhance the more lasting glory of the other.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. SANKEY.

Gets Final Decree from Evangelist's Son, with Custody of Their Child.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum signed yesterday the final decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Grace J. Sankey from John E. Sankey, son of the late Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, who died in Brooklyn last August. Mrs. Sankey received her interlocutory decree on March 23. There is no mention of alimony.

The Sankeys were married at Northfield, Mass., in October, 1893. They have a daughter, Grace Victoria, 6 years old, and by the decree Mrs. Sankey gets the custody of the child.

For some time Mr. Sankey was confined in an asylum at Astoria, and on April 1, 1908, his wife applied to Supreme Court Justice Hendrick for the appointment of a committee for her husband, and submitted affidavits of several physicians which alleged that Sankey had the hallucination that he was the greatest man living and the creator of the world.

Mrs. Sankey is living at 3,800 Broadway, near 157th Street.

Feeling hot? Try a cup of iced "Salada" Tea with a touch of lemon in it. Cool and refreshing.—Adv.

MARLOWE AT NEW THEATRE.

Ames Has Engaged Her to Play Portia, Cartwright for Shylock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—I learned to-day from an excellent source a piece of theatrical news which I believe is not yet generally known in New York. This news is that Julia Marlowe has concluded an arrangement with Winthrop Ames, Director of the New Theatre, to play Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" the coming season in New York.

Mr. Ames has engaged Charles Cartwright for the rôle of Shylock.

STOP VANDERBILT IN AUTO.

Alfred G. Threatened by Intoxicated Peasants on Swiss Road.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 16.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of New York had an unpleasant experience last night while motoring along the border of the Lake of Kussnacht. Driving is prohibited on this road, and when Mr. Vanderbilt was approaching Greppen a group of half-intoxicated peasants returning from a celebration blocked the way with their hay carts and noisily threatened Mr. Vanderbilt.

The magistrate of the village soon appeared upon the scene and succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Vanderbilt then proceeded.

AUTOS AT SOUTHWEST HARBOR

Votes Not to Exclude Them—To Test Bar Harbor Exclusion.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—Southwest Harbor to-day voted not to accept the special act of the Legislature excluding automobiles from that town, the vote being 110 to 80. The town of Eden yesterday voted to accept the act and exclude the machines.

As it is necessary for Southwest Harbor people to pass through a part of Eden to reach the only bridge connecting that town with the mainland, the automobile owners of Southwest Harbor assert that they will at once force a test of the law.

KAISER RETURNS TO KIEL.

Will Start To-morrow in Hohenzollern for Northern Trip.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Kaiser left this city to-day for Kiel.

His Majesty will leave Kiel on Sunday aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for a trip to the north.

MRS. LADEW A MONEYMAKER.

Has Increased Her Husband's Estate by $500,000 in Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 16.—Surrogate Jackson to-day approved the account of Mrs. Edward R. Ladew as executrix of the estate of her husband, Edward R. Ladew, who died in 1905 leaving about $2,500,000. Since Mr. Ladew's death his widow has not only managed the leather belting business, the factory of which employs 500 hands, but has looked after the estate so successfully as to increase its value to nearly $3,000,000.

Mr. Ladew was a prominent yachtsman and horse-show exhibitor. His residence at Glen Cove, L. I., is now occupied by his widow and two children. The value of personal property approved by the Surrogate is $1,952,570, and the real estate at $1,000,000.

The accounting was filed by J. Campbell Thompson, the attorney for the estate.

MRS. EDDY IS 88.

No Special Observance by Leader of the Christian Scientists.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—Although this was the eighty-eighth anniversary of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's birth, the ordinary routine was observed at the Chestnut Hill home of the founder of Christian Science. There was nothing to indicate that it was a birthday.

Alfred Farlow, head of the Publication Committee of the Christian Scientists, told a reporter that he had talked with Mrs. Eddy earlier in the day, and she had told him that she would have no special callers and that her usual programme of work, study, and driving would be followed as on any other day.

Mr. Farlow said that Mrs. Eddy's health was good and her vigor unabated. Mr. Farlow also said that during the twenty years in which he has been associated with Mrs. Eddy she has never permitted any celebration of her birthday.

THREE DROWN IN LAUNCH.

Wind Capsizes Boat on Lake George—The Rev. Mr. Laubenheimer Lost.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—The Rev. John Laubenheimer of Albany, lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Philo of Glens Falls, and Joseph Hanson of Wilmington, Del., were drowned last night by the capsizing of a 32-foot gasoline launch. Philo was an engineer on one of the Lake George steamers, and Hanson, a negro, had the launch in charge.

The party left Sabbath Day Point, twenty miles from the head of the lake, to meet Mrs. G. A. Larger, owner of the launch, and her family at Lake George Village. They headed for the middle of the lake and had gone about two miles when a heavy wind and rain storm overtook them. The boat was handled without difficulty until the engine failed to work. Helpless in the gale, the launch overturned and went down bow first, carrying the three men with it.

CENTENARIAN RUNAWAY.

Mr. Harriott, 107, Caught Again and Sent Home—Says It's a Shame.

"It's a dinged shame that a feller can't go about his own business," said Alexander Harriott, a wanderer of 107 years, as he sat fretting in the East 126th Street Police Station yesterday afternoon. Harriott was walking aimlessly along at 125th Street and Third Avenue when Policeman William Henry accosted him.

All Harriott would say was that he came from Yonkers, where he lived with a son, and that he was going back there. He didn't want a policeman to bother him. The policeman, considering that Harriott seemed tired out, thought it well to have him rest up at the police station while the man's folks were notified.

"Eighty years ago they wouldn't have done this to me," stormed Harriott, as he railed against being detained. "Then four policemen couldn't have held me—not by a jug full."

In the evening Harriott's son rolled up to the police station in an automobile. He told the police that this was the second time in a few weeks that the old man had wandered away from Yonkers. Both times he seemed to have become stranded in the same neighborhood, unable to find his way out. He took the old wanderer home.

TAFT EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE ON TARIFF

Tells Delegation of House Stand-Patters That He Is Committed to Downward Revision.

MUST KEEP PARTY PROMISE

If Protection Is Not Needed for Iron Ore, Coal, and Hides They Should Go on the Free List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An official if not exactly explicit statement of the President's position with reference to the pending tariff bill was evoked from the White House to-day by the call there of a party of Republican members of the House, who went to protest to Mr. Taft against the free listing of certain "raw materials," such as coal, oil, hides, and iron ore. They spent an hour and a half with the President, presenting arguments which were usually based upon consideration of the local situation in their respective districts.

The President joked with them, retorted to some of their arguments, and finally made a somewhat extended explanation of his attitude, which included a decided reference to the obligation to keep one's promises. Then the party left, some of them very much downcast, others angry, and still others uncertain just what the President means.

The delegation of stand-patters was headed by Representatives Young of Michigan and Mondell of Wyoming, and included Gaines, Sturgiss, Hubbard, and Woodyard of West Virginia, Langley and Edwards of Kentucky, Kennedy, Keifer, Johnson, and Joyce of Ohio, Tener, Bates, and Barchfeldt of Pennsylvania, Cowles and Grant of North Carolina, Austin of Tennessee, Hayes of California, Hamilton of Michigan, and Slemp of Virginia.

The White House Statement.

In the course of the afternoon the following statement about the call of the Representatives was issued at the White House:

"Mr. Young of Michigan opposed free ore, Mr. Mondell opposed free coal or reciprocity with Canada and free hides, each on the ground that the policy would injure the interests in his State, and a discussion was participated in by other Representatives, who urged that the doctrine of free raw materials was not a Republican doctrine. The President replied that he was not committed to the principle of free raw material, but that he was committed to the principle of a downward revision of the tariff, which he had promised, and that he was obliged to look at the matter, not from the standpoint of any particular district, but from the standpoint of the whole country and also from the standpoint of responsibility for the entire Republican party.

"He said the question in each case was a question of fact, to be determined by evidence, as to whether the present duty was needed for protection or whether the rate was excessive, so that a downward revision, or putting the article on the free list, would not injure the industry.

"He repeated the platform of the Republican Party and said that he had always understood that it meant a downward revision in many instances, though perhaps in some few instances an increase might be needed; that he reached this construction of the platform on what he understood to be the principle of protection and its justification, namely, that after an industry was protected by a duty equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production in this country, including a fair profit to the manufacturer, the energy and enterprise of American business men and capitalists, the effectiveness of American labor, and the ingenuity of American inventors under the impulse of competition behind the tariff wall would reduce the cost of production, and that, with the reduction and the cost of production, the tariff rate would become unnecessarily high and ought to be reduced.

Wants Party Promises Kept.

"This was the normal operation of the tariff as claimed by the defenders of the protective system—not in every case, but as a general rule—that, of course, a revision of the tariff could not be perfect, must have defects and inconsistencies; but in so far as his influence went when called upon to act in connection with legislation, it would be thrown in the direction of performing the promises of the party as he understood them, and that if iron ore and coal and hides did not need protection, and the conditions were such as to enable the ore producers and the oil producers and the coal producers and the producers of hides to compete successfully, without reduction of wages, with the producers from abroad, then they did not need a duty, and their articles should go on the free list.

"It was a question of fact which he hoped to make up his mind with respect to on such evidence as was available to him in order to carry out what he understood to be the promises of the party to the whole people. He said he felt that his position as the titular head of the Republican Party, and as President, with the whole people as his constituency, gave him a somewhat broader point of view than that of a single member of Congress in respect to articles produced in his district. He felt strongly the call of the country for a downward revision within the limitations of the protective principle, and he hoped to be able to respond to that call as he heard it, as well in the interests of the party as of the country."

Argue for Protection.

This statement obviously was dictated by Mr. Taft himself. He has been receiving a good deal of information lately as to the situation in the House, where there is a strong combination to prevent the reductions he desires of raw materials. The spokesmen of the delegation to-day reiterated their arguments for protection of the interests of their districts, and one of them, Langley, discussed the political phases of the situation as it affects Kentucky.

"Some of us come from Democratic States," he said, "but we were elected as Republicans who believe in the protection of raw materials. If we fail to protect our constituents we will be revised downward into private life."

To this the President replied that he was as much interested in the success of the Republican Party as anybody else could be.

Woodyard of West Virginia implied that the attitude of the President regarding the Republican platform pledge was not strictly in accord with the meaning of the tariff plank.

"We do not understand," he said, "that the platform promise of tariff revision included free raw material. We are will-

ing to accept revision downward in line with the platform promises, but we are not for free raw material."

When the members of the delegation got back to the Capitol their report was received with differing views. Among a good many Republicans the belief was that the President had rejected the arguments made to him, and would not change his attitude. Others, including some of the delegation, were more hopeful, and were inclined to believe that the President meant that while he would insist on some reductions on the items he specified he would not hold out for their free listing.

Insurgent Republicans Smile.

The insurgent Republican Senators were inclined to smile at the White House statement. Some of them declared that if it meant anything it means that the President contemplates vetoing the bill, but they are not ready to believe that he contemplates doing any such thing, and so do not know what to make of the statement. Senator Bristow of Kansas, who has been one of the most vigorous fighters among the insurgents, said:

"The progressive Republicans are all absolutely in accord with the President's statement, in its definition of what the bill should be, and if the bill had complied with it they all would have voted for it. But the bill does not comply with that statement in any material particular."

There is some bitter comment among the Western men regarding the statement. They say that the things which Mr. Taft wants put on the free list are all for the benefit of New England, which already has much more than its share in the benefits from the bill. If the free listing of raw materials should be followed by reductions in the duties on the manufactured products that would be another thing, but they have no expectation of any such thing happening. On all sides the prediction is heard that the one sure result of the call of the representatives on the President will be further delay in getting an agreement on any bill.

Comment on the Statement.

The President's statement created a decided sensation among Senators and Representatives who became acquainted with its contents to-night. The statement was shown to Senator Aldrich. He made no direct comment upon it, but said that the conferrees had decided to let Mr. Taft deal with schedules upon which they could not agree, it being up to the President to secure the votes necessary to pass the measures in the form in which it would be reported out of conference as a result of his mediation between the House and Senate conferrees.

Speaker Cannon declared that the statement contained nothing to which any good Republican could object.

Senator Bristow of Kansas, one of the Senate progressives, said: "The statement vastly strengthens the hands of the progressives."

Representative Barchfeld of Pennsylvania declared that the statement meant that a downward revision of the tariff was inevitable.

"It may not mean that the President will get free raw materials," he said, "and I do not know that the President desires raw materials to be absolutely free. We protectionists will have to be satisfied with a small duty on such materials."

Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey agreed with Speaker Cannon that the statement was good Republican doctrine to which Senators and Representatives must subscribe.

Opinions differed to-night as to the effect of the statement upon the possible date of adjournment. There has been much talk of an agreement by July 24. This possibility seems to have been eliminated to-night, and Aug. 1 to Aug. 5 are the dates now looked forward to. If the conferrees carry out their determination to place the responsibility for some of the schedules direct upon the President, their action may mean a prolonged debate in the House and Senate when the conference report comes up for consideration.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS.

June Trade Balance Against This Country for First Time in 12 Years.

The statement of our foreign commerce for June, showing imports of $124,693,497 and exports of $117,535,393, with an excess of imports over exports of $7,158,104, made public yesterday, was the first monthly statement since that of June, 1897, which showed a balance against this country. In every month during the last twelve years with the exception of this June our exports have exceeded our imports, and each month Europe and the rest of the world has owed us a balance on our trade operations. Our credit balances in recent months have been declining, until in May the balance in our favor amounted to only $7,300,000, and with last month's statement an actual balance against this country appears.

This still leaves us a large balance for the fiscal year ended June 30, but our exports for the twelve months exceeded the imports by only $351,178,316, against a credit balance of over $666,000,000 last year. Not since 1897 has this country come out at the end of the year with as small a balance of exports over imports as is shown in the statement just issued. This result is attributed to several factors, among which is the fact that some of the country's exports this last year commanded relatively low prices, as did cotton, while, on the other hand, imports of foreign merchandise have been stimulated in recent months by the tariff proposals before Congress.

The country's imports last June amounted to only a little more than $92,000,000. This June they reached a total of $124,693,497. The imports for May amounted to $116,055,903. In our lessened exports of cereals and other farm products is also found partial explanation of the turning of the trade balance against this country in the last month of the fiscal year recently closed. In May this year we exported $51,600,000 of agricultural products. This division of our exports fell in June to $41,375,625, which was about $6,300,000 under the figures for June, 1908.

The June figures bring our total exports for the year up to $1,663,126,316 and our imports up to $1,311,948,592, the excess of exports over imports being $351,178,316.

McLEAN OPPOSES BULKELEY.

Connecticut Republican Machine Split in Contest for Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16.—The Republican machine of Connecticut has been split by the announcement that ex-Gov. George P. McLean of Simsbury is to be a candidate against his old friend, Morgan G. Bulkeley, senior Senator from this State, for the United States Senatorship. Even the Railroad Commission is divided. One of the men, O. R. Fyler, is to be manager for McLean; the other, Andrew F. Gates, is to be manager for Bulkeley. These Commissioners have never been against each other before.

Bulkeley was willing to retire in favor of McLean until the latter supported Congressman Hill against Senator Brandegee a few months ago. Then the political friendship was over, and Bulkeley went into the race again. He will be supported by Michael Kenealy, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Everett J. Lake.

Both men have been Governors of Connecticut; Bulkeley in the early nineties, and McLean during the Spanish-American War. Bulkeley fought in the civil war, and was the first President of the National Baseball League.

McLean was a reform Governor. Both the candidates are wealthy, and the fight will be a bitter one.

WON'T REPLY TO DR. FRAZER.

Dusenberry Says Pastor's Statement Justifies His Retirement.

James P. Dusenberry of Newark, one of the Elders of the First Presbyterian Church in that city and a member of the committee which negotiated the retirement of the Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, said yesterday that the Elders of the church would not make any formal statement in reply to that of Dr. Frazer.

"We have no reason for issuing a statement," Mr. Dusenberry said. "Dr. Frazer's statement is all the statement we want. Let any fairminded man read that carefully, and then let him ask himself if the time had not arrived for considering Dr. Frazer's retirement. There is no dissension in the church. With one exception, only members of Dr. Frazer's family are leaving the church, and it is quite natural that the family should leave the church under the circumstances."

BIG PANAMA BOND ISSUE IS PROTESTED

Bankers Declare Three Per Cent. Issue Will Break Faith with Holders of 2 Per Cents.

HOSTILITY AT THE CAPITOL

Insurgents See in $397,000,000 Issue a Justification for Their Fight—MacVeagh Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The important details of the proposed increase of the authorization for the issue of Panama bonds up to $397,000,000 have been agreed on, tentatively, at least, and to-day the details became public. The rate of interest, as now agreed to will be 3 per cent. and the report that the bonds would be made unavailable for circulation is declared to be incorrect. In an effort to equalize somewhat this issue with outstanding issues of 2 per cent. bonds, however, there will be levied a tax of 1 per cent. on the 3s used as a basis for circulation, just twice the tax imposed on the 2s used for the same purpose.

Already the unexpected news of the enormous bond issue proposed has caused many hostile expressions at both ends of the Capitol. It is freely predicted that the issue, if definitely incorporated in the conference report, will lengthen discussion at the last, though no doubt seems to exist of its final adoption. Protests equally bitter are coming from bankers interested in the 2 per cent. bonds, and they declare that the new issue will amount almost to breaking faith with the present holders of the bonds paying the lower rate.

When the information concerning the new issue was conveyed to National bankers of this city last night and to-day they were at first inclined to incredulity. Convinced of the truth of the report, however, they fell back on the firm conviction that the new bonds would be the same as the old. Not long ago, they say, they were reassured by Treasury officials on this point, and they declare that they had been led to believe that no extraordinary issue would be forthcoming.

Opposition Is Largely Political.

Among members of Congress the opposition to the issue is largely political. The Republicans profess to believe that the authorization of so large an issue would deal a serious blow to Republican prestige as a safe and sane financial party. In some quarters it is intimated that the amount may be reduced before the report is made, the fact of the draft of the bond issue provision not having yet been made seeming to lend color to this suggestion, though no doubt as to the amount is expressed among statesmen close to the centre of things.

The insurgents on the other hand see in the proposed issue a complete justification for their fight. If there were any doubt, they say, of the demerits of the Tariff bill against which they struggled it would be found for the need for the issue of these bonds, $50,000,000 of which is to be refunded to the Treasury for use in the working balance.

"A bad Tariff bill," said a prominent insurgent to-night, "a corporation tax that has disgusted everybody, and a bond issue of $400,000,000. Could you have a better justification for our fight than that? And only six months started with this Administration, too."

The draft is still unwritten, and many suggestions are pouring in on the Treasury Department from bankers. It is doubtful that the Secretary of the Treasury will really make the original draft, though, of course, he will be an important factor in the final provisions.

What the National bankers here and elsewhere are insisting on, by letter, telegraph, and long-distance telephone, is that if the higher rate remains for the new issue there must be either some differentiation in the tax levied on them for circulations to equalize matters with the lower rate bonds, or else that the new 3 per cent. must be made unavailable for circulation. On these points Mr. MacVeagh is in almost constant communication with financial leaders in New York.

Would Reduce Tax on 2 Per Cents.

One of the suggestions that have been most strongly pushed is that the tax on the circulation of the 2 per cents. be reduced from one-half of 1 per cent., where it is, to a quarter or one-eighth of 1 per cent., while the new issue be left subject to the full present tax of one-half of 1 per cent.

A provision for ⅛ of 1 per cent. on the twos, it is pointed out, would give as a basis for circulation an advantage to the new 3 per cent. issue of ⅝ of 1 per cent. But the high rate of interest carried by the new bonds, it was objected, with a rate of taxation as low as ½ of 1 per cent. might easily lead to inflation of currency.

On the whole, it seems to be considered that the expedient of leaving the twos subject to the present tax of ½ per cent. and fixing the tax on the new issue at 1 per cent. is the best of the suggestions so far made. This plan makes the untaxed interest of the two issues differ only one-half of 1 per cent. It would have been manifestly impossible, it is pointed out, to make the new issue unavailable for circulation, as railroad bonds under certain conditions are available for that purpose, and a distinction of that sort against the United States issue could lead to no good results.

Secretary MacVeagh's Statement.

The bond resources of the Treasury Department are ample, declares Secretary MacVeagh in a statement issued at the Treasury late to-day, and even if Congress authorizes 3 per cent. bonds to cover the entire cost of the Panama Canal, less the amount already issued, the bonds "will only be issued as required."

The statement follows:

The conference yesterday over the matter of bond legislation in the new tariff bill was not held at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The bond resources of the Treasury Department are at present ample, including $45,000,000 of unissued Panama bonds and $100,000,000 of unissued 3 per cent. certificates.

It was, however, contemplated that the tariff bill should contain a new authorization of bonds. The House bill contained two authorizations, one of $40,000,000 of new Panama bonds and one of an additional $150,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates. The Finance Committee of the Senate at first intended to include bond legislation, but finally decided to omit it and let that matter go over until the next session of Congress, when it was supposed that the banking and currency question would be considered, and when the Government bond question might have to be altogether reconsidered.

STRIKERS IN FIGHT WITH TROOPS IN RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

been known as the "slaughter house," because so many men were killed there, and that another plant is known as the "last chance," it being said that no man ever seeks work in that mill if he has a chance on earth outside.

Ex-Coroner Joseph Armstrong of Pittsburg, who has just gone out of office, publishes an interview to-night in which he declares his belief that the Pressed Steel Car plant kills on an average of one man per day at its works, and that insufficient care has always been exercised by those running the plant.

Mr. Armstrong says he was forced to place six or seven men high in the company under arrest soon after becoming Coroner in order to get them to tell what he wanted regarding deaths in the plant.

"I found that the fellows running mills and machines in the Pressed Steel Car plant didn't care much whether they would kill a few 'hunkies' or not," said Mr. Armstrong. "Then the company had a sort of insurance that was very dangerous to human life, since it let the company out of all damages for deaths from injuries and permitted them to become very careless, which they surely were.

Coroner Cut Death Rate.

"I made it so hot for the Pressed Steel Car plant that I reduced its death roll about 65 per cent. Now, when by taking precautions a company can cut its employes' death roll down that amount there must have been something very bad going on. Well, that was the Pressed Steel Car Company."

The workmen have decided to embody in the strike demands one that the company be liable for damages in case of injury or death inside the mills.

The big plant at Butler was also shut down to-day, the 250 riveters going out on a strike for better pay. They had been receiving $14 per car, but accepted $6 and $8 during the depression. They recently demanded a restoration of former wages, which was refused, and they walked out.

There are now on the riot ground over 200 police officers, including city, county, and State authorities. This is at the ratio of one police officer to every seventeen strikers, not including the hundreds of sympathizers. Sheriff Gumbert stated to-night that he would increase his force of deputies before morning. Pittsburg reserve police are also stationed near the riot centre.

To-night the constabulary is divided into squads of four making a house-to-house search for firearms. Under a law passed by the State Legislature of the past year, a foreigner in this State has no right to carry firearms of any description. Under this law the troopers are entering houses and searching suspects.

Capt. William Marsh of the State Constabulary, instructed his men to-night to keep all persons moving along the streets. Persons without business or reasonable excuses are being deported. Sightseers are being turned back from the viaduct connecting McKees Rocks with Preston.

Strikers Guard River Front.

The strikers have thrown out picket lines along the river front, fearing an attempt on the part of the company to land strikebreakers. The company officials, however, stated to-night that they had no intention of attempting to operate their plant until quiet and peace is restored.

A trooper was told to-night by an idle man that the American workmen would return to work if the foreigners would cease rioting. Most of the foreigners cannot speak English, and, it is reported, resent the presence of State troops here bitterly.

The strikers are unorganized, though a committee of four was chosen to-day to see the company officials, who refused to treat with them.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

IN CONNECTION WITH OPENING OF THE HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD TUNNELS.

Train service will be inaugurated in the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company's Tunnels between Jersey City Station and Hudson Terminal Building, Church and Cortlandt Streets, New York (one block below Broadway), after 3:00 P. M., July 19th, 1909.

The facilities of the tunnels will be at the service of passengers by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the conditions following:

On all tickets issued by or valid for passage via the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which a tunnel coupon is not included, the holder thereof will be furnished with a tunnel ticket on application to the conductor when final collection is made before reaching Jersey City.

Pennsylvania Railroad passengers to New York desiring to use the tunnel route will present their coupons or tickets at the entrance to the elevators, in Jersey City train shed, for collection or cancellation.

Commutation tickets (except those of coupon form) will be honored and cancelled by Pennsylvania Railroad collector at entrance to elevators in Jersey City train shed.

FROM NEW YORK: All Pennsylvania Railroad tickets, or tickets valid for passage on Pennsylvania Railroad trains from Jersey City, will be accepted and cancelled upon presentation at designated entrances on the concourse floor of the Hudson Terminal Building, Church and Cortlandt Streets, for transportation to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City. Elevators will carry passengers between the tunnel station and train floor of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at that point.

BAGGAGE: Until further notice, baggage will not be forwarded through the tunnel lines, but will be handled via the Pennsylvania Railroad ferries as at present.

This additional gateway to and from New York adds much to the existing fine facilities afforded patrons of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

BASEBALL VICTORY FOR THE DEMOCRATS

Defeat Republican Members of the House, Getting Revenge for Tariff Treatment.

ONE HIT BY LONGWORTH

Beat Out Bunt After Striking Out Twice—Cannon a Helpless Spectator—Taft Wasn't There.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—With "Uncle Joe" Cannon looking on and powerless to call the minority to order or bring in a special rule shutting off base hits, the Democrats of the House of Representatives defeated the Republicans at American League Park to-day and won the most famous Congressional baseball game on record by the score of 26 to 16. The minority wanted to make it 16 to 1, but the Republicans defeated that proposition once more.

The Democratic victory—the first of the extra session—was followed by a cloudburst. The deluge did not descend until the seven-inning battle had ended with the stout members all puffing and groggy from running bases and chasing balls. The crowd which witnessed this game was equally weary—from laughter. The throng included most of the distinguished Government officials, and they barely had time to reach their homes from the ball park when the heaviest thunderstorm of the Summer broke over the city.

President Taft did not attend. He was at Chevy Chase with Vice President Sherman playing golf.

More different kinds of baseball were played in the game than were ever crowded into seven innings before. Representative Heflin of Alabama, playing in one of the outer gardens, once had a chance to be a hero. The Republicans suddenly came to life in the fifth inning and were scoring ten runs, when a line fly went out into left field straight at Heflin. The portly Alabaman cast one weather eye at the ball and another at his bare hands, and "ducked." The hit ought to have been good for a home run, but Representative Howland of Ohio fell exhausted on the second sack and yelled for somebody to come out and finish the run.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio presented a natty appearance in golf trousers, brown stockings, and negligée shirt, but he "Caseyed out" twice with two men on bases, got a base on balls once, and then in the last half of the seventh showed a flash of rare speed when he beat out a tiny infeld hit. His other only acquaintance with the ball was a couple of foul tips and several long runs after two-baggers slammed out by the unterrified Democracy.

The official score looked too much like a House Tariff bill coming out of the Senate Committee on Finance to be printed in full. The Republicans stuck to their original line-up throughout the game, but the Democrats wore themselves out making ten runs in the second inning, and after that substitues were called for, and the batting order was shifted every inning.

The Republicans were captained by Representative Tener of Pennsylvania, who played short. Mr. Tener used to be a professional pitcher, and it was agreed in advance that all negotiations would be off if he essayed to enter the box. Representatives Gaines and Burke made an excellent battery. In fact, Mr. Burke caught so well in the second inning that one of his colleagues called out:

"For heaven's sake, Burke, come on and catch one ball, anyway!"

The Democrats had for their leader Representative Kinkead of New Jersey, who played second base. He wound up a brilliant record by making a double play at the end of the seventh inning, with Nicholas Longworth as one of the unwilling victims. Representative Webb of North Carolina pitched for the Democrats, and, outside of the fifth inning, when the Republicans equalled the Democrats' high inning score of ten runs, he had the game well in hand. Representative Oldfield of Arkansas was the catcher, and he had a shade on Mr. Burke. In fact, it was in the battery work that the Democrats excelled.

The problem of getting a satisfactory umpire was one which gave the players a world of worry. The Democrats recalled that if Speaker Cannon handled the indicator they hadn't a chance on earth. The problem was solved when the Rev. Father James Reynolds of Red Bank, N. J., was selected. Mike O'Day, groundkeeper of the park, was offered as the sacrifice on balls and strikes. Two or three threats to kill him had no serious outcome. And nobody got his by a pitched ball—they had plenty of time to dodge. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Democrats	2	10	2	0	0	5	7	—	26	23	5
Republicans	2	0	1	0	10	1	2	—	16	20	9

The line-up:

DEMOCRATS.	REPUBLICANS.
Oldfield, Ark., c.	Burke, Penn., c.
Webb, N. C., p.	Gains, W. Va., p.
Hughes, N. J., 1b.	Dawson, Iowa, 2b.
Kinkead, N. J., 2b.	Longworth, Ohio, cf.
Garrett, Tenn., rf.	Cole, Ohio, rf.
McDermott, Ill., lf.&cf.	Ames, Mass., lf.
Robinson, Ark., rf.	Tener, Penn., ss.
O'Connell, Mass., 3b. & ss.	Howland, Ohio, 1b.
Dan Driscoll, N. Y., ss. & 3b.	Thomas, Ohio, 3b.
Heflin, Ala., lf.	
Cox, Ohio, cf.	

YACHTMEN'S TWOFOLD PERIL.

Flames on Craft Finally Drove Them Into the Bay—All Rescued.

Commodore Percy Lempke and eight other members of the New Jersey Yacht Club, whose boathouse is at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne, came near drowning Thursday night, when Mr. Lempke's auxiliary sloop yacht Talisman was burned to the water's edge in Newark Bay.

The yacht was going swiftly down the bay on an all-night cruise, when, off Fourteenth Street, Bayonne, the gasoline tank in the stern exploded.

The nine yachtsmen scrambled to the bow of the yacht to escape the flames. The fire was seen by Herbert Stevens and William Simpson from the boathouse of the Newark Bay Yacht Club, foot of Thirty-fourth Street, and they put out in a launch to the rescue. They reached the burning yacht as the flames were crowding the yachtsmen off the boat.

Two of these, Henry A. Peschke and A. G. Scherss, jumped into the rescuing launch, but the others leaped into the water. Four of the latter were fished out and carried by the launch, along with Peschke and Scherss, to the Newark Yacht Club's house.

There it was found that Commodore Lempke and two others were missing, and it was thought they had been drowned, until late in the night word came that they had been picked up by another launch and taken to Bergen Point.

The Talisman, which cost $3,000, was a wreck.

NEW FLOATING SANITARIUM.

Miss Mary Harriman Helped Convert the Ferryboat Susquehanna Into One.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, a private institution, yesterday placed in commission the old Erie ferryboat Susquehanna as a floating sanitarium for persons under treatment for tuberculosis. The boat is anchored in the Erie Basin.

Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, contributed part of the funds for fitting up the boat, the remainder having been raised by a sale of Red Cross stamps at Christmas time. About sixty patients spent the day on the boat yesterday.

The roof over the cabins of the Susquehanna has been converted into an upper deck, with awnings, and is to be used as an open-air lounging place by the patients. The two pilot houses have been turned into offices for the physicians, and room has also been provided for children to play in.

Miss Ryder, a nurse attached to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, is in charge of the boat.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM

Johnson Held on for Three Blocks—Wife Hurled to the Street.

As Mr. and Mrs. William H. Johnson of 1,384 Park Avenue were driving in their open buggy behind a team of horses along Willis Avenue near 138th Street last night one of the springs of the buggy suddenly snapped with a loud crack.

Instantly both horses took their bits in their teeth and bolted. They tore down the avenue, with Mr. Johnson jerking at the reins, and his young wife clinging to the back of the seat as the vehicle bounced and swayed, with its broken spring, to 138th Street.

There, unmanageable, they turned east so sharply and so fast as literally to snap the wagon free from the traces against the curb. Then as Mrs. Johnson, hurled to the sidewalk, lay insensible, they leaped on eastward with Mr. Johnson clinging to the reins, dragging on his face behind them. Their speed never slackened, and after he had been dragged on for three blocks, he had to release the lines.

A policeman called an ambulance from the Lincoln Hospital, and Dr. James took the unconscious woman and the all but unconscious man there. But after their bruises had been dressed they were able to go home in a cab.

Policeman Rosencrantz stopped the horses at the 133d Street Bridge.

A LITTLE SHAKE-UP BY BAKER.

He Transfers Two Captains, Promotes a Lieutenant, and Moves 15 Others.

Without making any comment except "for the good of the service," Police Commissioner Baker shifted yesterday six officers of the department and a dozen patrolmen. It had been rumored that a big shake-up was coming, but it did not materialize. The changes mostly affected Brooklyn.

Capt. John Becker was sent to the Hamburg Avenue Station from the Gates Avenue Station, where he has been about a year. Acting Captain Edward J. Burns, who has been in charge of the Hamburg Avenue Station, was sent to the College Point Station, where he will be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. Richard Enright was elevated to an Acting Captaincy and sent to the Gates Avenue Station. He was formerly attached to the College Point Station.

Others transferred were Lieut. Barnes from the Arsenal Station, Central Park, to Third Deputy Commissioner Stover's office; Lieut. George Humann from the Mercer Street Station to the Fifth Street Station, and Lieut. Thomas Conboy from the Arsenal Station, Central Park, to do clerical work with Inspector Dillon of the Eighth Inspection District, Brooklyn.

Twelve Manhattan policemen were transferred.

PLANS OF THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Belmont Forming a New Society—Ida Husted Harper to Edit Progress.

Further details were announced yesterday concerning the campaign to be waked from the new headquarters of the National Suffrage Association, on the seventeenth floor of 505 Fifth Avenue.

The association is to occupy five rooms, the largest of which extends across the full width of the building. Opening from it at one side is a small room for mailing purposes, and on the other side will be the private office of the President, the Rev. Anna Shaw. The adjoining rooms will be given up exclusively to National press work and editing the paper Progress.

The next two rooms will be occupied by the New York State Headquarters. The Fifth Avenue front will be divided into two rooms, the larger of which will be used as a library and reception room. The other will be the headquarters of a new society now being formed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

The headquarters will be in charge of Prof. Frances Squires Potter, who has just been elected Corresponding Secretary of the National Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has been made Chairma nof the National Press Committee, and will edit the paper.

RUNS INTO PUGILIST'S AUTO.

Machine Containing Johnson's Friends Wrecked and Girl Badly Hurt.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 16.—An automobile making the circuit of the Cobe Cup race course late last night crashed into a machine containing Jack Johnson, the heavyweight pugilist, and a party of friends. Johnson was not injured, but one of the women of the party was perhaps fatally hurt. Several others were slightly injured.

Johnson, who is training at Cedar Lake, entertained a large party of friends from Chicago yesterday. It was proposed that the members of the party make the rounds of the race track, the west leg of which passes the lake. Johnson, with his manager, was in his own machine and was immediately followed by a car containing his friends. At a corner of the course, where there is a bad piece of road, the driver of the second car tried to pass the machine of Johnson, but the machine skidded close to the ditch. The two machines were running at high speed and both rear wheels of the second car, in which the pugilist's wife sat, were broken off close to the axle.

Three of the occupants of the second car were only slightly hurt, but a girl who was sitting with the driver threw herself from the automobile and was hurled upon the sharp stones that line the side of the roadway.

STANDS BY HIS CHAUFFEUR.

Employer Complaining at Washington of His Man's Repeated Arrest.

Emile Violon, chauffeur for Stewart Browne, the banker, will appear in the Federal court again this morning on charges brought against him by Daniel J. Walton, Jr., Deputy Immigration Commissioner, who has three times secured his arrest on the ground that he brought Isabelle Weber, a Swiss girl, into this country for improper purposes.

Mr. Browne has filed charges against Walton as a result of this act with the United States Attorney General in Washington and with the Bar Association in New York. Violon declares that there is no foundation for the accusation, and that it cannot be substantiated in any manner. He asserts that when Miss Weber came to this country he intended to marry her.

The girl at present cannot be found, but she has made an affidavit denying that she gave to Commissioner Walton any of the evidence he claims to have gleaned from her.

MRS. CUNEO CAUGHT SPEEDING

Woman Autoist Arrested in Ocean Parkway—Held in $200 Bail.

Charged with breaking the speed law, Mrs. Joan Cuneo, well known as an automobilist, was arrested yesterday morning in Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, by Motor Cycle Policeman Culbertson.

Mrs. Cuneo was driving her own car, three other persons being with her, one of them her husband, Andrew Cuneo, the banker. The policeman charged that the machine was traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In the Flatbush Court Mrs. Cuneo waived examination, and the case was sent to Special Sessions. Mr. Cuneo gave $200 bail.

Mrs. Cuneo has won many races, and is one of the best-known women autoists in the country.

CLAY BEGINS THIRD TERM.

Senate Sits for 18 Minutes and Adjourns Until Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Clay to-day entered upon his third term as a Senator from Georgia. Mr. Clay's credentials were presented by his colleague, Senator Bacon, who afterward escorted him to the Vice President's desk, where the oath of office was administered.

The Senate was in session only eighteen minutes, adjourning at 12:18 P. M. until next Tuesday.

If you want competent help. See Page 13.

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TO BE EXECUTED WHEN SANE.

Jersey Court Refuses to Send Crazy Murderer to an Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Only continued insanity will save the life of Archibald Herron, the Middlesex County man sentenced to death for killing the Rev. Samuel Prickett. The Supreme Court today decided that he cannot be removed from State prison, as there is no statute in this State permitting it, despite the fact that he has been legally declared insane. He must stay in the custody of the principal keeper of the State prison and be executed should he become sane.

The Rev. S. B. D. Prickett, a retired Methodist minister and editor, 68 years old, was shot on July 15, 1908, in Metuchen, N. J., by Herron because two years before the minister, when Recorder of Metuchen, had sentenced Herron to ten days in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Herron had been brought before him several times on various charges, once for failure to support his wife.

200,000 IN CHILDREN'S FETE.

That Many May Take Part in Hudson-Fulton October Festival.

Seth T. Stewart, general director of the children's festival, in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, announced at his headquarters, 180 Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, that the festival would be held on Oct. 2. The younger children will celebrate in the morning and the older ones in the afternoon. All the children of the city will be welcomed, and 200,000 may take part.

The Children's Festival Committee has established a training camp in Van Cortlandt Park. Ten more such camps are to be opened in other parks. About 100 instructors will drill the children. The first part of the festival will show the history and spirit of New York.

In the second part the children will represent a congress of nations, in which they will express their loyalty to Father Knickerbocker in a pageant. The committee has about $50,000 to expend on the children's feature of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

SHAH IS DETHRONED; YOUNG SON REIGNS

Continued from Page 1.

were repeated and were to the effect that the ruler's person should be protected and an escort furnished to the frontier, M. Sabelin being empowered to call upon the Russian troops at Kasvin should this be necessary.

Russian Force Held Ready.

The full strength of the Russian expedition is now at Kasvin, and, if necessary, the cavalry could get to Teheran in two days. The Foreign Office is under the impression that a detachment will probably be required, not so much to protect the Shah or oppose the Bakhtiari tribesmen as to handle the street mobs and the Teheran rabble, which is bent on pillage. The troops will inevitably be sent in if a single Russian is killed or if a foreign mission requests protection. In this event the rôle of the troops would be confined entirely to police duties. Both the Russian officers and the officials of the Russian Legation at Teheran have been enjoined to remain strictly neutral in internal affairs and to avoid interfering in the selection of a new ruler.

Two previous dispatches from M. Sabelin related the negotiations conducted for an armistice between Gen. Liakhoff and the Nationalists through a member of the legation. Liakhoff consented to treat only after learning that the detachment of artillery outside the city had only fifty shells, and was powerless to assist him.

The members of the legation pointed out to the Nationalists the critical position of the Russian bank, in which there was over $10,000,000, and warned them that they would be held responsible in case it was attacked and looted. The Nationalists replied that they would protect the bank building.

CONSIDER FLIGHT ABDICATION.

Russia and England So Interpret Shah's Taking Refuge in Legation.

LONDON, July 17.—Now that the Shah has abdicated—for his flight to the Russian Legation is considered to amount to that by Great Britain and Russia—the British Government will watch with interest the efforts of the Nationalists to establish a strong Government at Teheran, and may be depended upon to do everything in its power to bring about the long hoped for change.

It has been evident for months that so long as the Shah and his reactionary advisers retained a vestige of power the Persian problem could not be solved. Now that they are out of the way, it is believed here that a council of able men, carrying the Government under a regency, can restore the prestige of the country and maintain order, which is so important to the interests of Great Britain.

It is probable that so soon as the regular Government takes control the long-promised Anglo-Russian loan will be forthcoming as the first step toward the regeneration of the country.

NEW SHAH MERE BOY.

His Father's Reign of Two Years a Struggle with His People.

Ahmed Mirza, the newly proclaimed Shah of Persia, is the second son of Mohammed Ali. He has precedence over the eldest son of the dethroned Shah because the mother of that eldest son was not a Princess of the reigning Kajar house. There are three brothers and several sisters. The royal family is very numerous, there being several thousand Princes and Princesses.

Among the titles which the new Shah will assume as ruler of Persia are Shah-in-Shah, meaning King of Kings, which is an inheritance from an antiquity older than the Old Testament; Zil Allah, Shadow of God; Kibleh Alum, Centre of the World, the Exalted One, Exalted as the Planet Saturn, the Well of the Knowledge, the King Whose Standard is the Sun and Whose Splendor is That of the Firmament.

Mohammed Ali, the dethroned Shah of Persia, has been ruler of his country for only two years. He succeeded his father, the late Shah Muzzafar-ed-din, in January, 1907. Revolts, assassinations, and threats have followed one another during that interval, and Persia has been in a state of turmoil since he ascended to the throne.

Mohammed Ali was born in 1872, and was the sixth of the dynasty of Kajars, which took possession of the Persian crown after a civil war which lasted from 1779 to 1794. The best known of these Kajar sovereigns was Nasr-ed-din, who ruled from 1848 until he was assassinated in 1896. His son, the late Shah Muzzafar-ed-din, succeeded him. During the latter part of Muzzafar's reign he had practically given up the Government, and affairs of State were handled by his favorite son, Mohammed Ali.

Late Ruler Once Regent.

During this period of his father's illness Mohammed Ali served first as provincial Governor over part of the Persian domains, and subsequently as regent. The Nationalists during this period started a movement for a Constitution, and the heir apparent was their chief opponent. The display of force shown by the Constitutionalists forced the Muzzafar to resume authority for a period long enough to grant this Constitution.

It is within the power of Persian monarchs to alter the law of succession and leave the crown to any member of the royal family, but preference is generally given, however, as was indicated above, to a son whose mother was a Kajar Princess. The fact that Mohammed Ali was not the son of a Kajar Princess may be one reason for the uprisings which started soon after his accession to the throne.

The first Persian monarch to begin his reign under a Constitution he obeyed this instrument only to a certain extent. When he came on the throne all of the sixty Senators of Parliament were elected. Mohammed appointed thirty himself, leaving the other half only for the people to choose.

Like Abdul Hamid, the late Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed attempted to limit the powers of his Parliament. Parliament prevailed temporarily when, much against the Shah's will, they dismissed three of the Cabinet Ministers, a power which was the Parliament's according to the Constitution.

The quarrel thus begun between the Shah and his Parliament was later aggravated by a plot in which Saler ed Dowleh, Mohammed Ali's younger brother, was implicated, together with several important members of the Constitutional Parliament. Two bombs were thrown at the Shah while he was out riding in February, 1908, but both missed him. He considered Parliament an accessory to this attack, and called upon it to give up the guilty members. This demand was met with open defiance, and the advisability of the Shah's deposition was openly mooted.

Fighting followed in various parts of the country. This was continued until the Shah withdrew from his palace and intrenched himself on the outskirts of Teheran. Col. Liakhoff with a body of royal troops was sent to bombard the Parliament buildings at close range, capturing them only after several hundred persons had been killed.

Six Months of Fighting.

Following the dissolution of Parliament, a great part of the country broke out in insurrection, particularly at Tabriz, which fell into the hands of the Nationalists after brief but fierce fighting. While the Shah was trying to cope with this situation in the North, the Bakhtiari tribesmen, the fighting race of Persia, arose in the South, and early this year penetrated to Ispahan, 210 miles south of Teheran. After capturing that city the tribesmen began a long march to the capital, the advance guard arriving in front of Teheran about the middle of June.

On several occasions Mohammed Ali promised to restore the Constitution, but his promises were not fulfilled. The latest proclamation to this effect was issued last May, when the Shah, realizing the serious situation with which the country was confronted, announced that, "as a constitutional régime alone is capable of restoring order and promoting the welfare of the country, his Majesty accords a Constitution to the nation." Elections were fixed for September and the opening of Parliament for November.

This proclamation, however, did not check the advance of the Nationalists, who were determined to press the issue to the end.

In addition to her internal disorders, Persia has been beset by serious situations on her frontiers. On one side, Turkey has invaded Persia in the direction of Urumiah, this action being based on a frontier dispute of long standing, and at the present time the city of Urumiah is practically surrounded by Turkish troops and Kurdish bandits. On the other side the British and Russian Governments have been using their influence to induce the Shah to summon a representative assembly, so as to bring the hostilities to an end, and Russia, acting in full accord with the British Government, has sent a military expedition into Persia from Baku for the protection of foreigners. The commander of the expedition, Gen. Mussnitsky, however, had strict orders not to intervene in the fighting between the Persian Cossacks, under Gen. Liakhoff, and the Bakhtiari tribesmen.

Mohammed Ali is largely Russian in taste and appearance. During his reign he had kept Russian advisers around him, and he appointed Lieut. Col. Liakhoff, a Russian officer, Commander of the royal troops, and Governor of his capital. In doing so he evidently looked to the Russian Government for support to keep him in power—an expectation which has not been realized.

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WILLIAMS TO EXPLAIN HIS TESTS IN COURT

Ordered to Submit to Examination To-day in Cases of Four Detained Russian Jews.

BLAU REPUDIATES CHARGE

Lawyer Says He Never Meant to Impute Bad Faith to the Commissioner or Boards of Inquiry.

The promised sensation did not develop before Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday when Max Koehler and Abram L. Elkus, as counsel for four Russian Jews detained at Ellis Island, made further efforts to be allowed to produce evidence in support of their writ of habeas corpus.

After an hour and a half of argument between the court, the counsel for the four immigrants, and Assistant United States Attorneys Dorr and Walton, Judge Hand decided to allow the examination this morning of Commissioner William Williams and the members of the board of special inquiry at Ellis Island, but only on the questions of procedure followed in determining the cases of the four men in question.

Judge Hand decided to limit materially the scope of the hearing. He decided that the good faith of the immigration officials should not be considered before him, and Mr. Koehler and Mr. Elkus withdrew that much of their charges of the day before.

The lawyers for the immigrants also wanted to have the Commissioner of Immigration ordered to produce all his records for the purpose of a general inquiry as to whether he had ever issued any orders of any kind governing the procedure of the Board of Special Inquiry.

This Judge Hand denied as well, and directed only that any orders or notices should be produced which had the effect of determining the procedure of the board. The notice to which the original exception was taken is the so-called "$25" notice, dated June 28, which reads as follows:

> Certain steamship companies are bringing to this port many immigrants whose funds are manifestly inadequate for their proper support until such time as they are able to obtain profitable employment. Such action is improper and must cease. In the absence of a statutory provision, no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of money an immigrant can bring in with him, but in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than $25 besides their railroad ticket to their destination, while in many cases they should have more. They must satisfy the authorities that they will not become charges on either public or private charity.

It was learned yesterday that William Blau, the attorney whose name appeared originally as counsel in connection with the habeas corpus application, and who was retained to argue the cases of the four detained immigrants on appeal, has taken issue with the other lawyers as to the charges made against Commissioner Williams.

The sixth paragraph of the original petition asserted that the four men were classified as "Russian Hebrews," and that because of their race and nationality they were discriminated against, the Board of Special Inquiry being, according to the petition, subservient to Commissioner Williams, who was alleged to exercise power of advancement or demotation over its members.

In the Government's answer it is set forth that the statement of race and nationality is in accordance with the statute, and that the boards of special inquiry are appointed by the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington from the Civil Service lists. The only function exercised by the Commissioner here, according to the Government, is the selection of the individual members who shall serve at any given time.

In addition to this return, however, Commissioner Williams wrote to Mr. Blau, in whose name, as counsel, the petition was filed, saying, among other things:

> In view of your knowledge of our boards of special inquiry, and particularly of the great number of Russian Hebrews that are constantly admitted by them and by the Inspectors in the line, I write to ask whether you really feel that there is any prejudice or bias on the part of any responsible person at Ellis Island, because, if there is, I should like to have you point out wherein it exists, and I shall put an end to it.

In reply Mr. Blau wrote that he was brought into the cases only upon the assurance of Messrs. Koehler and Elkus and of Mr. Mason, a representative of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, that the sole purpose was to obtain an interpretation of the law.

Mr. Blau said further that unless the allegations were withdrawn he would sever all connection with the case.

In the amended petition which was filed yesterday afternoon the allegation covering race prejudice was so changed as to relate only to the formal classification of the immigrants by race and nationality.

REPLIES TO HEBREW TRADES.

Commissioner Williams Tells Them Their Idea of His Policy Is Wrong.

The United Hebrew Trades received the following letter from Commissioner Williams yesterday, in reply to one which they sent him protesting against the stricter rules he has applied to incoming immigrants:

To the United Hebrew Trades,
151 Clinton St., New York City.

Sirs: In your letter to me of July 18 you state in the first paragraph as follows: "You are credited by several newspapers with the statement that your policy of imposing stricter money tests upon immigrants than has been customary heretofore, was introduced largely for the benefit of the Jewish workers engaged in the various branches of the tailoring trade in this city and elsewhere." I answer this as follows:

1. The so-called "money tests" which I am imposing upon immigrants are no stricter than those imposed when I was Immigration Commissioner before, between the years 1902 and 1905. They may be somewhat stricter than those imposed during the past three years. If so that is not a matter that concerns me. You doubtless refer to my notice of June 28, of which I inclose a copy in order that you may see it undertakes to lay down no hard and fast rule as to the amount of money an immigrant must have, and also that it is intended only to prevent their arrival here with funds inadequate for their support until such time as they are likely to obtain profitable employment. That there is no such thing as a $25 rule is proved by the fact (if proof were necessary) that every day immigrants who obviously do not require this amount are admitted on smaller sums.

2. The statement that my policy "was introduced largely for the benefit of organized labor, &c.," rests on no foundation of fact whatever. It is absolutely untrue in every particular.

Should you care for further information concerning the work of this office I shall be pleased to give it orally either to your Mr. Shindler or Mr. Weinstein, should either care to call. Respectfully,

W. M. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

B. Weinstein, the organizer of the United Hebrew Trades Unions, a body which represents sixty-two local organizations and 28,000 workmen, said that he did not consider the letter a reply to the letter he had sent.

"We want the immigration laws to be less strict," he said, "not only because it will be fairer, but because at this moment there is a great demand for skilled tailors in New York, and too many cannot be imported."

ALIENS FALSELY ARRESTED.

Nagel Says Contract Labor Law Was Put to Base Use.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—"Throughout these cases smack of irresponsible accusation, superficial inquiry, hasty conclusion, arbitrary power, and unreasonable exactions. The contract labor provisions of the immigration law must, of course, be rightly enforced, but the law itself will be brought into contempt if it is put to the base use of intimidation and oppression."

This was the caustic statement of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor disposing of a case involving an alleged violation of the alien contract labor law to-day. The Secretary indicated that the conclusion has been reached by the Bureau of Immigration that there was no evidence to sustain the charges against the immigrants, and he said that that conclusion was approved by him.

It appeared from the evidence that five aliens—four men and one woman—were employed by a lace-making concern in Jersey City, N. J. At the time of their employment a strike was in progress at the factory. Complaint was made to the immigration authorities that the aliens were in this country in violation of the Contract Labor law, and that they should be deported.

ROB BANK AS WOMAN SCREAMS

Burglars Keep Off Three Families and Get Away with $500.

ASHLAND, N. H., July 16.—One masked burglar held three families at bay for more than a quarter of an hour early to-day, while two other burglars, also masked, worked in the glare of an electric light and finally succeeded in blowing open the safe of the Ashland Savings Bank. They escaped with $500 in cash.

The burglars were discovered by Mrs. Arthur Peaslee, who with her husband, lives in a house adjoining the bank. About 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Peaslee was awakened by a loud report. Looking out of the window she saw two masked men running toward the safe in the office of the bank cashier. She immediately called her husband.

Peaslee opened the window and shouted at the men. At the same time the muzzle of a revolver was thrust in Peaslee's face by the burglar on guard, and he was ordered with an oath to get away from the window and keep quiet.

In the meantime, Mrs. Alonzo Smith, an aged woman, who lives in a tenement over the bank, had been awakened by the explosion. She ordered the men to leave, and was also commanded to close her window and remain quiet. Mrs. Smith, however, almost crased by fear, opened another window and began screaming so loudly that many persons were awakened.

By this time Peaslee had made connection with the central office of the telephone company and was trying to locate the town policeman. His wife and her mother were in their room watching the movements of the two men at work in the bank and keeping him informed.

They saw the two robbers apply cynamite. They saw the safe door fall open. They saw the burglars search for several minutes before they finally discovered a package of money.

The men did not stop to see whether the money had been harmed by the explosion, but with the bundle rushed out through the rear door of the bank, where they were joined by the third man. The three started off across the fields in the direction of the railroad tracks.

Directly in their path lay the home of George Andrews. Andrews had been aroused by the tumult at the bank and saw the men coming. Half dressed, he opened his door and shouted to the men to stop.

"Get into your house or I'll blow your head off!" one of the burglars retorted.

Like Peaslee, Andrews was unarmed. He closed the door quickly and allowed the trio to pass.

Pursuit was organized quickly enough for the townspeople to catch sight of the robbers, but shortly afterward the trail was lost.

President Daniel C. Hill of the bank stated later that the loss was covered by insurance.

Three men were stopped by the police of Meredith to-day. Two of them, however, gave a good account of their movements and were allowed to go. The third man was brought here and booked as a suspicious person pending further examination.

NEGROES TO FT. ETHAN ALLEN.

Tenth Cavalry Ordered There from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The entire Tenth Cavalry, one of the four negro regiments in the army, will shortly take up its station at Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vt., to replace squadrons of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Cavalry ordered to other stations. Troop M of the Tenth Cavalry, now at Fort Riley, Kan., has been ordered to the Vermont post.

All the other troops of the regiment are now on their way to the United States on the transport Kilpatrick from long service in the Philippines. They will have a public reception on their arrival in New York.

Of the other negro regiments, the Twenty-fourth Infantry is stationed at posts in New York State, the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the Philippines, and the Ninth Cavalry in Wyoming and Kansas.

DIES FOR BLACK HAND CRIME.

Italian Was Convicted of Complicity in Killing of Kidnapped Boy.

HAHNVILLE, La., July 16.—Leonardo Gebbia, an Italian, the first person ever sent to the gallows in Louisiana for a crime committed in the name of the so-called "Black Hand," was hanged here this afternoon. He received the last sacraments of his religion from a priest.

Gebbia was convicted of complicity in the murder of Walter Lamana, the twelve-year-old son of Peter Lamana, an undertaker of New Orleans. The crime was committed in the name of the "Black Hand."

On June 8, 1907, the boy was kidnapped. The following day the father received a demand for $6,000 ransom. When this was refused the boy was killed. His body was found in the swamps of St. Charles Parish.

Ten Italians, including Gebbia and his sister Nicolina, were indicted for the murder. Four of this number escaped, but four others, including one woman, were tried and sentenced to life imprisonment.

HAILSTORM DAMAGES CROPS.

Grapes and Gardens Ruined to the Extent of $25,000 at Bath.

BATH, N. Y., July 16.—A devastating storm cut a four-mile swath through the grape country just after noon to-day. Hail stones as large as hickory nuts fell in great volume, ruining the grapes and gardens. High wind added to the destruction.

The loss to the grape crop alone is estimated at fully $25,000. The storm started near Gibson's Landing and swept across the lake into Wayne, Weston, and Watkins.

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WHITNEY SCORES AMERICAN ATHLETES

Declares That Some Actions of American Olympic Team Were a Disgrace

IN LONDON GAMES LAST YEAR

James E. Sullivan, U. S. Commissioner to Olympiad, Takes Whitney to Task for Remarks at London Luncheon.

LONDON, July 16.—The Meadow Brook (L. I.) polo team that was victorious in the recent contests for the American Polo Cup and the members of the British team that played against them were entertained at luncheon to-day at the Savoy Hotel by the Pilgrims Society. About 100 guests, including a number of prominent English sportsmen, were present. The greatest good feeling was manifested toward the Americans, who were warmly cheered.

Field Marshal Grenfell, who presided, delivered an address in which he praised the good sportsmanship of the visiting team. H. P. Whitney responded for the Americans, and expressed their gratitude for the remarkable hospitality extended them and their appreciation of the fine spirit displayed throughout the matches and the lack of any unpleasant incidents.

Continuing, Mr. Whitney said that all gentlemen in America had been disgusted with the manner in which international sport had been conducted recently, and he criticised the conduct of the American Olympic team of last year, declaring that some of its actions were a disgrace. Mr. Whitney attributed this to a desire to win at all odds.

Among the guests were Lord Ellenborough, Lieut. Gen. McKinnon, Gen. Rawlinson, Martin Littleton, Bradley Martin, F. T. Martin, Sir Christopher Furness, Sir William Bell, George Grey Ward, Sir Thomas Holdich, and Sir Alfred Lyall.

SULLIVAN ANSWERS WHITNEY.

President of A. A. U. Denies American Athletes Were a Disgrace.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union and United States Commissioner to the Olympic games, entered last night a vigorous denial of Harry Payne Whitney's charge of disgraceful conduct on the part of American athletes at the London Olympic games last July. When informed of Mr. Whitney's criticism President Sullivan said:

"I am ready now and at all times to stand sponsor and defend the American athletes who competed at the Olympic games. Harry Payne Whitney is not in a position to know anything regarding the persecution of our athletic representatives, and I am amazed that he should take the position he does, and am charitable enough to believe that Mr. Whitney has been misquoted.

"Regarding the standing of the American Olympic athletes, I would like to point out to Mr. Whitney that more than 90 per cent. of the members of the team were college men. Howe, one of the competitors, was good enough to be elected Captain of the Yale University track team, and another Olympic man was selected as Captain of the Harvard team. It would be a difficult matter for any one to believe that such men as these would disgrace their country. The athletes were of just as high standing in the United States as the members of the American polo team of which he is a member.

"Our athletes went to England in the face of almost every sort of opposition, fair and unfair, that the English officials could devise. If we had taken meekly everything that they tried to do we would have lost, and we too would have been complimented on our sportsmanship. We had to fight for bare rights that any real sport-loving country would have insisted on seeing given to a visiting athletic team.

"As an evidence that we were in the right, the International Committee immediately after those games passed a rule that an official staff made up from the home country would never again be tolerated in an Olympic meet. If Mr. Whitney has been correctly quoted, he has evidently met a different type of sportsmen from the English officials at the Olympic games.

"I was present throughout the entire meet and failed to see anything in the ordinary behavior of our boys that would warrant any unfavorable comment on the part of Mr. Whitney or any other individual. If Mr. Whitney knows of any specific case of disgraceful conduct let him make it known and not talk in generalities. If he will do so I will answer him and prove incontestably that he is in the wrong. I will satisfy him and the public that the conduct of the American athletes at the Olympic games was all that could be desired, and also that their deportment and acts, both on and off the field, reflected credit on the American Nation."

BULL REAL ESTATE ATTACHED.

The Late Melville Bull Indorsed $12,000 Note Which Is Unpaid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Application has been filed with the Probate Court of Middletown by Charles M. Bull and Harry Bull of Newport and Mrs. Hattie Smythe of Meadowbrook, Penn., asking that Charles M. Bull and Thomas G. Brown of Newport be appointed administrators of the estate of the late Melville Bull, as the executor named in the will, Dr. William T. Bull, has died since the instrument was drawn in 1901. The will is to be probated Aug. 16 at Middletown.

The will leaves everything to the late Dr. Bull, brother of Melville Bull, for distribution among his immediate relatives, who are entitled to his property under the laws of the State.

The real estate of the late Melville Bull in Middletown has been attached on a judgment of $12,000. Some time ago Melville Bull indorsed a note for the Newport Compressed Brick Company, with others, and it fell due, but was not canceled. So the real estate of Mr. Bull is now advertised by the Newport National Exchange Bank for Sheriff's sale.

IGNORANT OF WIFE SEARCH.

Police in Warren, R. I., Haven't Heard That Millionaire's Wife Is Missing.

WARREN, R. I., July 16.—The man who said yesterday that he was a New York detective and his woman companion, who reported that they were here searching for the missing wife of a New York millionaire, dropped out of sight last evening and have apparently left the town.

They did not get into touch with the police while they were here, and the police of Providence know nothing of the matter.

Miss Oliver Becomes a Nun.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 16.—Miss Anastasia I. Oliver, the second daughter of Francis V. S. Oliver, and niece of James Oliver and of John J. Sheehan of Brooklyn, took the veil to-day at the Ursuline Convent. Mr. Oliver's elder daughter is Sister Jerome, Principal of St. Jerome's School, Alexander Avenue and 137th Street, New York.

Drought Destroying the Boll Weevil.

DALLAS, Tex., July 16.—Prof. W. D. Hunter, the Government boll weevil expert, made public a report to-day saying the present status of the weevil is not so bad as at the same time last year. Dry weather is destroying fifty per cent. of the weevils.

"TYPHOID MARY" MUST STAY.

Court Rejects Her Plea to Quit Riverside Hospital.

Mary Mallon, known to fame as "Typhoid Mary," and once a cook in the family of J. Coleman Drayton of 56 East Seventy-ninth Street, must remain at Riverside Hospital, on North Brother Island. Supreme Court Justice Erlanger so decided yesterday, holding that her release would be dangerous to the health of the community. The court therefore, said the Justice, did not care to assume the responsibility of releasing her.

"Typhoid Mary" was sent to the island in March, 1907, at the instance of the Health Department, which believed that she was a walking repository of typhoid germs, and although immune from the disease herself possessed the power of communicating the fever to others. It was set forth that in eight years prior to being sent to the island she was employed in eight different families, and that in seven of them twenty cases of typhoid appeared shortly after her arrival.

Recently she sued for a writ of habeas corpus, denying that she had the power of communicating the fever and alleging that she was treated like a leper and compelled to occupy a house by herself with a dog as her only companion. Food was brought to her three times a day by a nurse, she said, who left it at the door and hurried away.

In his decision Justice Erlanger said:

"While the court deeply sympathizes with this unfortunate woman, it must protect the community against a recurrence of spreading the disease. Every opportunity should, however, be afforded her to establish, if she can, that she has been fully cured, and she may, after further examination, renew the application, or, if she prefers, the matter may be sent to a referee."

"LITTLE ITALY'S" FETE DAY.

Thousands Throng There in Honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

"Little Italy" in Harlem looked like Coney Island yesterday. It was gayly bedecked with arches, flags, and crowds in celebration of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The church of that name is in East 115th Street, between First and Pleasant Avenues, and this was the brightest spot in the district.

It was estimated that between 50,000 and 75,000 persons were in the surrounding streets in the morning. From other cities and the country near New York Italians began to arrive in the early morning. Several hundred, including many women, had walked great distances barefoot to do penance. It was impossible for all of the visitors to be housed in the neighborhood. Hundreds camped and slept in Thomas Jefferson Park in the heart of "Little Italy."

Sabato Vigorito, the President of the feast and one of the most prominent men in that section, had his hands full all day. There were many fights, in which he was needed as peacemaker. Early in the morning there was a conflict between the police and the Italians at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Some 5,000 persons, all bearing candles, were shut out and resented it.

In the church masses were said continuously from 4 till 11 o'clock.

RUSHING NEW CHINESE ROAD.

Kowloon-Canton Line to be Ready Next Year—Tunnel's Heavy Cost.

Major Fellowes-Carr, who arrived yesterday from Hongkong on his way home to England, said that so much progress was being made on the Kowloon-Canton Railway that the line was expected to be completed by the Spring of 1910. The longest tunnel on the line, which is more than 7,000 feet in length, the Major said, had been pierced at a cost of one-third of the total cost of the entire railroad, which is eighty miles long. This tunnel was the greatest difficulty the engineers had to encounter in the construction of the new railroad.

Kowloon is situated on the mainland of China and is connected with the Island of Hongkong by a steam ferry. The inauguration of the railroad to Canton will be a big step in the direction of opening up the city of Canton to the Western methods of civilization. There is a large freight and passenger trade between Hongkong and Canton, which is carried on by steamships and hundreds of junks that ply on the Pearl River.

American tourists visit the city in large numbers in the Winter season and the railroad will enable them to see Canton without having to stop over one steamship Hongkong.

DATE FOR HAFFEN HEARING.

Governor Will Listen to Arguments on Macfarlane Report in Albany July 22.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Gov. Hughes has set next Thursday at noon as the time when he will hear arguments at the Executive Chamber on the report of Commissioner Wallace Macfarlane, which held that Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, was guilty of charges of misconduct in office, which subject him to removal.

The Governor will come to Albany from his Summer camp at Saranac Inn. He will probably leave on the following day for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle. He is now considering the testimony taken and the findings of Commissioner Macfarlane.

Central House at Great Bend Burns.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 16.—The Central House at Great Bend was gutted by fire at an early hour this morning. The flames were caused by a lamp explosion. The guests escaped with their belongings, but the loss on the hotel will be heavy.

Boston's Mayor Must Rest His Throat.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—Mayor George A. Hibbard was told to-day that he must use his voice as little as possible and must seek rest if he hoped to recover from his throat trouble. It is understood that the Mayor will leave the city shortly for an indefinite period.

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CRANE TAKES POST AS ENVOY TO CHINA

Chicago Manufacturer Says He Will Try to Carry Out Taft's "Open Door" Policy.

TO AID AMERICAN TRADE

President Pleased with Appointee, Who Has Traveled in China and Is Familiar with Nation's Conditions.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, whose selection as Minister to China by President Taft was announced yesterday, is staying at the Century Club in this city. He issued last night a statement regarding his acceptance of the post, which he says he regards as of exceptional importance because of the present commercial opportunity in the Far East.

"One of the principal aims of my incumbency," says Mr. Crane, "will be the aiding of American enterprise to secure and maintain an adequate foothold in a country which promises to be the richest market of the world.

"My reasons for accepting the Peking post are not a result of hasty action, but spring from ideas and opinions which have been formulating for years. Without meaning to detract from other diplomatic positions, I have long considered the Peking post of unusual, perhaps predominating, importance to our Nation.

"I would have hesitated to accept this post under different circumstances; but the fact that President Taft, in whom I have great confidence, is personally familiar with the issues of the Eastern question, and that this knowledge probably will assure a progressive and enlightened American policy in China, and that the representatives of our Government there will have sympathetic cooperation at Washington, make me willing to undertake a responsibility which otherwise might seem too onerous. Secretary Knox's attiutde toward China, as already indicated by his energy in promoting American interests there, also encourages me.

United States Will Aid China.

"In my opinion, China is now the focus of the world's greatest international problem, and I regard the interest of the United States in this problem as fundamental. I can think of no foreign nation in whose progress, prosperity, and security the United States has greater interest. I have a strong sympathy with China's efforts at reform, which now seem assured of eventual success. The United States should and will aid China in her aspirations to take her proper place among modern nations, and it will be my effort to carry out the policy as admirably stated in President Taft's speech at Shanghai in 1907, when he outlined the relation of our Nation to the 'open door' doctrine.

"In my opinion, while an American policy in China must be founded, as President Taft then stated, upon the broad platform of real international equity and mutual self-respect, and will turn upon political issues, its greater interest to most Americans lies in the commercial opportunity which trade with China presents. The great industrial expansion which China is just entering upon opens an immense field for American enterprise, and our Government should aid it in securing and maintaining a foothold there. If during my incumbency at Peking I can contribute to improving the relations of America and China, and to cementing the community of interests which binds the two nations together, I shall feel satisfied."

Taft Wanted a Business Man.

Mr. Crane always had been a Democrat until he felt that he could not follow Mr. Bryan. It is said that Mr. Taft is the first Republican candidate for President for whom Mr. Crane voted, and that his reason for voting for Mr. Taft is that the President is the first occupant of the White House who personally is conversant with Oriental affairs, and who believes in an energetic American policy in that part of the world.

It was while on an extended tour of the world, in 1879 and 1881, that Mr. Crane acquired the keen interest in the East which he has ever since retained. At that time he visited India, Java, Burma, China, and Japan, spending a greater part of two years on the journey. He spent several months in China, and traveled extensively in the interior when travel there was not so easy and comfortable as it is now. Later Mr. Crane made journeys to other parts of Asia. He is well acquainted with many of the more prominent Russian statesmen and administrators, including Lessar, Pokitiloff, and Cassini.

To go to Peking, Mr. Crane will be compelled to resign the active direction of the Crane Company, which employs about 6,000 people. For six years, Mr. Crane was President of the Chicago Municipal Voters' League. He is President of the Marine Biological Laboratory, at Wood's Hole, Mass.; is a member of the Chicago Club and University Club, and of the Century Club in New York.

Mr. Crane was born in Chicago in 1858, and is married to Cornelia W. Smith of Paterson, N. J., and has four children—Richard T. Crane, 3d; Mrs. Harold C. Bradley of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Robert W. Leatherbee of Lake Forest, Ill., and John Crane of Chicago.

Mr. Crane does not expect to leave for China until early next Autumn. On next Tuesday he will meet a number of prominent New York bankers and business men who are active in securing American participation in Chinese loans, and in pushing American interests in China.

PRESIDENT TAFT DELIGHTED.

Says Crane Is Experienced in Foreign Affairs and Is an Able Business Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In his appointment of Charles R. Crane of Chicago to be Minister to China President Taft expresses his keen satisfaction that a suitable occupant of the important diplomatic post has finally been found. The place has been offered to four prominent men, all of whom have dodged the honor, giving various reasons for so doing. The Chinese Government is now being communicated with regarding its acceptance of Mr. Crane as the American representative at Peking.

The announcement of the selection of Mr. Crane was accompanied by the following statement:

> The President expects to appoint Charles Crane of the firm of Crane & Camp, a large manufacturing firm of Chicago, as Minister to China. Mr. Crane is one of the ablest business men in this country, and the President is delighted to be able to get him for this place, which he regards as most important.
>
> Mr. Crane has had large experience in foreign affairs, and has been seventeen times to Russia and speaks Russian. His uncle, Prof. Williams, was Professor of Chinese at Yale and wrote a book on China. The President has communicated with Mr. Crane, and he has said he would accept, and the Chinese Government is now being communicated with.
>
> In view of the active policy of the State Department in endeavoring to secure commercial opportunity in China, the President has endeavored to secure exactly the right type of representative for that mission.

President Taft all along has sougfht for a man for this post who would combine business acumen and experience with diplomatic sagacity. Senator Long, who was defeated for re-election last year, was invited to take the post, but declined. Then it was offered to Senator Fulton of Oregon, who also had been defeated, but he refused it on the ground that he had made up his mind to return to his native State to practice law. John Hays Hammond was the next who might have had the place, but he declined the opportunity on the plea that his children were in educational institutions in this country and he could not think either of being separated from them or of cutting short their education.

After some seach the President hit upon Frederick A. Delano, President of the Wabash Railroad, who also declined.

While the announcement is made that Mr. Crane has been selected and has accepted, the official appointment will not follow until word is received from China that the Minister is persona grata.

CRANE A WEALTHY REFORMER.

Appointee a Great Factor in the Improvement in Chicago's Government.

CHICAGO, July 16.—That President Taft has made a particularly happy selection for the position of Minister to China in the person of Charles R. Crane of Chicago is generally asserted here.

Mr. Crane is young, wealthy, a man of the world, a scholar, and an extensive traveler. He is one of the foremost authorities of American politics, and business of the Far East. In addition, his knowledge of Russia, whose policies embrace Northern China, and are still to be reckoned with, despite the late war with Japan, is profound.

Mr. Crane has never held political office. He supported Grover Cleveland, but was found with Mr. Taft in the late campaign. He was the mainstay and one of the founders of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, which entered Chicago politics when the need of reform was urgent, and has been a great factor in a marked improvement in the city's government.

STABER ROBBERS IN DEEPER.

Indicted Again for Robbery on the Confession of Sing Sing Convict.

Carlo Giro and Frank Schlieman, the burglars who have been indicted for the murder of Mrs. George Staber in Flatbush last week, were also indicted yesterday for burglary in the first degree for robbing the home of Charles E. Tayntor in Borough Park last November.

George Huntenberg, the convict who was brought down from Sing Sing a few days ago and implicated in the Tayntor burglary and the robbery of the home of John A. Shay in Cedarhurst, was also indicted yesterday for the Tayntor burglary.

Huntenberg sent down word from Sing Sing yesterday that he desired to do some more confessing, and Detectives McCarty and Coughlin of Inspector McCafferty's staff were sent to the prison, where the convict told of other robberies committed by him, with Giro and Schlieman. It is said that he revealed also where part of the loot from the Tayntor house was taken.

In discharging the Grand Jury Judge Dike complimented the jurors for their promptness in indicting the burglars, and commended the police for their work in capturing Schlieman and Giro.

TROUBLE FOR HIGGINBOTHAM.

Lawyer Forces Magistrate to Give Up Court Papers Long Held Back.

Leonard A. Snitkin, a lawyer representing three men who were arraigned before Magistrate Higginbotham last January and fined on a charge of disorderly conduct, went before County Judge Dike in Brooklyn yesterday and asked for an attachment against the Magistrate for his failure to produce a record of the cases.

For a while it looked as if Mr. Higginbotham would be served with the writ, but when he heard of the lawyer's action he immediately appeared before Judge Dike and promised to produce the papers. He informed Judge Dike that it was evidently a case of neglect on the part of a clerk.

The trouble grew out of the arrest of Jacob Cohen, 40 St. Mark's Place; Frank Ratenstock, 81 Ludlow Street, and Barnet Peskof of 74 Forsyth Street by Policeman Donlon. Charged with disorderly conduct they were fined $10 each. They paid the fines under protest and retained Lawyer Snitkin to make an appeal.

Judge Dike shortly afterward granted an application for an appeal. But Mr. Snitkin, so he stated in court yesterday, was blocked by the Magistrate in an effort to obtain a certified copy of the case against his clients. Yesterday's court action was the result.

PANAMA LIBEL IN PARIS.

Attorneys for World and Government Arrange to Take Testimony.

PARIS, July 16.—John D. Lindsay, counsel for the Press Publishing Company, publishers of The New York World, who arrived here last Sunday to secure evidence in the Panama libel cases, has canvassed the local situation carefully and has evolved a plan for the examination of certain voluntary witnesses before a Notary at the American Embassy, to which Messrs. Henry A. Wise and Stuart McNamara, counsel for the American Government, have agreed.

In this way the intervention of the French Government will be avoided. Later the French Government may be asked to aid in the production of certain documents upon the understanding that the examination is not to go back beyond the formation of the new Panama Canal Company. By agreement between counsel on both sides the testimony obtained, like that procured at Panama, will not be made public until the hearing in America.

JAIL AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTE.

Miss Johnson of Buffalo One of Those Arrested for Loitering in Downing St.

LONDON, July 16.—Miss Grace Johnson of Buffalo, N. Y., was one of four suffragettes arrested this afternoon while loitering in Downing Street for refusing to obey the police order to leave the locality. The women were trying to deliver a petition to Prime Minister Asquith. All of the suffragettes were sentenced in the Bow Street Police Court to three weeks in prison in default of paying a fine.

Miss Johnson has been in London for the past eight months, devoting much of her time to active work on behalf of the suffragettes. She was convicted last February and served a month in Holloway Jail with several other women, for trying to present a petition at Mr. Asquith's house. She did not then disclose the fact that she was an American.

GOMPERS TO PARIS LABOR MEN

Addresses Representatives of French Unions on American Trade Unionism.

PARIS, July 16.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to-night delivered an address before the committees of the trades union organizations of the Seine upon trades unionism in America.

He dwelt particularly upon the fact that the American Federation of Labor was designed to unite wageearners without distinction of opinion or party.

TO NAME LINER FOR BUELOW.

Hamburg-American Will So Honor the Retired German Chancellor.

BERLIN, July 16.—Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, has sent a telegram to Prince Bülow, until recently Imperial Chancellor, saying the company would like to name its next large transatlantic liner after him, Prince Bülow.

The ex-Chancellor replied accepting the honor.

GAS KILLS MME. CONSTANT.

Widow of Artist Benjamin Constant Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

VERSAILLES, July 16.—The widow of Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the French artist who died in 1902, was asphyxiated by gas at Versailles to-day.

It is believed that Mme. Constant committed suicide.

CALLS ON CABRERA TO BACK LIBEL CASE

Magistrate Says Guatemalan President Must Appear to Press Charges Against Emerson.

WRITER SCORED COUNTRY

Also Said Unkind Things About "The Roosevelt of the South," Whereupon Consul Cries Libel.

Ramon Bengoechea, Consul General of Guatemala, had Col. Edwin Emerson, Jr., the Rough Rider veteran of the Spanish-American war and friend of ex-President Roosevelt, before Magistrate O'Connor in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, charging him with criminal libel against President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, who is called by his admirers "the Roosevelt of the South."

The hearing had its humorous aspects. The Magistrate asked: "What and where is Guatemala, anyway?" The Magistrate also insisted on the appearance of President Cabrera of the South American Republic before him before he would issue a warrant for the magazine writer on the charge of libel. In the absence of President Cabrera, whom Emerson pictured as ruling his country with an iron hand, and in the absence of evidence satisfactory to the court that Guatemala was not bankrupt as Col. Emerson charged, Magistrate O'Connor refused to issue a warrant, but at the urgent request of Lawyer Arroyo, counsel for Mr. Bengoechea, the hearing was continued until next Tuesday morning until 10 o'clock. Col. Emerson cheerfully agreed to appear.

Until he reached court in response to a summons Col. Emerson did not know positively what charges he was to face, though he had a suspicion. What he and his lawyer, Capt. John F. O'Ryan of 220 Broadway, were confronted with was an affadavit sworn to by Mr. Bengoechea, setting forth that the defendant had grossly slandered the Guatemalan President and the republic itself. In substantiation of this charge this paragraph was quoted from an article in the June number of Uncle Sam's Magazine, published in this city:

> Manuel Estrada Cabrera, the present ruler of Guatemala, came into power some ten years ago through the assassination of his predecessor, President Reyna Barrios. Accordingly, Estrada Cabrera, in his public speeches and official organs, compares himself to Theodore Roosevelt, who, so Cabrera puts it, "likewise profited by the assassination of his predecessor, President McKinley." When comparing himself to Mr. Roosevelt the Guatemalan President does not lay stress upon the significant fact that Mr. Roosevelt was constitutionally the successor of Mr. McKinley and held office only by constitutional means and according to law, whereas Senor Cabrera got into power by violent means, and has kept himself in power beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution of his country wholly by violence, assassinations, and ruthless bloodshed.

It was also intimated by Col. Emerson that the financial condition of the country itself and "whatever little industrial progress" it has made were almost wholly due to the aid of North American capital and enterprise.

Magistrate O'Connor refused apparently to be greatly impressed even when Consul General Bengoechea assured the court that the references to President Cabrera and his country were wholly untrue.

"But how do I know they are untrue?" asked the court. "They may be true, and then the charge of libel wouldn't stand. Let President Cabrera come before me with evidence that the statements made by the defendant are not true and are libelous, and I will issue a warrant."

"But," replied counsel for Mr. Bengoechea, "President Cabrera not being able to come to your Honor's court himself, has assured his Consul General that the assertions of this magazine writer are utterly false and libelous, and Consul General Bengoechea is here to tell the court so."

The magistrate shook his head. "I think I know a little about criminal libel law," he said, "and a man cannot delegate another with power of attorney to speak for him in such a case as this. You must bring President Cabrera here."

When counsel for Mr. Bengoechea urged the magistrate quoted several decisions to him, saying that he followed precedents whether in his court or not, and intimating that he hoped one of these days to preside on something higher than a magistrate's bench.

"Magistrate Breen also refused to issue a warrant in this case," added Magistrate O'Connor, "and this is the fourth or fifth knotty one they have passed along to me."

Consul General Bengoechea had asked Magistrate Breen for a warrant for Col. Emerson on Wednesday, the magistrate refusing on the evidence to do so, but consenting to summon the writer to court. Col. Emerson said later he did not feel bound to respond to the summons, but did so because he wanted to see the matter to the end.

Col. Emerson says his falling out with President Cabrera dates from last Fall, when he visited the South American country to trace down the story that Cabrera had contributed about $6,000 to the Taft campaign fund. The Rough Rider, being in San Francisco early in August, had his attention called by Francis J. Heney, the bribery prosecutor, to an article in the newspapers about the alleged contribution by Cabrera, and determined to investigate it. Soon after reaching Guatemala City Col. Emerson received this letter from Mr. Roosevelt:

> My Dear Emerson: The statement about Cabrera giving money to the campaign is a pure falsehood. He never gave any money at all. Mr. Cortelyou assures me of this, and Mr. Bliss, who was Treasurer, states that he had seen the statement to which you refer in the papers but that it was so utterly absurd that he gave it no attention. I have seen no further reference to the incident in the press, and I should think it was one of the stamp that might simply be allowed to die. Very sincerely,
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
>
> Oyster Bay, Aug. 13, 1908.

As soon as he saw the envelope in which this letter came, Col. Emerson said yesterday, he was confident that it had been tampered with. Later he made complaint to the American Minister about it. Several days afterward he received a summons to call on President Cabrera, whom he complimented at the moment of their greeting on the thorough work of his Police Department. He says President Cabrera thanked him, admitting that he did keep in pretty close touch with affairs in his capital. President Cabrera denied that he had contributed to the Republican campaign fund.

Col. Emerson says he heard many boasts while in Guatemala City coming from persons generally supposed to be friends of President Cabrera that the Cabrera administration had bought and paid for the Washington Government and had it pocketed.

It was soon after his arrival in the Guatemalan capital that the official organ of the administration printed cuts of Roosevelt and Cabrera, saying that both were alike in having "profited by the assassination of their predecessors."

When the June number of Uncle Sam's magazine came out, Col. Emerson alleges, containing the paragraph quoted in the Bengoechea affidavit, Cabrera's agents tried to buy up the entire edition. Failing in this, they did buy up all the copies to be found on the newsstands, thus practically suppressing that issue.

W. D. Walker, editor of the magazine, obtained from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, a temporary injunction restraining Bengoechea and his agents from buying up the publication. Before the date for the hearing Bengoechea was assigned to the Guatemalan Embassy at Washington, and asserted a diplomats' immunity from American courts. Judge Lacombe thereupon dismissed the injunction, and with nothing else apparently to be done to save his July edition, Editor Walker wrote a letter, dated July 13, to Secretary of State Knox complaining that Dr. Toledo Herrarte, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Guatemala and Consul General Bengoechea were injuring his property and hiding behind the diplomatic relations, leaving him no redress, and asking the State Department to take proper action against the Guatemalan representatives.

In twenty-four hours after this letter was mailed, according to Col. Emerson, Mr. Bengoechea sought a warrant for his arrest.

NOT ENGAGED TO MURAT.

Duchesse de Chaulnes Says She Does Not Know Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—The Duchesse de Chaulnes, formerly Miss Theodora Shonts, who is now with her mother at the Château de Boursault, utterly repudiates the story of her reported engagement to Prince Joachim-Napoleon-Michel Murat.

In reply to an inquiry on the subject the Duchesse says: "Kindly deny the report. I have not even the pleasure of Prince Murat's acquaintance."

ROOSEVELT KILLS HIPPO.

Ex-President Brings Down Three-Ton Specimen Near Naivasha.

NAIVASHA, British East Africa, July 16.—Theodore Roosevelt, who is at present hunting on the south shore of Lake Naivasha from the ranch of Capt. Richard Attenborough, succeeded yesterday in bringing down a big hippopotamus.

The animal bagged by the ex-President is estimated to weigh roughly three tons.

GREEK 'QUAKE KILLS MANY.

30 Lives Lost and 400 Houses Demolished in One Village in Elis.

ATHENS, Greece, July 16.—Dispatches received here say that many persons were killed or injured by the earthquake yesterday in the Province of Elis, in Southern Greece. The damage to property also was very great. Hot water is flowing to-day from many of the springs in the stricken district, while the water in the rivers and brooks has turned a reddish color.

The earthquake demolished 400 houses in the village of Havari, in Elis. Thirty persons lost their lives at this point, and a number were injured. Neighboring villages suffered greatly from the material point of view. All the houses of Amalaiva were rendered uninhabitable. The shocks were felt at Patras, Pyrgos, Lalamas, and Tripoli, but outside of Havari only a few deaths or injuries have been reported. A volcanic upheaval is said to have occurred at the village of Ponhioti.

LISBON, July 16.—A severe earthshock was felt last night at Benavente, a seaport twenty-seven miles northeast of Lisbon. The population was thrown into a panic, but the damage was slight.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 16.—A sharp earthquake tremor was felt at 1:28 o'clock this morning. It shook buildings, but no damage was done, so far as known.

The Province of Elis has a population of about 225,000 people, and its extent is approximately 2,000 square miles. It is the chief currant-producing region on the mainland of Greece. The capital is Pyrgos and the seaport Patras. The district is mountainous in the south and east.

KABYLES MENACE SPANIARDS.

Tribesmen Preparing to Attack Position at Melilla, Morocco.

MADRID, July 16.—Reports received here from Melilla this morning say that the Kabyle tribesmen, 1,800 strong, are preparing to attack the Spanish positions, and that great excitement prevails.

MELILLA, Morocco, July 16.—The Spanish troops that have been sent ashore here for the protection of Spanish interests were to-day reviewed by Gen. Marina, the Governor of Melilla. Outposts have been placed around the city, and two batteries have taken up a position near the locality where the Kabyle tribesmen are encamped. The gunboat Almirante Loba is cruising along the coast.

TO VOTE ON BRITISH STRIKE.

Miners' Confederation Orders Ballot of Its Million Members on Question.

LONDON, July 16.—The Miners' Confederation of Great Britain, after a prolonged meeting, has decided in favor of a ballot of its 1,000,000 members to decide whether or not a national strike shall be declared in support of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage reduction of six pence a day.

The ballot will not be completed before July 27, and the executive committee of the Confederation will meet July 28 to take action on the result. The present feeling seems to be in favor of the stoppage of all mines, a condition which would entail practically the complete paralyzation of British industry. In view of the consequent expected shortage in the coal supply, many factories have already served notice to their employes of the termination of contracts.

WE INTERPOSE FOR STAAK.

German Authorities Asked to Revoke Order Expelling German-American.

HAMBURG, July 16.—Alexander Thackara, the American Consul General at Berlin, has requested the German authorities to revoke the order of expulsion issued against E. Staak of New York for having left Germany before performing his military service. If the authorities do not accede to this request Mr. Staak and his wife will go to Carlsbad.

Staak is one of the German-American marksmen who have been taking part in the rifle competitions here.

At the shooting ranges to-day an unfortunate accident occurred in the course of these competitions. One of the German competitors dropped his rifle and thus discharged the piece. The bullet penetrated the heart of a by-stander, a marksman named Schmidt from Thuringen, who died immediately.

FROHMAN SAILS FOR AMERICA.

Leaves England To-day on Lusitania—Has Arranged All-the-Year Programme

LONDON, July 16.—Charles Frohman will leave England to-morrow for New York on the steamer Lusitania to begin his arrangements for his numerous American theatrical projects during the coming season. He has secured theatres throughout England and the Continent, which will make it possible for his companies to perform an entire year.

He has arranged with Maude Adams to make a tour of the Continent with a repertoire of English plays next Summer, giving one performance of "Joan of Arc" in Berlin.

SAXON PRINCESS INJURED.

Wife of Johann Georg of Saxony Thrown from Her Motor Car.

DRESDEN, July 16.—Princess Johann Georg of Saxony was thrown out of her automobile to-day while driving in the vicinity of the castle.

She was injured about the head, but the attending physician says the wound is slight.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 16.—Blaise Roy, a French engineer representing a French-Ecuadorian syndicate, has signed a contract for the sewerage of Guayaquil for $1,400,000 gold. The work is to be completed in 1913.

VIENNA, July 16.—William A. Rublee, the American Consul General here, who was operated upon some days ago, shows considerable improvement to-day, and his physicians are hopeful that the crisis has passed. Mr. Rublee comes from Milwaukee, Wis.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 16.—William C. Fox, the American Minister to Ecuador, has presented to President Alfaro President Taft's autograph letter congratulating the Government and people of Ecuador upon the centennial of their independence. Cordial speeches were exchanged between Mr. Fox and the President.

LEON LING IN LONDON, AN AMERICAN SAYS

Sure Chinaman He Saw on the Street There Was Suspected Slayer of Elsie Sigel.

POLICEMAN SLOW TO ACT

Let Suspect Get Away in the Crowd—Scotland Yard Takes Up the Search—Asks About Extradition.

LONDON, July 16.—According to a report made by a visiting American to the Scotland Yard authorities, Leon Ling, the Chinaman suspected of the murder of Elsie Sigel in New York on June 9, was seen yesterday outside a jeweler's shop near the Royal Exchange.

This American, who wishes his name withheld for the present, told the police he knew Ling in New York and that he was confident the Chinaman he saw yesterday was Ling. When the American caught sight of the Chinaman he went up to a policeman standing nearby and said:

"That man is wanted for murder in New York; go and grab him."

The policeman, however, did not act promptly. He appears to have suspected the American of some ulterior motive, and while he hesitated the Chinaman got away.

Scotland Yard to-day showed a photograph of Ling to the American, who declared that he undoubtedly was the man he had seen. He gave the police a full description of the European clothes worn by the Chinaman.

Photographs of Leon Ling have been sent to all the London police stations, and an active search for the Chinaman is being made.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A cablegram to the State Department to-day from Ambassador Reid at London says that the British Government would like to know whether any request would be made by the United States for the extradition of Leon Ling, the supposed murderer of Elsie Sigel, should he be apprehended by the agents of that Government. It cannot be ascertained that this request is based on any information as to the whereabouts of Ling in the possession of the British Government, which, together with other foreign nations, it is understood, has been communicated with by the New York police in the efforts to locate the man. The inference is that the Scotland Yard authorities simply desire to know if any steps in the matter are worth their while in the absence of definite information as to whether or not the United States would demand Ling's extradition if he were captured.

At Police Headquarters yesterday it was said that no word had yet been received from London about Leon Ling.

SIGEL CASE PROMPTS SWINDLE.

Chinamen 'Shaken Down' by Threats of Arrest for Receiving White Women.

The publicity given to the finding of the body of Elsie Sigel in the rooms of Leon Ling has led to a new form of swindling that is being perpetrated on innocent Chinamen, according to Detective Daly of Headquarters, who caught a man yesterday, for whom he has been searching for several weeks as the leader of the gang.

The swindle consists in one or more men visiting Chinese restaurants and laundries, armed with false police shields, who after threatening to arrest the Chinamen on the charge of permitting white girls to visit their places, end up by offering to let them off for a sum of money.

George Ching, who has a restaurant at 456 Seventh Avenue, received a visit from two such men on June 26. They searched his place, then threatened to arrest him, one of them exhibiting a silver shield, the other a gold one. Ching asked to see the gold shield and made a note that it was inscribed "Lieutenant of Detectives, No. 26."

He refused to give up any money, however, whereupon the men held him up and took $4 from his pockets, $3 from the till, and a ring from his hand. Then they ran out. Ching blew a police whistle, and Policeman Wood caught John Brown, a chauffeur, whom Judge Rosalsky recently sentenced to a two-year term for the crime.

Since then Daly has been looking for Brown's companion. Learning yesterday that the man he wanted was at 404 Seventh Avenue, Daly went there with another policeman. In a room they found a white man and a negro. The negro jumped out of the window, landing in the yard a story below, and climbed the fence. Daly chased and caught him.

The white man did not resist. Both prisoners were locked up at Headquarters. The negro said he was Harry Nichols, living in the Seventh Avenue house. He was charged with vagrancy. The white man said he was Joseph Bennett, an engineer of 124 East Sixteenth Street. Daly charged that he saw Bennett try to throw away a gold shield inscribed "Lieutenant of Detectives, Fidelity S. S. Bureau No. 26."

The number and inscription tallies partially with that seen by Ching on one of his assailants. Daly will have Ching at Headquarters this morning to identify Bennett if possible. He expects to produce also about fifteen others of Ching's countrymen who have made similar complaints since the Sigel case.

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Leave Chicago daily 9:30 a. m. Arrive St. Paul, 9:45 p. m., Minneapolis, 10:20 p. m.

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Electric Lighted
Leave Chicago 6:35 p. m., daily. Arrive St. Paul, 7:20 a. m., Minneapolis, 7:55 a. m.

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For Sleeping Car Passengers Only
Leave Chicago 8:04 p. m.
Arrive St. Paul 7:30 a. m.
Arrive Minneapolis 8:05 a. m.
Daily Beginning July 11th

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Electric Lighted
Leave Chicago 10:10 p. m. daily. Arrive St. Paul, 9:40 a. m., Minneapolis, 10:15 a. m.

The Northwestern Mail
Leave Chicago 3:00 a. m. daily. Arrive St. Paul, 4:55 p. m., Minneapolis, 5:30 p. m.

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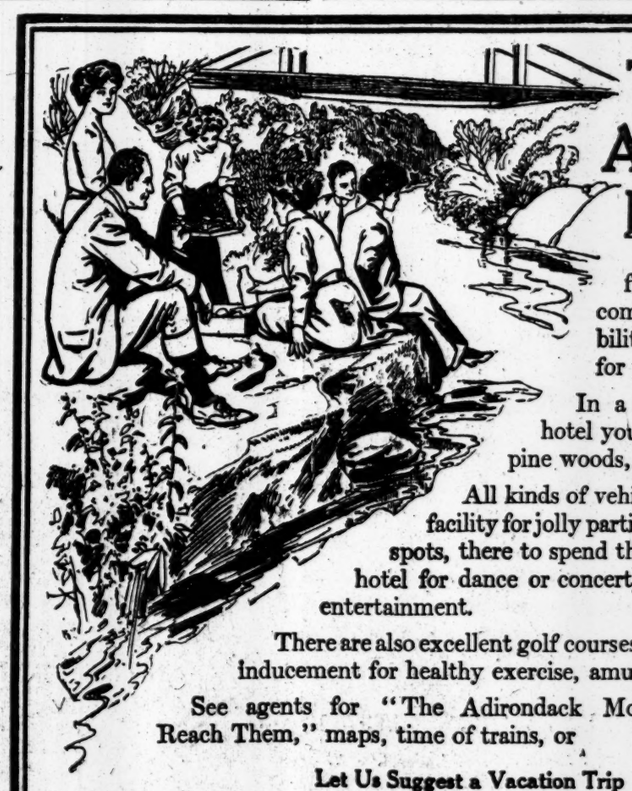

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NEW YORK: 149, 945, 413 and 1216 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue and 191 West 125th Street.

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Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at any of these offices, or will be delivered, upon request, by special representative, who will furnish any information desired. Address L. F. Vosburgh, 1216 Broadway. 'Phone 9310 Madison.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
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GIANTS TAKE WHOLE SERIES FROM REDS

New York Wins Fourth Straight Game, Again by a Score of 2 to 1.

MATHEWSON PITCHES WELL

Devlin Once More a Factor in Gaining the Winning Run, Errors of Judgment by Visitors Helping.

Misjudgment of a fly and a bunt in the second inning of yesterday's Polo Grounds game, interwoven with excellent sacrifices, gave the Giants another 2-to-1 victory over the Reds and enabled the home team to make it four straight from Clark Griffith's ground and lofty tumblers. Tenney's triple and Doyle's retirement at first accounted for New York's first run, and the decisive tally was carded on O'Hara's scratch double, Devlin's neat sacrifice bunt, Bridwell's scratch single, and Schlei's sacrifice fly. Cincy's lone count was gained in the third on the only two passes Mathewson issued, which came when two men were down, and which were followed by Paskert's leaguer. In every other round the most Matty allowed was a solitary bingle, and there were four chapters in which he held the Ruddylegs hitless. Rowan, pitching for the visitors, was just as frugal in the total of safeties he permitted, but McGraw's men bunched a brace of bingles on him in the first round and another couple of taps in the second. Outside the grouping of hits the work of the boxmen was exactly even, each allowing six raps and two walks and striking out two men.

Flawless fielding supported both twirlers. New Yorkers pulled off a double play, and the Westerners achieved two. The work on the diamond and in the garden by both teams mostly was of a sort which, had it been done at the season's end with the fate of the pennant in the balance, would have kept the crowd on its feet with enthusiasm from first to last. Only those two errors of judgment by three of Griff's boys marred the perfection of the ball chasing. And those mistakes, while not of a sort to be charged in the black mark column, cost Cincinnati the game, the locals taking full advantage of them with lightning swiftness.

Matty, though he plainly lacked his normal speed and strength, made mincemeat of the Reds in the first round, causing the first three men at bat to foul out in short order to Tenney, Schlei and Devlin, respectively. Tenney had a hit in his bat as a starter, and a beauteous three-sacker it was—a drive to the centre field fence, on which, if Fred had been in condition for a long race, he would have completed the circuit. However, Doyle's crack toward right centre, that would have been a daisy one-bagger but for Egan's grand stop, was just as good, since it let Tenney in with the ice-breaking run. McCormick was luckier, his hit getting by just out of Egan's reach, but Murray skied to Oakes, and Handsome Harry was caught stealing second through Egan's beautiful lefthand stop of Larry McLean's wildish hurl from the plate.

The mental errors that were so costly to the Red Legs occurred soon after the next three visitors at the bat were retired in a procession. O'Hara put up a high one back of third. Bescher first misjudged it, then lost it in the sun, and didn't catch sight of it again in time to get more than the edge of one hand under it, with the result that it glanced to the grass for a lucky double. Devlin's intentional out from the box to the bag put O'Hara on third. Then came the comedy. Bridwell tapped a roller toward the base on which Bridwell perched. Possibly Brid had a squeeze play in mind, but if he had he tried it without the signal, for O'Hara hugged his cushion. Rowan and Lobert hovered over the ball like two widowed hens over a venturesome duckling, waiting for it to roll foul. It rolled along an inch or two inside the foul line at a snail's pace, and then, just when it seemed sure to sag into illicit territory, a puff of wind made a massé shot and the little joker trundled safely to the infield lawn. By that time, of course, Bridwell was a living picture of delight on first base.

Schlei's sacrificial hoist, for which Bescher crossed to centre field, followed, and on it O'Hara got in with the tally that told the tale. The best chance Cincy got after that was when Egan, one gone, singled and stole in the sixth, going to third on Mitchell's out. Cincinnati safeties were made fruitless by force hits in the fifth and seventh, and, though Lobert doubled along the left foul line in the ninth, two men were out and the next batter died at first, despite Doyle's near error in making the assist.

Devlin was on base as the result of a single in the lucky round when Bridwell smashed the ball to earth in front of the plate. The batsman thought the ball struck foul, so he failed to run. But Umpire Johnstone called it fair and Devlin and Bridwell were doubled up, McLean to Downey to Paskert. For that decision Johnstone was subjected to a great deal of shocking abuse from alleged fans and to a rating by McGraw. He ordered Manager John off the field, but, though Griffith reminded the umpire what the rules said about a man who refused to go to the clubhouse, Johnstone permitted McGraw to stay in the cubbyhole next the local bench until the home manager was quite ready to take the trudge homeward. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tenney, 1b.	4	1	1	15	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	9
McCor'k, lf.	3	0	2	0	0
Murray, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
O'Hara, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	2	0	1	1	2
Bridwell, ss.	2	0	1	4	3
Schlei, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Math'son, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	25	2	6	27	17

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Paskert, lf.	4	0	1	6	0
Egan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Mitchell, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Lobert, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0
McLean, c.	4	0	2	4	2
Downey, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Rowan, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Total	32	1	6	24	8

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—O'Hara, McCormick, Lobert. Three-base hit—Tenney. Sacrifice hit—Devlin. Sacrifice fly—Schlei. Stolen base—Egan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; New York, 2. Double plays—Bridwell and Tenney; Downey, Egan, and Paskert; McLean, Downey, and Paskert. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Rowan, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Rowan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	2	Chicago	4
Cincinnati	1	Boston	1

Other games postponed—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago	3	Philadelphia	3
New York	1	Cleveland	0
Boston	2	*Detroit	0
St. Louis	1	Washington	0

*Game called in eighteenth inning on account of darkness.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Toronto	[illegible]	Providence	5
Newark	[illegible]	Buffalo	1

Other games postponed—rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus	2	Kansas City	4
Toledo	1	Milwaukee	3
Minneapolis	5	Louisville	3
St. Paul	1	Indianapolis	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Pittsburg	55	21	.723	.600
Chicago	49	26	.653	.577
New York	45	28	.616	.595
Cincinnati	40	38	.513	.519
Philadelphia	33	42	.440	.493
St. Louis	30	43	.411	.372
Brooklyn	27	49	.355	.395
Boston	22	54	.290	.443

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Detroit	50	28	.641	.588
Philadelphia	46	30	.605	.506
Boston	47	34	.580	.438
Cleveland	44	33	.571	.557
New York	35	43	.449	.375
Chicago	34	44	.436	.563
St. Louis	32	47	.405	.575
Washington	23	52	.307	.397

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	44	31	.587	Newark	37	38	.493
Providence	38	35	.521	Montreal	36	38	.487
Baltimore	39	38	.506	Toronto	38	41	.481
Buffalo	39	40	.494	Jersey City	32	42	.432

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Minneapolis	49	42	.538	St. Paul	41	43	.488
Milwaukee	47	42	.528	Columbus	43	47	.478
Louisville	46	42	.523	Kansas City	40	44	.476
Indianap'lis	44	45	.494	Toledo	41	46	.471

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—3:30 P. M.
Chicago at Brooklyn—(2 games)—2 P. M.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Newark at Toronto.
Jersey City at Montreal.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul at Minneapolis.
Milwaukee at Kansas City.
Louisville at Indianapolis.
Toledo at Columbus.

At Boston.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	4	2	3	1	3
Sh'kard, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Shulte, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Chance, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
H'fman, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Archer, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Kroh, p.	4	1	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Becker, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 2b.	4	0	2	0	1
Thomas, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Beck, cf.	4	0	0	4	1
Coffey, ss.	4	0	0	3	0
Stem, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1
Sw'ney, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Graham, c.	3	0	0	13	2
F'guson, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Smith	1	1	0	0	0
Total	31	1	3	27	12

*Batted for Ferguson in ninth inning.

Errors—Coffey, Sweeney, Graham, Ferguson, Steinfeldt.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Schulte, Evers. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Tinker, Schulte. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Ferguson, 3; off Kroh, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Ferguson, 12; by Kroh, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kane and Klem.

Tri-State League.

Reading, 9; Harrisburg, 3.
Johnstown, 5; Lancaster, 0.
Trenton, 2; Williamsport, 1.
York, 4; Altoona, 2.

New York State League.

Elmira, 6; Syracuse, 5.
Utica, 7; Binghamton, 0.
Albany, 3; Scranton, 0.
Troy, 3; Wilkesbarre, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 11; Troy, 7.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 3; Waterbury, 2.

New England League.

Brockton, 6; New Bedford, 0.
Fall River, 6; Lowell, 5.
Worcester, 7; Lynn, 3.
Haverhill at Lawrence—rain.

Southern League.

New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 0.
Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 2.
Little Rock, 1; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 6; Montgomery, 6. (Called on account of darkness.)

Dahlen Not Coming to Brooklyn.

Bill Dahlen has again been touted as the coming manager of the Brooklyn team, but, like the Kling flurry of a few days ago, there is nothing tangible to the report that the veteran short stop is coming to Brooklyn. At least that is what President Ebbets said in regard to the report yesterday. As in the Kling case, Mr. Ebbets said that if he could get the men he wanted he was ready to pay a reasonable price for them; in fact, he would give up as much money as any other club in the country for their services. "But what is the good of talking," said Ebbets, "nobody will give up without getting 100 per cent. the better of the deal."

The management of the Boston Club says that Dahlen, Lindaman, and McCarthy would be disposed of. It is understood that waivers have been asked on the three players.

Cubs Get a Star Outfielder.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 16.—Rightfielder Henry (Happy) Smith, the leading outfielder in the California State League, who has been batting .335 for ninety games, has signed with the Chicago Nationals.

New York Shooter Wins Gold Cups.

HAMBURG, July 16.—Gus Zimmerman, the New York rifle shot, who is here with the German-American marksmen, already is the winner of several gold cups and medals. The final results of the competitions will be announced Saturday or Sunday.

Everything men and boys wear.

Until 12 o'clock to-day, when we're off to play with the other boys and girls.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th St.

THE W&H SHOPS

To Men Who Know

We have claimed a strict ethical relation between our buying and selling. When we buy to *Our* advantage we sell to *Yours*. That's why The Piccadilly, a regular Five Dollar Umbrella, made of pure silk, with imported English wood handle, solid stick and lock frame, is On Sale To-Day at Three-Fifty

This ad. isn't to sell these umbrellas—they'd be sold anyhow. It's to prove our policy.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

"Furnishers to Men Who Know"

Broadway at 28th St. Broadway at Liberty
Broadway at 8th St. Nassau at Spruce
Broadway at Franklin 14 Wall Street
Nassau and Maiden Lane

WHITE SOX BEAT YANKS ON AN ERROR

Elberfeld Throws Wild to First Base in Sixth Inning, Scoring Two Runners.

WALSH TAKEN OUT OF BOX

New Yorks Tie Score in Fourth, but Pitcher Scott Prevents Them from Getting Any More Hits or Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Comiskey's men made it three straight from the Yankees to-day, winning the final game of the series by a score of 3 to 1 after a bitterly fought contest, which might have lasted longer if Elberfeld had made a straight throw of Tannehill's hot grounder in the sixth inning.

That low shot by the visitors' Captain turned the tide in Chicago's favor, for it came with two White Sox on bases, and both crossed the home plate before the ball was recovered. After the fourth inning, big Ed Walsh finally gave up trying to get his arm working right and let Frank Scott have the gunner's burden with the score tied at one run each.

The Wichita Giant held the enemy in the hollow of his right hand during the five innings he performed against them. Not a hit did he allow; nor a walk. Not a slip of any kind marred his work or that of the men behind him, consequently the Yankees were barred from first base during his period on the mound.

Walsh passed Engle with but one out in the second, but it counted nothing. Fortune favored Big Ed in the third. Sweeney led off with a single to left, but Quinn hit into a double play to Parent, clearing up the situation. It was timely, too, for Walsh lost control and passed Demmitt and Austin. Chase helped him out with a slashing bounder to Tannehill, forcing Demmitt and putting the side out. The fourth inning saw the enemy tie the knot up, and would have seen a lot more woe, but for Altizer. Walsh started it by passing Elberfeld, without giving him a good one. Engle struck out, but Cree and Laporte followed with clean hard singles, the Indian's single scoring Elberfeld. Sweeney hit first base and Isbell grabbed the ball in time to retire him. Quinn tried valiantly to win his own game with a long high whack, which apparently was going to hit the fence. Altizer ran back, and just as the winged messenger of defeat was sailing over his head, he gave an extra leap, grabbed a tail feather, and held on. It was highway robbery, and also it was New York's last chance.

Scott went to the slab in the fifth, and retired fifteen men in succession, not a batsman reaching first in any old way. Austin fell a victim to strikes twice and slugger Quinn once. Four hard swats were made in that time off Wichita Jim, but Atz and Tannehill took care of two apiece. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altizer, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
Parent, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
Isbell, 1b.	3	1	1	14	1
D'gh'ty, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
White, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
T'nehill, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Atz, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Sullivan, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Owens, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Walsh, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	27	3	6	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	4	4
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	3	1	0	5	3
Engle, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Cree, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Laporte, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Sw'ney, c.	3	0	1	4	4
Quinn, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	1	4	24	15

Errors—Demmitt, Elberfeld.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	.	—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Isbell. Hits—Off Walsh, 4 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—White, 2. Stolen bases—Altizer, Atz. Double plays—Isbell and Atz; Parent, Atz, and Isbell; Austin, Laporte, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 4; off Quinn, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Quinn, (Altizer.) Struck out—By Walsh, 2; by Scott, 2; by Quinn, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and O'Loughlin.

Eighteen Innings; No Runs.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Detroit and Washington played what is believed to be a record game for consecutive scoreless innings in a major league contest, the game being called at the end of the eighteenth inning, 0 to 0. Summers pitched for Detroit, and, backed by brilliant fielding, was never in real danger of being scored on. He struck out ten men, and was at his best when errors put him at a disadvantage. Gray, for Washington, went into the ninth inning with a record of but one hit against him. In the ninth, while pitching, he strained his side and was forced to retire. Groom succeeded him, and did remarkable work, both in pitching and fielding. Detroit seemed to have the game won in the fifteenth, when Killifer went home on Crawford's grounder to Groom, and Washington started to leave the field. Umpire Kerin called the team back, ruling that a force play had been made. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Int're, lf.	5	0	1	6	0
Bush, ss.	5	0	0	3	5
Crawf'd, cf.	7	0	0	4	0
Cobb, rf.	7	0	0	3	0
R'sman, 1b.	8	0	1	24	2
Mor'ty, 3b.	7	0	1	0	6
Sch'fer, 2b.	7	0	2	2	4
Stanage, c.	4	0	1	8	3
*Killifer	0	0	0	0	0
Summers, p.	7	0	0	1	4
Schmidt, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Total	58	0	6	54	24

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Browne, lf.	6	0	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	7	0	2	4	0
Lelivelt, rf.	7	0	1	3	0
Ungl'b, 2b.	7	0	0	1	6
Don'hue, 1b.	6	0	0	27	1
Kelley, 3b.	6	0	0	2	3
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
McB'de, ss.	7	0	1	5	7
Street, c.	7	0	1	11	4
Gray, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Groom, p.	4	0	0	0	8
†Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	61	0	7	54	32

*Ran for Stanage in fifteenth inning.
†Batted for Kelley in seventeenth inning.

Errors—Bush, (2,) Schaefer, (2,) Summers, Donohue, (2,) McBride, Groom.

Detroit...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Wash't'n.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Gray. Hits—Off Gray, 1 in eight and one-third innings; off Groom, 5 in nine and two-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Bush, (3,) Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Moriarty, Unglaub, McBride. Double plays—Bush, unassisted; Rossman, unassisted; Unglaub, Donohue, and Kelley. Left on bases—Detroit, 15; Washington, 9. First base on balls—By Summers, 1; by Gray, 1; by Groom, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Washington, 5. Struck out—By Summers, 10; by Groom, 7. Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Sheridan.

At Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Oldring, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Ganley, cf.	2	0	1	3	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1
Murphy, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Liv'stone, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Barr, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Morgan, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	6	27	11

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Turner, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1
Stovall, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Flick, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Bemis, c.	3	0	1	5	2
H'chm'n, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
B'm'h'm, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Perring, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3
Ball, ss.	3	0	0	2	5
Berger, p.	2	0	0	0	3
L'bh'dt, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Goode	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	27	16

*Batted for Berger in the eighth inning.

Errors—Oldring, Hinchman.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Off Berger, 6 in eight innings. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Oldring. Three-base hit—Bemis. Sacrifice hits—Morgan, Ganley. (2.) Stolen base—Ganley. Double play—Collins and Barr. First base on balls—Off Berger, 2; off Morgan, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Berger, 1, (Oldring;) by Morgan, 1, (Bemis.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Berger, 5; by Morgan, 6. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Connolly.

At St. Louis.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	3	1	1
Speaker, cf.	5	0	0	4	1
Gessler, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Wagner, ss	5	0	0	2	5
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	1	10	0
McCon'l, 2b.	3	0	0	4	5
Donohue, c.	2	0	0	6	2
Schlitzer, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total	34	2	7	30	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsell, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Stone, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Hoffman, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Griggs, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Jones, 1b.	3	0	2	12	0
Williams, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Ferris, 3b.	4	0	1	8	1
Criger, c.	3	0	2	8	2
Bailey, p.	3	0	1	0	5
*Criss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	30	15

*Batted for Criger in the tenth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lord, Griggs, Bailey. Sacrifice hits—McConnell, Lord. Double play—McConnell and Stahl. Left on bases—St. Louis 4; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 3; off Schlitzer, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey, 2. Struck out—By Bailey, 7; by Schlitzer, 5. Passed ball—Criger. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Evans.

HEAD FINISHES AT YONKERS.

Four of Six Races at Empire City Track Decided in Last Stride.

Four of the six races at the Yonkers track yesterday were decided in the last stride, by head or nose finishes. The programme bristled with sensation, in the making of results, and racegoers were tiptoed with excitement through an afternoon's sport that brought an even division of the prizes between the horses of the East and West, the newcomers to metropolitan racing sending out as winners Arcite, Fighting Bob, and Robert Reed, with Arcite the victor in the feature event of the card. This was a handicap at one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, with Arcite, owned by the Kentucky turfman, George J. Long, the top weight and post favorite over a field that was largely made up of horses from the West.

Arcite broke in the rear of his field and began rather slowly, while Bellwether and Personal, the first two away, alternated in the lead to the turn into the back stretch, where Lawton Wiggins and Arcite moved after them. Personal dropped out of it early in the run down the back stretch, but Bellwether hung on in front, and Arcite was kept hard at his work in pursuit until the horses were in the last half furlong, Arcite, finishing much the strongest horse, holding his field safe from there on and winning handily by a length, with Bellwether and Lawton Wiggins a neck apart second and third.

Eschau, the longest chance winner of the day, was in front throughout in the sixth event, and won hustled out by a length and a half from Rye and the odds-on favorite Hans. All the other races were decided by a matter of inches or fractions of inches. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.
Montpelier Stable's Responsful, b. f., by Meddler-Schulamite, 100, (Creevy,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 1....1h
H. P. Whitney's Evening Song, ch. f., 100, (Glass,) 1 to 2 and 1 to 5....2[10]
Woods Garth's Love Watches, ch. c., 108, (McCarthy,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1....3½
Lord Clinton, 108, (Austin,) 5 to 1; Top Notch, 105, (Upton,) 12 to 1, and Etching, 103, (Leach,) 40 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:08.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1909, special weights, allowances; one mile.
George M. Odom's Nimbus, b. g., 4, by Star Shoot-Lady Elite, 111, (Powers,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10....1h
H. G. Bedwell's Prince Ahmed, ch. h., 5, 114, (Taplin,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4....2[6]
C. R. Fleischmann's Tony Bonero, br. h., 5, 108, (Page,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1....3[4]
Cohort, 108, (H. Smith,) 6 to 1, and Jolly, 93, (McCahey,) 10 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:40.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances; six furlongs.
H. G. Bedwell's Richard Reed, br. c., 3, by Marta Santo-Alary, 101, (Taplin,) 2 to 5 and out....1h
W. Walker's Osorine, br. f., 3, 99, (Page,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5....2[1½]
James McManus's Belleek, b. f., 3, 95, (A. Lang,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1....3[3]
Ruble, 104, (E. Dugan,) 4 to 1; Lilypad, 95, (McCahey,) 60 to 1, and Glamor, 106, (J. Bergen,) 100 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:13.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.
George T. Long's Arcite, ch. h., 5, by Alvescot-La Gascogne, 119, (Powers,) 1 to 1 and 2 to 5....1[1]
W. Walker's Bellwether, br. c., 4, 108, (Page,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5....2n
W. S. House's Lawton Wiggins, br. c., 3, 107, (Butwell,) 16 to 5 and 1 to 1....3[3]
Zienap, 106, (Scoville,) 5 to 1; Personal, 95, (McCahey,) 12 to 1, and King of Bashan, 89, (G. Garner,) 60 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:41.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $500 or of four races, special weights, allowances; five and a half furlongs.
George Reif's Fighting Bob, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lady Greensleeves, 102, (Page,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5....1h
G. M. Odom's Follie Levy, b. f., 113, (Powers,) 1 to 3 and out....2[1]
H. P. Whitney's May Florence, b. f., 99, (Glass,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1....3[4]
Captain Swanson, 102, (Ural,) 50 to 1; Interpose, 102, (Creevy,) 10 to 1, and Bion, 102, (Scoville,) 7 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:07 4-5.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.
S. F. Hyman's Eschau, ch. c., 3, by Ornament-Gurgle, 94, (McCahey,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2....1[1½]
R. Angarola's Rye, b. g., 6, 103, (E. Dugan,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5....2h
H. G. Bedwell's Hans, ch. c., 4, 111, (Taplin,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5....3[3]
Gild, 107, (H. Smith,) 7 to 1; Mirzer, 106, (Page,) 15 to 1; Oriental Queen, 101, (J. Bergen,) 50 to 1; Fond Heart, 101, (Brady,) 100 to 1; Nattie Bumpo, 105, (J. Butler,) 10 to 1, and Killiecrankie, 96, (A. Smith,) 40 to 1, also ran. Won cleverly. Time—1:41 4-5.

Entries for Yonkers Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Fauntleroy	110	Madeline L.	105
Calash	107	Tyras	102
Zacatecas	104	*Helen Carroll	96
*Evening Song	94		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

The Gardener	106	Eschau	102
*Joe Rose	104	*Rose Beaumont	96
Right Guard	100	Pearl Point	112
*Yankee Daughter	99		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Rialto	112	Mauviette	90
Field Mouse	106	Our Maggie	86
Colloquy	107	Prince Ahmed	113
Bellwether	109	Also eligible:	
Bad News	106	Jack Atkin	132
Pantoufle	98	Half Sovereign	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Empire City Handicap of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Alfred Noble	115	Fashion Plate	105
Maltbie	106	Arasee	98
King's Daughter	106	Arondack	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Radium Star	107	Reybourn	117
Charlie Hargrave	110	May Florence	101
Matchfield	101	Donau	117
Zephyr	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Albert Star	106	*Keep Moving	100
Cymbal	106	*Superstition	102
Lord Stanhope	103	*Sea Wolf	92
Acrobat	106	*Rockstone	92
*Norfolk	102	Sir Cleges	109
King Sol	100	Escutcheon	97
St. Joseph	97	*Golconda	92
Campaigner	97	Adriuche	95

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Great Neck Wins Blizzard Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 16.—By a score of 11½ goals to 6 the Great Neck polo team this evening defeated the four crack players of the Philadelphia Freebooters on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club in as fast and well-played game as has been seen here this Summer. The event was the finals for the Blizzard Cups, and is a trophy which both teams wished very much to add to their list. The line-up:

PHILADELPHIA FREEBOOTERS.		GREAT NECK FIRST.	
1—J. B. Thomas, Jr.	2	1—J. P. Grace	2
2—Alex. Brown	4	2—L. Neilson	8
3—M. G. Rosengarten	5	3—W. R. Grace	2
Back—W. S. T. Huhn	4	Back—L. J. Hunt	8
	15		10

Great Neck, by earned goals, 7; by allowed handicap, 5; lost by penalty, ½ goal; total, 11½ goals. Philadelphia Freebooters, by earned goals, 6. Referee—Mr. H. Drury.

On the Tennis Courts.

Harold H. Hackett and Raymond D. Little yesterday overwhelmed Nathaniel W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney, Jr., the Harvard pair, in the doubles final on the turf courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J., by the score of 6—2, 6—3, and 6—3. The tournament will be brought to an end this afternoon, when Niles meets William J. Clothier in the challenge match for the holding of the cup offered by the late Mrs. Fritz Achelis. The contest will be the best three out of five sets.

Knickerbocker Field Club scores:

Knickerbocker Cup Singles.—Fourth Round—William B. Cragin, Jr., defeated Dr. J. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Herbert L. Westfall defeated George M. Church, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles.—First Round—H. S. Roberts and W. S. M. Watson defeated D. S. Roberts and partner by default.

Second Round—Henry J. Mollenhauer and Joseph T. McMahon defeated Dr. J. William Rosenbaum and Roy O. Ritchey, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4; H. S. Roberts and W. S. M. Watson defeated Louis F. Dreyfus and Mortimer S. Weil, 7—5, 6—4; Charles Chambers and Allan Behr defeated J. B. Kopf and F. P. Moore, 4—6, 6—5, 6—3; Benjamin M. Phillips and L. H. Cooke defeated Carleton C. Kelley and E. S. H. Pendergast, 6—4, 8—6; Herbert L. Westfall and Samuel A. Westfall defeated Walter L. Pate and R. H. Boggs, 6—2, 6—4; E. S. Cameron and H. D. Best defeated William D. Bourne and partner by default.

Third Round—William B. Cragin, Jr., and Miles S. Charlock defeated E. S. Cameron and H. D. Best, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; Herbert L. Westfall and Samuel A. Westfall vs. Benjamin M. Phillips and L. H. Cooke, 6—1, 4—1, unfinished.

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HURTLED INTO SPACE FROM DIZZY PERCH

Bridge Worker Plunges 135 Feet to Death in River—Two Others Catch on Planking.

FRAIL PLATFORM BREAKS

William Herbert, a Riveter, the Man Killed—Body Not Recovered—400 Others Knock Off Work.

A little too much strain on a defective plank, and William Herbert and two of his fellow-riveters, Angus Gilchrist and John McGillis, working yesterday far up on a narrow platform 100 feet out from the Brooklyn pier of the main span of the new Manhattan Bridge, found themselves plunging through 135 feet of space to the East River below.

Herbert fell clear of the iron trusses that are to form the roadway of the bridge and his body, describing a great arc, shot into the water with tremendous force and was not recovered. His companions managed to save themselves by catching at the network of iron beams as they plunged downward and finally secured a hold on the temporary planking placed across the unfinished roadway.

The shock of their forty-foot drop broke Gilchrist's leg and McGillis was badly bruised as he bounded from beam to beam in the descent. In answer to their cries for help, other workmen made their way through the iron trellis work and carried the two battered men to the Brooklyn side, whence they were rushed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

The three men had been working only about an hour yesterday, catching the red-hot rivets which a helper tossed to them from an adjoining platform and driving them into the projecting beams of the bridge structure. Just as he was preparing to toss one of the rivets the helper heard one of the workmen cry out sharply. He turned in time to see the narrow plank on which the three men were standing sag, then split in the middle with a sharp report. The riveters hadn't the slightest warning. At one moment they were safe on their lofty perch with every faculty intent on the work in hand; the next instant they were hurtling through space.

The man above watched in horror as Herbert's body shot down from the dizzy height and disappeared in the water, and the words "Thank God!" burst from his lips as he saw the other two riveters lying on the planking forty feet below. It was some time before he regained sufficient nerve to make his way with other rescuers to the spot where they lay, then he broke down completely.

Three hundred iron men employed by the Terry & Tench Company and 100 others similarly employed by the Glyndon Construction Company quit work for the day, as they always do when a fatality occurs. No one could explain the accident other than to say that the plank must have been defective, and the unusual amount of weight on it caused it to give way.

The platform had been constantly used in the last few weeks, and George Deemer, the foreman of the gang, was unable to account for its breaking at this time. Immediately after the accident Deemer disappeared, but later gave himself up and was held on a charge of criminal negligence.

At the moment when Herbert's body plunged into the river, Dan Brophy, a diver employed by the construction company, was just putting on his helmet preparatory to going down for a look at the foundation. Notified by the cries of workmen who had seen the accident, Brophy looked up in time to see Herbert's body shoot into the water not far from the Brooklyn pier.

It was the work of only a moment for him to adjust his diver's suit and let himself down into the river, but he could not find the body, which, owing to the strength of the tide at this point, was probably taken swiftly down the river.

It is understood that Herbert, who had been working on the bridge for only a short time, was unmarried. He lived at 135 Concord Street, Brooklyn. His parents, who live in Toronto, were notified by telegram of his death.

Cibot and Orphee Sail for France.

Eduard Cibot and Louis Orphee, the French Marathon runners and winners of the Madison Square Garden six-day go-as-you-please race, left for France Wednesday on the White Star liner Teutonic. Cibot and Orphee have been very successful during their four months' stay in this country, but they will not return, as it is their intention to invest the money they won here in some business in Paris. Both runners expressed their appreciation of the fair treatment accorded to them in the United States.

St. Antony Games To-day.

Harold Wilson, England's champion one-mile runner, is in prime form for the three-quarters of a mile special race to be decided at the games of the Knights of St. Antony at Celtic Park this afternoon. He will have as opponents to-day Frank Riley, the junior champion of the A. A. U.; Jim Sullivan, former National champion, and Harvey Cohn. Among other prominent athletes entered in the contests are Martin Sheridan, Gus Eckman, Billy Keating, Robert Cloughen, Tom Collins, Fred Bellars, James Lee, Charles Muller, and Harry Gissing.

DONLIN WOULD COME BACK.

Giants' Former Captain, However, Wants His Price for Playing.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Mike Donlin, former Captain of the New York National League Club, has declared his willingness to resume his place on the team if his terms are met. He was in Chicago with his wife, but both left here to-day for New York.

"We had intended to sail for Europe next Saturday," said Donlin, "but the doctors decided that my wife needed the country air more than salt air, so we have postponed the trip until July 28. We shall depart for New York to-day, and then we will go out on a farm in New Jersey for a week.

"As for playing with the Giants, that is all up to Mr. Brush. I gave him my terms last Spring, and I have not changed them. We have had no words over a contract. If he meets my terms I am willing to play at a day's notice."

It is said that Donlin wanted $8,000 to play with the Giants this season, which was refused, and Donlin now will finish the season with McGraw's team for $4,000, but it is improbable that Manager McGraw would consent to give such a big salary for half a season's play, unless the Giants had a good chance of winning the pennant.

Manager McGraw again said yesterday that he does not know anything about Donlin coming back to New York, but it is probable that if Donlin looks fit for playing and would cut a slice out of his big demand, the famous player would find a place for himself in the New York outfield.

FRANK BOWERMAN RESIGNS.

Giants' Old Catcher Quits as Manager of Boston Nationals.

BOSTON, July 16.—President John S. O. Dovey of the Boston National League Baseball Club announced to-night that Frank Bowerman had resigned as manager of the team, and that Harry Smith, a catcher with the local club, had been appointed in his place. Bowerman has been manager since last Winter, succeeding Joseph Kelly. His reasons for resigning, as he gave them in a statement, are that he could not get a winning combination out of the players, and that he objected to the trading of Johnny Bates, an outfielder, to Philadelphia for two pitchers.

Harry Smith, the new manager, came to this city last year from Pittsburg, where he had played for several years.

Bowerman has no plans for the future, he says, and will go to his home in Romeo, Mich., for a long rest.

PROTEST FROM "THE BUICK."

Ask A. A. A. to Withhold Sanction for Brighton Beach Auto Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The racing manager of the Buick Motor Company to-day filed a protest with Chairman Hower of the American Automobile Association Racing Board and with Chairman Coffin of the M. C. A. against issuing a sanction for the Brighton Beach twenty-four-hour race scheduled for July 31.

The Buick people contend that the New York promoters placed a minimum price limit of $2,500 on competing cars with the sole intent of preventing the entry of the Buick team, composed of Lewis Strang, winner of the Savannah, Briarcliff, and Lowell road races; Louis Chevrolet, winner of the Cobe trophy cup race, and Bob Burman, holder of the world's 100-mile track record and winner of two twenty-four-hour races.

GLIDDEN TOUR SUCCESS.

Founder of Auto Fixture Pleased with Prospects of the Trip.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—Contestants in the Glidden endurance automobile tour reached Minneapolis to-day from La Crosse, Wis., and were checked in at the end of the fifth day's run by F. W. Hower, Chairman of the Contest Board. At 4 o'clock, when the cars were coming in thickest, more than 1,000 persons blocked the sidewalks and streets around the West Hotel, near which the cars were hooded for the night.

Charles J. Glidden, founder of the Glidden tour, arrived at 2:30 P. M., covered with dust. Mr. Glidden said that he was delighted with the prospects for the tour. "We have made a wonderful record so far," he said, "and I think the trip will be the most successful in history."

SMITH AND BARKER WIN.

Mackie and Hobens Beaten in Professional Golf Match at Fox Hills.

Alex Smith, the Eastern open golf champion, and who is now at the Wykagyl Golf Club, and H. H. Barker of the Garden City Club defeated Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills and Jack Hobens of Englewood yesterday in the four-ball professional match on the links of the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island, by 5 up and 4 to play. The match was thirty-six holes, and a large gallery followed the contestants over their two rounds.

Readville Track Changes Hands.

BOSTON, July 16.—By the final payment of $60,000, with accrued interest, the famous Readville Trotting Park to-day passed from the hands of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association to Orlando Jones of New York and Andy Welch of Hartford, Conn.

KEYES DEFEATS MARTO.

Has Slightly the Better of the Principal Bout at Fairmont A. C.

Patrons of the Fairmont A. C. last night had no cause for complaint with the bill offered by the management, which consisted of three bouts of ten rounds each. In all thirty rounds of good fast boxing was witnessed. For a midsummer show it was a success, and the novelty of the entertainment will probably be repeated in a couple of weeks.

The feature of the entertainment was the bout between Bert Keyes and Johnny Marto, and was won by the former, although the margin was not very pronounced. Keyes did not fight as well as usual, and was badly off in his judgment of distance. The other two bouts were satisfactory.

The opening round of the Keyes-Marto bout was tame, each man evidently sizing the other up, and there were few blows exchanged and nothing of moment occurred. It was not until the fourth round that Keyes cut loose with his vicious jabs and hard swings. Marto did not show his usual speed, being cautious and entertaining considerable respect for his opponent. Keyes narrowly missed his right swing in the fifth round, and followed his man all over the ring and finally landed on the mouth, cutting Marto's lip. Keyes blocked a number of Marto's blows. The seventh wound up on the give and take order. Marto was after Keyes in the ninth, but the latter was not to be caught napping. Marto made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground in the tenth, but was unable to do so. A sharp rally characterized the wind-up of the bout.

Scroggs Outpoints Sieger.

Harry Scroggs of Baltimore defeated Joe Sieger of Denver in a ten-round fight at the Dry Dock Athletic Club, Rockaway Beach, last night. It was a fast contest throughout. In the third round Sieger landed a hard left to the jaw, and Scroggs went to the mat, but was up at the count of two, and a short while before the round ended Scroggs landed a right cross to the face and Sieger went down. Both boys were fighting furiously at the finish.

Big Fields for Pastime A. C. Sports.

In keeping with its unchallenged reputation for furnishing high-class sport, the Pastime Athletic Club has arranged an interesting programme for its games at Pastime Oval, Ninetieth Street and the East River, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There will be two open events for novices, a 440-yard run and two-mile run, and six closed events, all handicaps, as follows: 100-yard dash, 300, 440, and 1,000 yard runs, two-mile run, and running broad jump. According to the entry list, which is unusually large, the competitions promise to be stubbornly contested, especially the open events for novices.

AUTOMOBILES.

See the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times next Sunday for complete list of used cars for sale.

Pierce-Arrow.—Late model 45 H. P. seven passenger touring, in exceptional condition; only run about 7,000 miles; cost, $5,300; price, $2,750. Ellis Motor Car Co., 124 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

Best American make, French design, 40-60 horse power automobile, 1909 model; combination touring and roadster; used only 300 miles; perfect condition; immediate delivery. C 24 Times, Times Square.

1906 White Steamer, newly painted, new shoes, thoroughly overhauled; perfect order. Riehle, 68 William.

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The Rainier Motor Co. have several cars which have been traded in for 1909 models, and they can be bought at low figures, owing to the advanced season. All have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished, look and run like new, and will be guaranteed free of repairs for 6 months. Included are:

1 1908 45-50 H.P. Touring Car with cape top
1 1907 30-35 H.P. " " " " "
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BRUSH Runabout $550. John Moore & Co., 59 Warren St. Tel. 6154 Barclay.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. Phone 4040 Col.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.
COATES-GOSHEN. Dup. parts on hand; best make. 1,912 B'way. Tel. 2719 Col.
CORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
ELMORE A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 61st St., N. Y. Phone 3850 Col.
FRONTENAC Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co., 1,621 B'way. Phone 5177 Col.
KISSEL KARS Kissel Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,875-1,877 Broadway.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
LOZIER 56th St. and Broadway. Telephone 6885 Columbus.
MACK BROS.' MOTOR CAR CO. GASOLENE TRUCKS NEW YORK OFFICE, 66 West 43d St. B'klyn Branch Factory, 532-540 Atlantic Av.
MATHESON Matheson Automobile Co., 1886-1888 Broadway, cor. 62d St. Tel. 6355 Col.
MOON Moon Motor Car Co. of N. Y. 1,761 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Col.
NATIONAL POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO. 1922 B'way, (64th St.) Tel. 5986 Col.
OAKLAND 40 H. P. $1,600. 20 H. P. $1,250. 1785 Broadway at 58th St. Tel. 477 Col.
Palmer-Singer Cars Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co. 1620-22-24 B'y. Tel. 5030 Col.
Pennsylvania J. M. QUINBY & CO., 21-39 Division St., Newark, N. J.
PULLMAN Cimiotti Bros., 1,855 Broadway. Telephone 1772 Columbus.
"SIMPLEX" "Made in New York City." Factory, 614 E. 83d St. Tel. 2142 79th.
STEVENS-DURYEA A. G. Spalding & Bros., 29 W. 42d. Tel. 433 Bryant.
WHITE WHITE CO., B'way & 62d St. Phone 3952 Col.

Accessories.

Auto Tires and Supplies at Cut Prices. Catalogue free. E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, near B'way.
MONOGRAM OIL "Best for Your Engine." For sale at all Garages.

THE TURF.

RACING TO-DAY EMPIRE CITY TRACK

And Every Week Day This Month.

Race trains leave Grand Central (Lex. Av.) for Mt. Vernon 12:10, 12:26, (Saturdays only,) 12:32, 12:45, 1:10, 1:22, (Saturdays only,) 1:29, 1:45 P. M. Also locals, 12:15, 1:36, 2:36. (125th St. 10 min. later.) All "L" roads connect with trolley direct to track. Subway to 149th and 181st Sts. or Kingsbridge, thence by trolley. All Bronx & Westchester cars connect with trolley to course. Delightful auto ride.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. St. Louis. Adm. 50c.

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By winning the 202.2 mile road race at SANTA MONICA, CAL., last Saturday, making the distance in 3 hrs. 7 min. 46 sec., averaging 64.53 miles an hour, and defeating such cars as the *Stearns, Locomobile, Lozier, Stoddard-Dayton* and *Chadwick*.

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Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.

Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Wall Street.....80 Broadway
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....67 Fleet St., E. C.
PARIS.....36 Rue du Sentier
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

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Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at 75c. per month. Daily Edition 50c. per month. Remit by money order, check, or registered letter. Orders may be left at Publication Office, with newsdealer, or through telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

PANAMA AS A SCAPEGOAT.

In the fiscal year 1904 the United States began its Panama adventure as gayly as LOUIS NAPOLEON started for Berlin. Fifty millions was disbursed from the Treasury surplus in a single handful of gold, leaving a balance in the General Fund of $172,000,000, and it was suggested that the United States might build the canal out of its excess of receipts over disbursements. It was not an impossible suggestion. The smallest excess of receipts for any of the first four years of the century was $52,000,000, and the Nation seemed to possess a bottomless purse. No bonds were sold on Panama account until 1907. In that year the Treasury's ordinary receipts were at their maximum, $663,125,659, and even in the next year the ordinary receipts were over $600,000,000, against $539,716,913 in the year in which the $50,000,000 payment was made. Here is no leanness of resources, yet the Treasury now is pinched for cash, and it is proposed to issue $400,000,000 Panama bonds. The puzzle is why, with Treasury receipts averaging near a maximum, and ranging far above the level of 1904, the original plans of finance are as far out of the way as the engineering plans.

It is not permissible to unload the blame of an emptying Treasury upon the canal. The total disbursements from the General Fund on canal account up to Wednesday were but $82,000,000, and the larger portion of that was the single payment mentioned above, and made in a previous financial generation. In 1907 the Treasury received $4,000,000 more from the receipts of Panama bonds than it disbursed. In 1908 the Treasury disbursed only $12,726,160 more than it received from Panama bonds. In 1906 there was a surplus of receipts of $45,312,000, eliminating all Panama and bond items, and in 1907 a similar surplus of $111,420,000. These figures make it impossible to accept the suggestion that the canal is embarrassing the Treasury. The canal must be financed, of course, and a bond issue is not objectionable in itself. There is a certain justice in letting those who will have the benefit of the canal pay at least part of its cost, and there is no reason at all why the canal should be financed from current income. Canal construction is not an ordinary expense, and it is outlay for permanent investment which is properly chargeable to capital account, and financed from bonds. Without raising side issues, the bond plan is to be approved, but there ought to be no deception or cant about it. The abandonment of the original policy of canal finance is a phenomenon which ought to be understood.

No nation in the world has—or ought to have—such surpluses for its politicians to play with as are customary with the United States. We struggle with our surpluses as other nations struggle with their deficits. The proletariat of other countries rebel against tax burdens, but Americans cannot get their taxes high enough to suit the majority. We ought to enter the world's competition like an athlete stripped for a race wherein all rivals are doomed to wear leaden sandals. But we load ourselves with unnecessary taxes, and then look about for means to consume the surplus. From 1904 to the maximum of 1907 the Treasury's ordinary receipts mounted from $539,000,000 to $663,000,000, but the surplus of $111,420,000 in that year was turned into a deficit of $20,041,000 in the following year, the Panama item not being calculated in either year. Easy as it is for the United States to pay taxes, it is easier still to spend them. And now we are told that a bond issue is necessary on Panama account.

It is not entirely false, but the Panama share is moderate, and the other expenditures are immense. Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, the veteran Democrat, the other day declared that the protection mania could only be cured by another war, which would be the natural result of burdens imposed as blessings. Nor is it only the Democrats who say these things. TAWNEY rivaled CULBERSON in denunciation of the National extravagance during the last Congress, when the floodgate of dollars was raised with malice aforethought. With a current deficit, and predictions of growth rather than decrease, ingenuity was exhausted in devising means of spending the people's money. No country has less need for an army than ours, yet the growth of expenses of the military establishment for the six years preceding President TAFT'S inauguration was 137 per cent., or $416,000,000 more than in the equal preceding period. The growth of naval expenses was 235 per cent., or $428,000,000. The growth of expenses for sundry civil fads nobody has reckoned with the same accuracy. Yet the people were happy, because the money was being spent. There is a curious parallel between the finances of New York City and the Nation. Countless cash has been lavished on anything and everything unbridled imagination could suggest, and now citizens of city and Nation are sobering up from the spree. The Katzenjammer is awful, but really it is not due to a surfeit of Panama in the case of the Nation. It is due to extravagance that has emptied the Treasury.

THE PERSIAN REVOLUTION.

The insurgents have the upper hand in Teheran, and have formed a provisional Government, proclaiming the young Crown Prince, AHMED MIRZA, Shah, with a regent, AZAD UL MULIK. The Russian troops, true thus far to the promise of the Czar's Government, have not advanced beyond Kasvin, about eighty-two miles from the capital. The latest advices are that the foreign residents are in no danger, that both their lives and property have been preserved, but the statement that the British telegraph office and houses of foreign residents in which women dwelt were under fire Thursday seems to suggest that this safety is merely relative. Where there is much gun fire somebody is likely to get hit. But the reported casualties, thus far, as very small. The signs of conflict in Teheran have been chiefly noise, confusion, smoke, and the smell of gunpowder.

But that most unlikable of rulers, MOHAMMED ALI, who carried a burden of troubles when he ascended the throne two years and a half ago, and has been industriously increasing them ever since, by making promises and breaking them, has reached the stage of desperation, and, deposed from his throne, has taken refuge in the Summer home of the Russian Legation at Zerzende. How secure this retreat may be depends upon the truth of the reports that Russia and England had jointly agreed to keep the Shah on his throne. Against such a combination of the Powers the Persian Nationalists could secure but an empty triumph. The fact that Sepoys from British India share with Cossacks the duty of guarding the Shah in his refuge may be significant. The late announcement that the Russian Bank in Teheran needs protection is surely significant The Russian troops may not remain at Kasvin.

The Russian commander of the Persian Cossacks and his brother officers, all Russians, have entered into some sort of negotiations with the insurgents, and it is said that they have actually accepted service under the provisional Government. The status of these Russian soldiers in the Persian service seems to be a matter of doubt. Ordinarily the nationality of a prisoner of war is not taken into account. But these officers are on the Russian retired list and were detailed to service in Teheran. They were expected to claim the protection due to foreign residents, but SIPAHDAR KHAN, the leader of the Nationalists, has not shown himself thus far a man of half measures, and his acceptance of the Russians as his own officers seems strange. He fought bravely against the Russian troops sent to Tabriz to suppress him, and he forced his way to Teheran without regard for Russian influences in Persia, having in mind only the dethronement of the Shah and the establishment of a Nationalist Government. Thus far, however, he has been known only as a soldier, with a genius for organizing the tribesmen into an effective military force. As a statesman he is yet to be tried.

A MODEL FOR INSURGENTS.

Chairman MANN of the House Select Committee that spent many months in an inquiry into the condition of paper manufacture in this country, sounded this note of honor and of courage in the House of Representatives when the Aldrich bill was received from the Senate:

> The House passed a bill which upon these items would reduce the tariff on print paper, to the benefit of the consumer probably, and at the same time would give to the manufacturer of print paper that free raw material from Canada which is absolutely essential to the continued prosperity of that business. The House bill made the tariff $2 per ton on print paper instead of $6; but by so doing we would secure pulp wood from Canada without restriction of exportation. The Senate amendment, on the contrary, will raise the tariff on print paper from $6, the present rate, to $8, and in effect will stop the exportation of pulp wood from Canada. I have stated what will be the effect of the two propositions, not merely what they nominally propose. There are two States in the Union which would be benefited by the adoption of the proposition of the Senate; two States which have two-thirds of the spruce wood in the United States, which can be used in the manufacture of news print paper. I give notice now that if those two States write the provision in the conference report on news print paper and on wood pulp, in the interest of their States and against the interest of the consumer of paper and the manufacture of paper in the rest of the Union, so far as I am concerned I shall swallow my desire to stand with the organization of the House, my desire to prove that the Republicans are able to write a tariff bill, and vote against the conference report. [Loud applause.]

For this manly protest against one of the many robber provisions of the Aldrich bill Mr. MANN had a double justification. First, the diligent and impartial investigation of the Select Committee had proved to the satisfaction of himself and his associates that the Dingley rates were not needed for the protection of paper manufacturers, and that those duties were a burden of which consumers with good reason complained; second, the Republican Party, of which he is a member, had promised a reduction of the present tariff duties. Considerations of good faith and common honesty demanded that this pledge be kept. Regard for the interests of the millions of consumers of print paper—every newspaper reader is a consumer of it—threatened by the rapacious Senate amendments prompted resistance to, not merely the retention, but the increase of duties that the labors of the Mann Committee had shown to be unnecessary. On that solid ground of opposition Mr. MANN took his stand.

We commend the attitude of Mr. MANN to those other Republicans of the House who, like him, are indignant at the mangling of the Payne bill by the Finance Committee. His courageous course supplies a model worthy of their imitation. But he and they, having once pledged their votes against the conference report, must not let themselves be weakly persuaded to fall into line for the sake of party harmony. Revision upward in defiance of popular demand and party pledge will bring disharmony. They will find that out soon enough.

WHO CAN DO THIS SUM?

It has been discovered at last in Washington that there is a certain inconsistency about asking authority from the States to amend the Constitution so that Congress can impose an income tax, and at the same time enacting an income tax upon corporations in advance of the admittedly necessary constitutional authority. As one Washington dispatch expresses it:

> The corporation tax is still in the hands of Department of Justice officials, and reliable reports indicate that more trouble than was expected is to be experienced in getting satisfactory language for its provisions. The trouble is that most of the experts to whom the draft has been submitted are reporting that as the draft stands practically all of the constitutional objections raised by the Supreme Court against the income tax will run with equal force against the corporation tax plan.

Just so, and that suggests a mathematical problem which may not be so simple as it seems. The question is, if a personal income tax is unconstitutional, and if it is proposed to tax the incomes of corporations instead of the incomes of persons, does this make the corporation tax half as unconstitutional as the personal income tax? Or does it make the corporation tax doubly as unconstitutional, once because it is an income tax, and again because it is an unjustly discriminatory tax, depriving chartered personalities of their property without due process of law.

Perhaps the answer is that, since an income tax is null and void, a corporation tax cannot be more null and void. The result of doubling or halving a legal zero cannot be told until after the Supreme Court has tried its hand at the sum. It may not be a very wild guess that the corporation tax will yield about as much, and about at the same time, as the famous $29,000,000 fine. The enactment of a lawsuit is not the same thing as raising revenue.

ACTIVITY OF THE CUSTOMS.

The smile and the handshake, according to one of the customs officers, are no longer efficacious on the ocean steamship piers. The activity of the Custom House is alarming to people who habitually bring over dutiable goods when they return from travel in Europe. Already in mid-July, when, according to the cable dispatches, American tourists are still crowding all the European capitals, folks who have been caught in the act of smuggling jewelry and wearing apparel are so conspicuous in the news of the day that the prospective happenings on the piers when the tide of homeward travel sets in are looked forward to with uncommon interest.

However, anybody caught smuggling is in the position of one caught bluffing at poker. He has nobody to blame but himself. The laws are clear, and that laws should be obeyed, and can only be broken at the risk of punishment, everybody who buys clothing and trinkets in foreign shops knows perfectly well. False bottoms are not put in trunks for convenience. They decrease the capacity of a trunk and thus add to the expense of travel. A traveler with a trunk having a false bottom is an object of suspicion whether or not the Customs Inspectors find furs and diamonds in the supposedly secret receptacle. American travelers are now aware that an attempt to hide dutiable goods in a trunk with a false bottom is likely to fail.

It is a good thing, from an ethical point of view, to make successful smuggling impossible. Americans of good repute, there is reason to believe, have frequently been smugglers on a small scale. To cheat the Federal Government out of duties has seemed to them no crime. Yet it is as bad as stealing, and, indeed, is precisely stealing. The Custom House effectively managed, so as to secure just punishment of smugglers of all kinds, deserves the respect of all law-abiding citizens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Industrial Abysses Diminished.

As a seemingly small matter which it considers really of much importance, The Iron Age states that in large industrial establishments the practice is gaining ground of sending clerks through the works on pay day to give each man his pay envelope, instead of making them all line up at a window. The latter habit, according to this authority, not only involves the waste of time—the employé's if done after working hours and the employer's if done within them—but it is also accompanied by a certain feeling of humiliation on the part of the men, especially if, as is often the case, the envelopes are marked with numbers instead of names. The adoption of the other plan, says The Iron Age, makes the process of payment a more personal and private matter, and it declares that so strongly does this appeal to "the American idea" that the comment of the shop is of a sort that would surprise the employer who has never given heed to the question. Thus the tendency is to mitigate the often-mentioned and often-regretted separation between employer and employed which is the inevitable result of modern business methods, and anything that does that is to be commended. The Iron Age, however, thinks that the masters and the men are not so far apart as the latter think, or at least the change of feeling is greatest on the part of the men. This surprising theory is thus presented:

> One of the underlying conditions breeding labor troubles is the feeling of working forces that they constitute a class entirely apart from the management. Modern business methods have compelled the abandonment of the old relations between employer and employed. Before the days of great undertakings the owner knew every man in his plant, and a feeling of equality existed. In reality no change has been wrought in this respect, so far as the feelings of owners toward their loyal workmen are concerned, even in large establishments, but the opportunity of giving expression to their friendliness by personal contact no longer exists.

Just how, and how much, this is helped by giving the men their envelopes instead of making them come to get them is not easy to see. And how about the "feelings of the owners" when the nominal heads of the "large establishments" are all salaried officials and the real owners are scattered stockholders, few or none of whom ever enter the works, and some do not even know the State in which they are situated? In such cases it would take more than the distribution of pay envelopes to create even the shadow of a personal relation.

Athletics as a Business.

When one figures up how many professors could be paid, or how many students assisted, if $107,397.20 could be divided up among them, the expenditure of that sum at Yale last year on what are called "the four major sports" seems large. That particular money, however, could hardly have been secured for any except the uses to which it was put, and as from those same sports there were receipts amounting to $110,986.34, the financial showing, as such, is satisfactory, or at least better than it would have been with the balance on the other side of the ledger. The boys who handled these big sums, too, showed by keeping within their income that they are getting out of athletics a certain amount of business training.

It is noticeable, looking at the matter from this point of view, that only football was profitable. Baseball came out only a little better than even, but rowing and track sports had to be debited with heavy losses. The business man would therefore say, "Drop rowing and track sports, continue baseball under a suspended sentence, and devote redoubled attention to football." That nothing of the kind will be done or even considered is proof that the whole idea of combining business with sport is somehow wrong, and that the amateurs who attempt it are verging toward professionalism so far as their financiering is sound.

The ideal method would be to make nothing at all out of sports, but to consider the money spent on them, not as a loss, but as the price of physical development and innocent amusement, both of which are worth buying and paying well for. "The gate," some observers cannot help thinking, is out of place on university playing fields. All the abuses and excesses of athletics are due to it, or related to it, and without it most of them would disappear.

DUTY ON GAS MANTLES.

Would Like to Know Where Committee Got Information Warranting Increase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is another instance of tariff "revision."

Under the Dingley bill gas mantles were taxed at 20 per cent. The Senate bill, Schedule C 181, increases the tariff to 60 per cent.

The number of gas mantles imported annually is in round numbers about 500,000. The number of mantles made in this country is from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 annually.

The imported gas mantles are made different from the domestic and do not come in competition with the domestic article to any extent. The peculiar nature of the gas mantle business requires that it be a domestic product. If there were no tariff the number of gas mantles imported would be about the same as now come in with a 20 per cent. duty. This is well known throughout the gas mantle trade.

Notwithstanding this the few manufacturers of gas mantles with the help of the Senate committee want to exclude even the small number of imported gas mantles now coming in, even when the same is not made and cannot be purchased in this country. As the gas mantle industry is not one that the public is generally informed about, it would be interesting to learn what information the Senate committee received which required it to increase the duty on gas mantles from 20 to 60 per cent. FAIRPLAY.

New York, July 15, 1909.

Right to Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is a cracked head to an unemployed man? What is $1 to a man out of a job? What is the loss of a day to one looking for work while his family is starving? He must be kept off the street! He should be punished because he is idle!

This is worse than in Persia. If the man is not allowed to look for work, he should be encouraged to commit crime. Would the police and the authorities who allow them thus to run amuck unpunished prefer the unemployed men to turn burglars and bandits?

This is no longer a question of freedom of speech or meeting that is being trampled under foot. This is simply denying workingmen the most elementary human right, the right to live and to work. M. FAMES.

Brooklyn, July 14, 1909.

The Wesley Family.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be interesting to be informed how your Detroit correspondent traces the lineal descent of the Wesley family at Detroit, seeing that John Wesley died without issue.

WILLIAM TODD.

Passaic, N. J., July 15, 1909.

AWARDS OF ARBITRATION.

United States Has Not Always Accepted Unfavorable Decrees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES on "The South American Quarrel" was, no doubt, a well-intentioned, individual expression of opinion as to Bolivia's duty in the matter of accepting the arbitral award of Argentina in the boundary dispute, but a protest must be lodged against the assumption that the United States "has rivaled every other nation in the frequency with which it has submitted its claims to arbitration, and has accepted the award whatever its nature." There is a very recent instance where the United States has disproved this assertion, and it is rank hypocrisy for us to assume a "holier-than-thou" attitude in preaching to Bolivia upon the subject of international honor.

On Feb. 17, 1903, there was signed at Washington a protocol of an agreement for the arbitration of all unsettled claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Venezuela. This protocol provided that the claims should be examined and decided by a mixed commission consisting of two members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States and the other by the President of Venezuela, and an umpire to be named by the Queen of the Netherlands. The protocol also contained this clause: "The decisions of the commission, and in the event of their disagreement, those of the umpire, shall be final and conclusive." The protocol was signed by John Hay on behalf of the United States and by Herbert W. Bowen on behalf of Venezuela. Mr. Bowen had temporarily retired as our Minister to Venezuela in order that he might act as the plenipotentiary of Venezuela in arranging her difficulties then pending with other nations.

Among numerous other claims submitted to the mixed commission was that of the Orinoco Steamship Company, chiefly owned by R. Morgan Olcott, Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, and Alfred B. Scott, all American citizens. It is unnecessary to go into the details or merits of the steamship company's claims against Venezuela. They amounted to $1,401,558.03. The Commissioners appointed under the protocol could not agree, and the umpire, appointed by the Queen of the Netherlands, decided that the steamship company was entitled to $28,224.93, or about 2 per cent. of the total amount claimed. Naturally this small award did not suit the claimants, who, taking advantage of the propaganda against President Castro actively promoted in the United States, demanded that our Department of State should insist upon a reopening and rearbitration of the case. Without consideration for its pledge to abide by the result of the arbitration, the United States repudiated the award, and for many years insistently demanded that Venezuela should rearbitrate the Orinoco Steamship Company's claims.

On Sept. 20, 1907, United States Minister Russell wrote to the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs:

> In accepting this first installment of the awards of the mixed commission of 1903 my Government instructs me to say that it insists upon a revision of the award in the case of the Orinoco Steamship Company, and that pending final settlement of this question no portion of any moneys which may be paid by Venezuela will be considered as paid on account of or applicable to that award.

And the United States by sheer "bluff" and pressure (if not by coercion) has carried its point, for under the protocol arranged by William I. Buchanan with the complacent Gomez Government in Caracas on Feb. 13, 1909, the Orinoco Steamship Company case is to be submitted to review at The Hague.

The United States has no "clear conscience to counsel others" in questions of honor. It is humiliating for Americans to realize it, but the record of the United States with regard to upholding arbitral awards growing out of the most solemn compacts is not clean. The instance herein cited has escaped the condemnation it merited by reason of the hue and cry of the press against Castro, although it would be much preferable to believe that our silence has been induced through a sense of shame. But when we start in to preach morality to Bolivia it is time to call attention to the facts. We cannot throw stones at Bolivia or any other nation that repudiates arbitration. CONTRA HIPOCRESIA.

New York, July 14, 1909.

MENE'S OPINION.

Thinks His Complaint of a Lack of Human Kindness Well Founded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mene's opinion of our civilization is the most interesting of all the opinions that have been given by the many who have visited America of late years.

What he has to say is the solid truth, and should be well thought over before we consign him to his own surroundings and forget that he has spoken.

During the period of rapid educational methods and rapid finance we have wholly forgotten the greater element of human kindness that should be as much a part of our daily life as anything else. In some of the investigations I have been forced to make it has been found that even in our large charity work there is little of human kindness, and the tendency is for those connected with such work to "feather their own nest" at the expense of the deserving poor who could be greatly helped if it were not for this lack of human kindness which this man from the Far North finds in us.

The writer studied the face of this man of the North and took up the same study of the present generation of Americans. In one there is the everlasting smile of the human soul still filled with desire to do for others; in the face of the typical college man as he comes out is the drawn feline expression of "Now I will win, hit or miss—not do good to others, but do others as fast and as often as possible."

F. EDWIN ELWELL, Sr., S. A. R.

New York, July 12, 1909.

Meaning of the Fleet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue it is announced that there lies in the harbor of Provincetown and nearby waters the largest fleet of warships ever assembled for active duty under the Stars and Stripes, fifty-four ships all told, and representing a valuation of nearly $200,000,000. On board the vessels are 15,000 men.

Remembering that other great nations can make a similar display, and that all call themselves Christian nations, all believe in religion, all believe that might does not make right, all believe in the reign of reason, all believe that individuals should not take the law into their own hands, but should seek justice at the bar of justice; remembering the crime, cost, and curse of war, is it not time that our twentieth century civilization should substitute compulsory arbitration, and thus avoid huge fleets, which give the lie to peace, and great armies whose bayonts and bullets tear into shreds the doctrine of goodwill to all men?

Fifty-four warships off Provincetown means simply fifty-four declarations that brute force must be nourished, and therefore man, after all these centuries, is only a brute.

The $200,000,000 represented means $200,000,000 stolen from wage earners, who, but for the theft, would have many more joys in life.

The 15,000 men on board mean 15,000 men taken from the paths of productive industry.

H. PEREIRA MENDES,
President Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of United States and Canada.

New York, July 12, 1909.

Frog Mystery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of a day or two since I noticed an account of thousands of perfectly formed frogs that had descended from the clouds in your vicinity after a wind and rain storm.

The same strange phenomenon prevailed in the suburbs here on the same date, and upon taking a stroll I found much difficulty in avoiding stepping on the wee things, thousands of which covered the ground.

I would much like to hear an explanation from one or more of your scientific readers as to the origin of this remarkable happening.

W. H. SHERMAN.

Toronto, July 14, 1909.

POVERTY AND GENIUS.

Everything in Favor of the Well-Bred Child of Successful Parents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until it is shown more conclusively than it has ever been shown in the past that the 75 per cent. of individuals belonging to what may be called the lower class of this or any other country has produced even a bare majority of the men worthy of mention in a volume devoted to such individuals there will be little occasion for discussion of the relationship between poverty and genius. So far as can be observed by the rather close student of the authoritative compilations relating to eminent men, the very small percentage of educated, thinking men and women have produced many times their proper proportion of distinguished individuals. Those accidents who win out in spite of their handicaps are more often than not victors in fields which require coarse fibre rather than the trained eye and the cultivated intellect. It might be well to note that neither the President nor the Vice President of the United States offers any encouragement to the sons of those men themselves unable to make for themselves a worthy place in the world. The same may be said of the last preceding President. The same may be said of a majority of the persons who dominate in the world of thought.

The sooner the world comes to appreciate the simple and demonstrable fact that breeding is just as effective in human as in equine, bovine, or canine life the better for generations yet to come. The Father of His Country didn't spring from "scrub" stock, but from the best blood of the country, and the young man born of intelligent and successful parents will find if he investigates that he stands several chances of succeeding, if not several hundred, to one of the youth whose parents showed no capacity beyond the making of a bare living. The most noticeable thing about the statement that "the goad for genius and for the gifted is poverty" is its utter and ridiculous falsity. It's a pretty fancy, and probably adds immeasurably to the cheerfulness of the proud parent who looks upon his brood of half-fed progeny and sees in the imagination several of them occupying positions of intelligent responsibility. The chances are that the son will be a coachman and the daughter housemaid for some man who as a boy was properly bred after being properly born. These persons who furnish inspiration for barefoot boys make us tired. F. L. ORTON.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1909.

Genius Will Find a Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt there have been and are still a great many geniuses wiped out of existence for the want of proper surroundings. The reason is the world only advances a certain degree each year. Nature will not permit us to advance any faster.

Circumstances will not permit a man sometimes to exercise his particular talent. Of course it is wrong to put a man at a machine who has a talent for art. But in this case I think it is up to the man, for if there is art in him it is bound to come out, no matter what his surroundings be. A. MOYSE.

New York, July 15, 1909.

CHANCES IN ALASKA.

Man Must Have Some Capital and Lots of Nerve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whoever follows Daniel Guggenheim's advice to go to Alaska should be amply provided with funds and an unlimited amount of pluck. No one should go with the idea of obtaining a position to work for others. There are no positions in Alaska. One will realize this when he reflects upon the fact that there are not more than 35,000 white people in the Territory, and the communities are widely scattered. The only work calling for labor under pay is mining and packing. Only practical miners and experienced packers can stand the life. The hardships on the trail are too trying for "chechakos" (newcomers.) Every man in Alaska is carving out his own fortune, making his own livelihood, building up his own business, either by locating claims, supplying the miners' wants, or practicing a profession. Doctors are obliged to keep drug stores to make a living, (every one is so healthy,) and with the Post Office as an adjunct at that.

No one should attempt to go to Alaska with less than $1,000 above all expenses. At least not to Nome or Fairbanks or Valdez or any part west or north of Juneau. Each man today must depend upon his own resources, ingenuity, pluck, perseverance, and to some extent luck. F. B.

New York, July 15, 1909.

Difficulty of Clean Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment in the issue of July 14 on "Street Cleaning After a Better Plan" brings out the difficulty of keeping streets clean. I do not think, however, that the elimination of the horse is going to keep streets clean, since there is a tendency among residents and tenements to throw their garbage out of windows into the streets. This is as reprehensible as it is natural, since even after the sanitary cans for the holding of garbage and rubbish provided in the tenements, the stench from the garbage is almost unbearable in many of the tenements, and it is extremely difficult for those who have got to live cooped up in two or three small rooms in stifling tenements to add to their discomforts that of the odors from decomposing garbage, and they naturally feel that the garbage will be more promptly collected if it is thrown out on the street.

A visit to almost any of the crowded tenement sections, particularly those with very narrow streets, will show the present tendency to make a dump ground of the streets.

BENJAMIN C. MARSH,
Executive Secretary Committee on Congestion of Population in New York.

New York, July 15, 1909.

SAYINGS OF IND.

Food saves and Food destroys our Mortal Brood;
No friend or Enemy there is like Food.

To gather Wealth his greedy Hands are Two;
One niggard Hand he has to Give or Spend.

An Open Palm he shows the Well-to-do,
A Knotted Fist he shows a needy Friend.

By Fear are forms of Giants brought,
And Phantoms are the brood of Thought.

The Farms are rife
With living Wealth of Spring;
The Ploughman's Wife
Shall have a Golden Ring.

The Elephant's bulk is amazing to see.
"Yap! Yap!" says the Cur, "he is frightened of Me!"

Confess thy Wrongful Deed this day,
And leave contented
The Injured One—or do not say,
"I have repented!"

Don't idle. Have you naught to do? Well, then,
Unstitch your Clothes and sew them up again.

Who loves by lower laws,
His Love is naught;
I love my Love because
I love her Thought.

Who hath not found his God nor yet his Love
Hath lost this World Below with That Above.

Though scarce Seven Miles from his Board and his Bed,
He sleeps at the Tavern. How easy to see
That either a Vixen the Fellow has wed,
Or else a Bad Husband the Fellow must be!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

BANKERS KEEP CLEAR OF GUARANTEE PLAN

Lyford, Who Favors It, Beaten for Association President—Cogswell Chosen.

ACT ON CORPORATION TAX

Petition to Congress to Exempt Banks—Supt. Williams Repeats His Warning Against High Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The contest over the election of officers of the New York State Bankers' Association, which developed at the opening session of the annual convention here yesterday in the executive session of the Committee on Nominations and informally among individual members, was fought out in the open at the final session this morning, and the result was the defeat of F. E. Lyford of Waverly, N. Y., retiring Vice President and candidate of the majority of the Committee on Nominations for the Presidency, and the election of Ledyard Cogswell of Albany, who was nominated in a minority report of three committeemen. As told yesterday, Mr. Lyford, in the usual procedure, should have been chosen to the Presidency, but the advocacy of the Government guarantee of bank deposits two years ago caused the strong attack on him that cost him the office.

Charles Elliott Warren of New York read the minority report of the Nominations Committee, which said:

"We appreciate fully the personality of Mr. Lyford and we recognize his many valuable services to the association, but we would be disloyal to the bankers of the groups we represent unless we voiced their sentiments, which are absolute and positive in condemnation of any plan having in any way a semblance of approval of this association of the scheme of guaranteeing bank deposits. We believe that the election of Mr. Lyford, taking into consideration his utterances on this subject, would be construed by the country at large as a quasi approval by this association of banking principles that are fundamentally wrong."

On behalf of Mr. Lyford, D. M. Pratt of Elmira said that because this convention was held in Saratoga the Albany and the New York groups could do what they wanted without regard to the fact that a majority of the groups in the association wanted Mr. Lyford, but he doubted the wisdom of a majority on the home grounds overriding the will of the whole association. It had been a settled rule, he said, that the Vice President should succeed to the Presidency of the association. In effect, they had last year named Mr. Lyford for the office. Now because of a frank public utterance of his which he did not any longer urge, the local majority present were going to defeat Mr. Lyford, notwithstanding the fact that his statements in favor of the bank guarantee were made two years ago, and, though they ought in all reason to have condemned him last year, they had practically selected him for the office, and were now repudiating him.

When the vote was taken Mr. Cogswell had 89 to Mr. Lyford's 38. Mr. Lyford at once moved to make the election unanimous, which was done.

No sooner had this fight been settled than one started over the Vice Presidency. The nomination of Bradford Rhoades had been unanimous. During the early proceedings somebody had named Luther W. Mott of Oswego for the office, but the convention had seemed hardly to vote the second contest. After the new President had assumed his office another delegate arose and, saying that the feeling engendered by the fight over the Presidency convinced him that neither of the nominations for Vice President suited the association, proposed Samuel Smith of Jamaica, President of the Bank of Long Island.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Rhoades was yesterday chosen to the Council of the American Bankers' Association, representing this State, and has for years been prominent both in the State and National bodies, the vote stood 61 for Mr. Mott and 22 each for Messrs. Rhoades and Smith. But the election of J. A. Klopfer of Hamburg as Treasurer and of William J. Henry of New York as Secretary and as Assistant Secretary were unanimous. John Flynn of Troy and Charles Hoskins of Auburn were chosen delegates at large to the American Bankers' Association, representing New York.

In the miscellaneous business that followed resolutions moved by Charles Elliott Warren of New York were adopted to the effect that as the avowed purpose of the proposed corporation tax law was to obtain better supervision over the corporations affected and to compel the payment of a more equitable proportion of taxes, which they now avoid, but as none of these reasons apply to banking institutions incorporated under either National or State laws, as they are now inspected by public officers and must publish reports the association calls on our representatives in Congress to procure an amendment to the bill exempting such banking institutions from the tax.

At the close of the serious business of the convention the delegates in the afternoon took a special train to Lake George for an evening steamer excursion, and returned for a dance in the great ballroom of the United States Hotel.

In his speech to the convention to-day on "The Lights and Shadows of Wall Street," Mr. Kingsley gave an entertaining account of his personal experiences in the Street, describing the panics since 1884 and giving many humorous deadriptions of Wall Street human nature. He defended Wall Street for its high average of intelligence, efficiency, and honor, admitting that there were some bad men whose badness attracted more attention because of its size. He said that Wall Street's great fault was in lack of moderation. This, he declared, is a typical American trait, and we will continue to have our financial "joy rides" and panics for years, till America settles down.

The speech of Supt. of Banks Clark Williams was devoted almost entirely to a plea to the association in favor of a general movement for lower interest rates, as making safer investments by banks possible.

Civil Marriages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to Mr. E. W. McCready's letter on "Divorce and the Church," may I be permitted to point out that marriage is not "essentially a ceremony of the Church," as stated by your correspondent. Marriage is a private agreement between two parties, which in these days has to be approved and registered by the State, and, if thought necessary, the union may be blessed by the Church.

Roman Catholics do not get married in church, but at the office of the Mayor of their city of residence. The church ceremony is optional and is often omitted. I believe that thousands of good Americans get married without the assistance of the Church, especially in cases where the parties have different religions.

ANGLO-ITALIAN.

New York, July 15, 1909.

New Name for Jacksonville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the desire of the citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., to shorten their city's name, discussed editorially by you this morning, why not "Jacksonia"? It is briefer, more euphonious, and preserves the old hero's name without changing a letter.

In the official list of the railway stations of the country "Jackson" appears twenty-four times, "Jacksonville" fourteen times, besides twenty-eight other combinations of the name, but no "Jacksonia." The final "ia" is both classical and indorsed by good modern usage in numberless instances in naming countries and cities. J. S. A.

New York, July 15, 1909.

FLIGHT OF 15 MILES NEW CURTISS RECORD

Longest Aeroplane Trip in America This Year—Up 23 Minutes at Hempstead Plains.

WILL TAKE A FRIEND ALONG

Inventor's First Trip with Two in the Machine Next Monday—Will Try to Beat Wright's Flight To-day.

Glenn H. Curtiss, after making early yesterday morning the longest aeroplane flight seen in America this year—about fifteen miles over the Hempstead Plains, near Mineola—came down after circling his training course ten times, because, as he said nonchalantly:

"I felt hungry and thought it was time for breakfast. Even an aeroplanist has to eat, and after making ten evolutions of the field I thought it was quite enough, and I reserved my ambition for another day."

Mr. Curtiss was in the air during this fifteen-mile flight—the longest and best he has ever performed, two and a half times better than his previous best flight of six miles—about 23 minutes. There were no scientific timers on hand, for the flight started at 7:30 o'clock, and it was regarded by Mr. Curtiss as one of his practice flights in preparation for going to Europe next month for the international aviation race in France on Aug. 28.

Capt. Albert C. Triaca, the Italian aeronaut, who came to America over a year ago, caught the time as 26 minutes, but Mr. Curtiss himself said afterward he believed it to be 22 or 23 minutes, and one of his assistants caught the actual time in the air as 22 minutes and 20 seconds.

Mr. Curtiss said he was fighting against an eight or ten mile wind for the greater part of the flight, and while his motor was working perfectly, he did not push it to its maximum ability. He believed he was going at the rate of about forty miles an hour, and, figuring 22 minutes and 20 seconds for fifteen miles, the average works out at forty and one-half miles.

"The machine was going so very strong," said Mr. Curtiss, "that, while originally built for but one person, I will endeavor to make a flight with a passenger on Monday. I will take with me H. J. Wehman. He is a light man, weighing but 125 pounds, and under good conditions there is no doubt that the aeroplane will be able to carry two persons."

Mr. Curtiss will try this morning for The Scientific American Cup, which requires a flight of 25 kilometers, nearly 15 2-3 miles. This requires a carefully measured course, and it will be witnessed by the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, the custodians of the trophy. The course on the Hempstead Plains, north of the Mineola Fair Grounds, was marked out yesterday afternoon by an odometer. It is a triangular circuit, having three turns, practically the same around which Curtiss has flown during the week. The flight will start this morning as near 5 o'clock as possible.

The general belief last night was that Curtiss, if he finds the weather conditions propitious, will let himself loose for a long flight, and the opinion was freely expressed that he might try to equal Orville Wright's American record aeroplane flight of 74 minutes and 24 seconds last September at Fort Myer.

Previous to his own record flight Mr. Curtiss made a shorter flight of about two miles at 5:30 o'clock. It was very misty at the time and the wind was blowing from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. The light biplane, for it weighs but 550 pounds with the operator, rose gracefully after a short run over the turf, but after circling the field twice Mr. Curtiss decided not to take any further risks against bucking the wind.

When he next started at 7:30 o'clock the wind had subsided to about eight or ten miles an hour, a strenuous flying breeze at that, and it kept the aviator busy on his ten circuits manipulating his forward planes. The wind was blowing from the southeast, and as he made his turns at the far end of the field, running dead into it, the machine slanted slightly, but to the observers it progress against the breeze was not materially lessened.

One noticeable feature of the flight was that Curtiss rose occasionally to a height of fifty feet, the highest elevation he has ever attained, but his average height above the ground was about fifteen feet, and at times he came down as low as eight feet. The machine was under such perfect control that Mr. Curtiss, on coming within sight of the 200 or 300 persons watching him, responded to their cheers by taking one of his hands from the wheel and waving a welcoming salute. Four gallons of gasoline are carried as fuel and one gallon was used in the fifteen-mile journey.

Mr. Curtiss sent his entry some time ago to the Aero Club for one of the Cortlandt Field Bishop prizes for a one kilometer flight, .62 of a mile. He believes that he fulfilled the conditions at Morris Park, but owing to the darkness the committee did not get the absolute measurements. The Contest Committee has agreed to allow that contest to be included in the greater effort of this morning, and for the single kilometer Mr. Curtiss will be the first to win one of the $250 prizes.

The final details have been amicably adjusted toward turning over the machine to the Aeronautic Society, and with the payment of the remaining $3,000, which will probably be done on Monday, Mr. Curtiss will give a course of instruction to a member of the society in operating the aeroplane.

STORM STOPS THE WRIGHTS.

Sweeps Over Fort Myer and Blows Down the President's Tent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The ill-luck that has followed the Wrights persistently since they appeared at Fort Myer to demonstrate their aeroplane was in evidence again to-day. The machine had been wheeled out across the parade ground and was on the starting track, ready to be launched in flight, when a Summer thunderstorm swept over the Virginia hills. Wilbur and Orville Wright stood in consultation for some minutes while the clouds piled up. Finally they gave orders to have the machine returned to the balloon house. It was wheeled inside the big shed just as the storm broke.

The rain was followed by a heavy wind. This blew down the tent set aside for the use of President Taft and members of his Cabinet, tearing up the guy ropes and flinging the tent heavily to the ground. Luckily a party of officers' wives and children who were occupying the tent left just a moment before the rain and wind.

The Wrights have not changed the position of their starting track, as was expected. Instead they increased the weight of their metal, the fall of which launches the aeroplane into space, by about sixty pounds, dug a pit of one foot in order to give the weights a greater descent, and added about twelve feet more to the launching rail. These improvements are expected to result in a decided increase in speed when the machine is shot off, and thus give it the necessary impetus to get into the air much more quickly.

The threatening skies in the late afternoon prevented many from going to the army post. Senator Elkins was there, as was Lincoln Beachey, the aeronaut, and Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, who sold his dirigible balloon to the War Department after demonstrating it last year. The Wrights will try to make a flight to-morrow.

MISHAP TO FRENCH DIRIGIBLE.

Balloon Ville de Nancy from Sartrouville Descends at Bar-le-Duc.

SARTROUVILLE, France, July 16.—The dirigible balloon Ville de Nancy, piloted by M. Kapferer, left here at 4 o'clock this morning bound for Nancy.

BAR-LE-DUC, France, July 16.—The Ville de Nancy was obliged to come down here on account of trouble with her motor.

LATHAM CHANNEL FLIGHT OFF.

So It Is Asserted, Though Latham, Off to Paris, Says He Will Return.

LONDON, July 16.—Special dispatches received here from France say that the proposed Channel flight of Herbert Latham, the French aviator, has ended in a fiasco, and that M. Latham's return to Paris this morning marks the definite abandoning of the enterprise. M. Latham's neglect to take advantage of the splendid weather conditions of yesterday indicates, the correspondents say, that, considering his own lack of experience, M. Latham has fully realized the folly of his enterprise.

M. Latham left Calais for Paris this morning. He said he would return in forty-eight hours.

RELEASES LAURA BIGGAR.

Isman Consents to Vacation of $60,000 Attachment in Theatrical Deal.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard set aside yesterday the attachment for $60,000 obtained by Felix Isman, the real estate operator, against Laura Biggar Bennett, known on the stage as Laura Biggar.

The action began through Mrs. Bennett's alleged failure to turn over to Isman a bond and mortgage on the Bijou Theatre in Pittsburg, which she subsequently sold to the Shuberts for the same price. Isman's counsel consented to the vacation of the attachment.

Isman said that Mrs. Bennett had a mortgage of $200,000 on the theatre, which she desired to dispose of, and he offered her $160,000, which, he alleged, she accepted. He sent to her a certified check for $200 to Albuquerque, New Mexico, to bind the bargain, but alleged that before the check reached her she repudiated the agreement and made arrangements with the Shuberts.

Isman then sued for breach of contract.

WEEK-END RUSH TO EUROPE.

Eight Ocean Liners Sailing To-day with Many American Tourists.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

CARMANIA (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, Miss Lavina Borden, Mrs. J. A. Eurroughs, Mrs. George A. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, A. Somerville Dodson, C. W. Emerson, Mrs. William W. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Frost, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Gardiner, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Dr and Mrs. A. P. Gore, Charles E. Greenough, Mrs. J. M. Harlow, Miss Margaret V. Hawtrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lawless, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Loring, Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Mahin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Malpass, Charles H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Shale, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Spearman, J. Pembroke Thom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Tilford, Judge and Mrs. D. D. Woodmansee, H. S. Van Dyke, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wright-Clark.

CINCINNATI, (Hamburg.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ashner, Mrs. John E. Asp, Prof. and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Clawsen, Mr and Mrs. John G. Carrath, George Otis Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Heron, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert E Knowlton, Mrs. D. E. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Overman, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Parsons, Fridolin Pabst, Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater, Mrs. John A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Schmidt, W. C. Sunderland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, C. W. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Wolf, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Wolf, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Zander.

LAPLAND (Antwerp.)—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ackerman, S. Le Roy Ackerly, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Baldwin, Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Blackford, Major and Mrs. D. A. Blakesley, Capt. Charles E. Burdick, Mrs. Emory Clapp, W. Fletcher Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Miss Charlotte H. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Legare, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. May, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oppenheimer, Edward Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Price, Stephen Peabody, William Hobart Porter, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Savage, Capt. J. A. Scott, R. Hawley Truax, Mrs. P. F. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Werner, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Paul Zeisler.

BALTIC (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. William Adlington, Mrs. L. N. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aufderheide, Rear Admiral George W. Baird, J. Herbert Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampton Barnes, Prof. B. B. Boltwood, Mrs. Lewis Brinton, Lady Cook, Norman K. Conderman, Judge Howard J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dean, Roger Franklin Decrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, Mme. Zelie de Lussan Fronani, Mrs. Stuart Hopkins, F. Thornton Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Braden Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Little, the Right Rev. Hugh MacSherry, Mrs. J. Wayne Neff, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pope, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. Charlotte S. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Sutphen, and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wright.

MINNEHAHA (London)—Mrs. E. H. Allcutt, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Armory, P. D. Aylward, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Barrington, Prof. and Mrs. L. M. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Brumback, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Case, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Drayton, Mrs. Pirit Dulles, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fry, T. J. Haines, Mrs. William H. Ingham, J. J. McGlone, Mrs. James McShane, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Miller, Mrs. A. B. Moffat, Col. Charles H. Patrick, Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Reed, Mrs. Amelie Brill Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Englesby S. Seon, Harry J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Van Benthuysen, and Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Wishard.

NEW YORK (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Arndt, Miss Andree Lenique d'Artem, George M. Breck, H. E. A. Budding, Frederick G. Dodd, Mrs. Clark Fisher, Frank H. Hamilton, Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. T. B. Harris, Mrs H. E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keating, Chevalier John Kraft de la Sault, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Oudshoorn, F. G. Potter, C. E. Scattergood, Miss Anna McClure Sholl, Daniel Kay Smith, Mrs. Sydney T. Strickland, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Watriss.

PRINZESS IRENE (Naples)—E. Kellogg Baird, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Lawton S. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Chambers, Prof and Mrs. T. F. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dugro, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Dennett Grover, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Maben, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mead, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Plimpton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. C Howard Slater, Dr. H. H. Tyson, and Miss Mary A. Willcox.

FURNESSIA (Glasgow)—Miss Helen Frazer, John Potts, Mrs. Lydia S. Ing, James Allen, Miss Helen Black, R. W. Crawford, W. H. Dunn, James Dow, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hobart, Miss Martha Hay, Miss Sue Sillcox, Mr. and Mrs. David Winter, M. A. Poznanski, John Hunter, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Gibson.

Mrs. Carroll Livingstone to Wed Again.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Mrs. Carroll Livingstone (Helen M. Cornwall) of 222 West Forty-fifth Street and Lieut. Commander Benjamin B. McCormick, U. S. N., of New York. Mrs. Livingstone is the widow of Carroll Livingstone of this city. She is a member of the Colony Club.

Miss Gertrude Yeames Engaged.

The Rev. James Yeames and Mrs. Yeames of Arlington, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Yeames, to Prof. Elon Howard Eaton of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck is at Bar Harbor, where she will spend the season with her daughter, Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins.

Mrs. Whitney Warren is in town for a few days visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum have taken the Osgood place at Newport for the remainder of the season. They are expected shortly with their daughter, Miss Yoakum.

Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler is the guest of Mrs. Julian S. Carter at her home in Maryland.

Gen. H. S. Harris, U. S. A., and Mrs. Harris have come on from Washington and are spending a few days at the Hotel Wolcott.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, who have been at their camp at Saranac Lake for some time, spent yesterday in town, and are sailing to-day for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., are in Saratoga, but expect to leave shortly for Newport for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Cushing left Simsbury, Conn., yesterday to spend a couple of weeks in New York before going to Bar Harbor for August.

Mrs. John B. Gleason and Miss Gleason are at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, leaving shortly to spend three weeks in Gardiner, Me.

Col. W. T. Wood, Mrs. Wood, and Miss Janet Wood are stopping at the Hotel Astor before taking possession of their quarters on Governors Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 43 East Sixty-eighth Street are sailing today on the Carmania for a motor trip through England and Scotland. They will be gone two months.

DYING MAN SENT FROM WIFE AND HOME

Leach Had Tuberculosis and Lived in a Tent, but Health Board Was Obdurate.

TOLD TRIP WOULD KILL HIM

Wife Forced to Leave Him on North Brother Island and He Died the Same Night.

One desire filled Samuel Leach's heart when his physician told him four weeks ago at his home, at 146 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, that he had not long to live. If he must die, Leach wanted it to be at home, surrounded by his wife and children.

In a ward in the hospital at North Brother Island Leach died last Monday night. His last request was for his wife and children, for whom he called as he passed away. He had been taken away from them by order of the Health Department. They were far away from his bedside when he died. They buried Leach yesterday afternoon from his home, this heartbroken family.

It was Leach's misfortune to have been a victim of tuberculosis. The disease seized upon him a little more than a year ago, when he had a job as watchman in Reiner's distillery, in Brooklyn. Leach was 46 years old. With his family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, he lived in five rooms in the Jackson Street tenement. He never made large wages, but gave his family the most comfortable home he could. And all the neighbors agree that never was there a happier group until Leach fell ill.

In his lifetime Leach had not been able to save much money. He felt, when the doctor told him that he had consumption, that he ought to put away enough at least to settle the doctor's bills and pay for his funeral. If possible, he wanted to have some left to tide over his family for a while. So Leach worked harder than ever and saved every cent he could.

The time came six weeks ago when his health was such that his physician, Dr. A. E. Cordes of 394 Graham Avenue, advised him to give up work.

"You must go to a hospital," the doctor told him. "You can't last long if you don't get treatment."

Reluctantly Leach threw up his job and went to Bellevue. He worried over being away from his family, though, and after a week made his way back home.

They bought a small tent for Leach and set it up in the rear yard. This the doctor had suggested, as Leach, he said, ought to have plenty of fresh air. In the tent were placed a cot and a camp stool. Leach remained in the tent night and day, with some member of his family at his side.

Day by day he grew weaker. He knew that the end was not far off.

Three weeks ago a young woman who said she represented the Health Department, called at Leach's home. She was taken to the tent and made an inspection of the premises. She seemed satisfied, and, before she left, gave Mrs. Leach a printed paper with instructions for sanitary regulations. She told Mrs. Leach to sprinkle carbolic acid on the stone flooring of the tent. This was done. All the other rules laid down were carried out faithfully.

There were no more visits from the Health Department's representatives, but last Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, an ambulance drove to the tenement house. From it stepped a doctor in uniform. He went to Leach's apartment on the ground floor and told Mrs. Leach that he had called to take her husband away to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, which takes Health Department patients. Mrs. Leach was beside herself.

"You must not take him away," she cried, "it will kill him."

"He's going to die, anyhow," replied the physician. "We must take him to the hospital. It's orders."

"Whose orders?" asked Mrs. Leach in a quavering voice.

"Orders from headquarters," replied the surgeon.

Mrs. Leach wept and implored the surgeon to let her husband stay where he was, but the doctor repeated that "it was orders" and that there was nothing to do but carry them out. Mrs. Leach summoned a neighbor and a telephone message was sent to Dr. Cordes, who hastened to the house.

In the meantime the ambulance surgeon sent for two policemen from the Herbert Street Station.

Dr. Cordes found the policemen there when he arrived. The ambulance surgeon was making his way to the courtyard to get Leach. The two policemen were at the surgeon's heels. Dr. Cordes stopped them and demanded to know why the doctor proposed removing the dying man.

"I've got to, that's all," was the reply. "I've got orders."

"But he's dying, and to move him is dangerous," persisted Dr. Cordes.

"Can't help it," returned the surgeon.

Dr. Cordes turned to the policemen.

"You must not allow this," he exclaimed. "This is criminal."

The policemen acted as though they wanted to take Dr. Cordes's advice, but stammered something about having received instructions.

Dr. Cordes demanded of the ambulance surgeon to show some written authority for removing Leach, but the surgeon replied that he had none. Meanwhile Leach, in his tent, had overheard the talk, and called out to his wife.

"They mustn't take me from you," he said. "They must let me die here."

Mrs. Leach knelt beside his couch, weeping. In the midst of this scene the ambulance surgeon stepped in, and, with the aid of one of the policemen, lifted the cot from the tent. Mrs. Leach followed the procession to the street, wailing, Leach meanwhile imploring to be taken back to his tent to die there.

As the ambulance drove off, the surgeon called back to Mrs. Leach:

"We'll let you know if he gets worse."

The next afternoon Mrs. Leach received word that Mr. Leach had suffered a severe sinking spell, and that she had better hurry to the hospital. She did so, and, reaching the hospital, was told that her husband had been transferred to North Brother Island an hour before her arrival.

"Will they let him die there?" she asked, shuddering.

"You'd better go there," she was told.

With one of her neighbors she hastened to the island, where she found Leach just breathing. He recognized his wife and said:

"I've only a little time left. Please stay with me. I want you and the children."

Mrs. Leach asked permission of the authorities at the island to remain with her husband and to send for their children, that Leach might see them for the last time. It was refused, and at dusk Mrs. Leach was obliged to leave.

In a pathetic leave-taking she promised her husband she would return the next day. As she was making preparations to do so a telegram came from North Brother Island saying Leach had died in the night.

Dr. Cordes yesterday declared that the removal of Leach in his dying hours was as cruel a proceeding as had come to his attention.

A TIMES reporter could obtain no explanation for Leach's sudden removal when he inquired at the Kingston Avenue Hospital.

"Ask the Health Department," was the only suggestion ventured.

At the Health Department headquarters on Sixth Avenue it was said that Dr. Walter Bensel, the Superintendent, was the only man who could talk about the matter. Efforts to find him were unavailing.

Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton, pastor of the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which Leach attended, has promised Leach's widow that he will start an inquiry to learn why her husband had been so summarily moved away.

Dr. Huntington's Condition Favorable.

NAHANT, Mass., July 16.—Favorable indications were reported to-day in the case of the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, who is ill here.

THE RIGHTS TO "TRILBY."

Paul Potter Sees Trouble in Store for Hammerstein's Proposed Opera.

Paul M. Potter, the playwright, fears that Oscar Hammerstein will have his troubles in producing, as he has announced that he will, an opera "Trilby" taken direct from Du Maurier's book. Mr. Potter wrote this letter to THE TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rights of "Trilby," musical and dramatic, belong to Messrs. Harper & Brothers. From the Harpers they came to the late George Du Maurier and to me. We leased or sold them to Mr. Brady in America, Mr. Tree in England, Mr. Entsch in Germany, and to various people in Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Norway, and Sweden. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has acquired no rights whatever, and if he really intends to have an opera built on the subject for Mary Garden, using the novel and discarding the play, he will find himself entangled in a multiplicity of lawsuits which will stagger even so courageous a litigant as he.

PAUL M. POTTER.

New York, July 15, 1909.

Mr. Hammerstein said that he would not enter into any controversy with Mr. Potter, but would leave the matter with De Koven and Smith, who are to write the opera.

"If Mr. Potter owns the rights to the piece, then we will not produce it," said Mr. Hammerstein, "but I don't know anything about it. Mr. Potter will have to talk to De Koven and Smith."

NEW SHUBERT OPERA.

"The Paradise of Mahomet" Will Be an Early Autumn Production.

The Shuberts announced yesterday the completion of the caste for "The Paradise of Mahomet," which will be one of their early Autumn attractions here. Ralph Herz is to be the principal comedian in the production.

The opera is in three acts, and will be presented with all the original music by Planquette, whose last score it was. The piece was produced with great success in Paris shortly after his death, but has never yet been done in English. The French book of the operetta was by Henri Blondeau. The American version is by Harry B. Smith, with lyrics by Robert Smith.

The plot deals with the adventures of a number of Orientals, who, though really alive, are deluded into believing themselves dead and in a Mohammedan paradise. In addition to Mr. Herz, the caste will contain Walter Lawrence, John Bunny, J. J. McClosky, Eva Davenport, Vera Michelen, Gertrude Darrell, Laura Guerite, Mabel Weeks, and Daisy Green.

Rudolph Lexow.

Rudolph Lexow, father of ex-Senator Clarence Lexow, the founder of The Belletristisches Journal during the civil war, one of the most influential German newspapers in the country, died yesterday at his residence, 480 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, now a part of Germany, and after graduating at the University of Kiel took an active part in the revolution of 1848. He escaped to England and married there and then came to this country. He founded a newspaper in support of the cause of the North, and also wrote a history of the civil war, the war of 1848, and various novels which still hold a prominent position in German-American literature. Mr. Lexow's wife died 30 years ago, and he then retired from active participation in public affairs. Besides ex-Senator Lexow he leaves three sons, Charles K. Lexow, Allan Lexow, and Rudolph Lexow.

Obituary Notes.

Judge FRANCIS C. GASKILL of the Massachusetts Superior Court died yesterday at York Beach, Me. He was a resident of Worcester. He had been in ill-health for some time, and recently suffered a heart attack while spnding a few days at Newburyport.

Capt. THOMAS F. CROWLEY, formerly of Haverhill, Mass., a Captain in the police force of Manila, P. I., since 1901, died in that city on Thursday from an operation for a tumor on the brain.

JOHN THORPE, Chief of Floriculture at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, died at his home in Chicago on Thursday, aged 68 years.

Mrs. HARRIET E. HALL, wife of Robert B. Hall, died on Thursday afternoon in her home, 515 West 143d Street, in her thirty-fifth year, after a long illness. She was formerly Miss Harriet E. Rogers. Her husband and a sister, Miss Edith M. Rogers, survive her.

RALPH B. MARTLAND, a son of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Martland, died on Thursday after an illness of two weks, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 22 years old and a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

MARK F. HEALY died on Thursday in his home, 2,315 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, of Bright's disease. He was for some years in the police force. Eight years ago he retired and engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Healy was an active Tammany worker. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Mark H. Healy and Elsworth Healy, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

JOHN H. BAHR, a manufacturing confectioner, died at his home, 1,193 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 58 years old and a native of Germany. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

GEORGE J. McKENZIE, who was in the poultry trade in Washington Street, Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 502 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was a native of Manhattan. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Ex-Alderman HENRY WILLET of Queens County died at his home in Richmond Hill yesterday in his 76th year. In the term of Mayor Low he represented the Seventh Aldermanic District. Mr. Willet was born in Chester, England, and came to this country as a young man. He was a prominent Republican, and served one year as Commissioner of Public Buildings in Queens Borough under President Bermel. He leaves five sons and two daughters.

J. M. BROWN, editor of the Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat, died in that city yesterday.

'MARTY' KEESE STILL HAUNTING CITY HALL

So John Larkins, the Watchman, Says, but John Has the Habit of "Seeing Things."

KNEW HIM BY HIS COUGH

Down the Stairs He Came as He Used to and Hung Up His Keys in the Big Closet—'Twas Sure Awesome.

The ghost of "Marty" Keese, the aged janitor of the City Hall, who died nearly a month ago, visited the building on Thursday night and took a final look around, which included a call upon old John Larkins, the watchman. John told this yesterday, with the additional statement that the call nearly frightened him to death.

He has a habit, however, of "seeing things." It was John Larkins who was bowled over a few months ago by the late Mayor Havemeyer. According to John, the late Mr. Havemeyer stepped out of his picture frame as John was passing through the Mayor's room and swatted the old watchman behind the ear.

"Marty" Keese, though, did not do anything like that. According to John Larkins it was near the hour of midnight that he completed his rounds of the building and pulled his chair close to the closed grating in front of the main entrance, composing himself to take a catnap in the cool breeze. In the distance a clock had just finished striking 12. Presently old John sat up with a start to see a figure groping its way laboriously down the curved stairway from the direction of the Governor's room.

"I sat as still as I could," said John, "not drawin' a breath for fear of disturbin' me visitor, and waitin' for him to come out into the light where I could see who he was. But just then he stopped and put his hand to his chest, beginnin' to cough like all possessed. Three times he coughed, and then he stepped out where I could see him.

"The cough was enough, though. No man but Marty Keese ever coughed like that, and well I knew it. Me hair was raisin' up on me head belikes to knock me hat off, and all over I broke out into a cold sweat. But move I could not.

"Both me legs was that glued to the sides of the chair that I couldn't move them at all, at all. I tried to yell, but not a sound came, and so I sat there while Marty walked over to the old closet under the stairs, opened the door, hung up his big bunch of keys, as natural as you please, and then turned to go upstairs again.

"At the foot of the stairs he stopped to cough again. You've heard Marty cough? I thought me heart would break wid fear, but as he pulled himself, slow, up toward the first turn in the stair I got me voice back.

"'Marty!' I yelled. 'Marty, me bye, and what are you doin' here?'

"He turned and gave me one look, but he didn't answer and disappeared up the stairs. I ran to the foot of the stairs and looked up, but no Marty could I see. Then I came back and sat down. I was that flustered me knees shook under me, and when the mornin' came I was as weak as a kitten. Some of the boys say I never saw a ghost, but I know and Marty knows—if he could tell."

$25,000 INCOME FOR BOY OF 19

When He Is 35 Young Quincy Gets $1,000,000 from Mother's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The will of the late Mrs. Florence Belle Quincy, daughter of the late A. J. Ford, was today admitted to probate. Under the will Charles E. Quincy, Jr., who is 19, inherits the $1,000,000 estate left by his mother, who inherited the fortune from her father.

For many years Ford's Hotel was a Richmond landmark. During his lifetime Ford accumulated a large fortune. The old hotel still stands.

Young Quincy is to have an income of $25,000 per year until he becomes 35 years old. Then he will have the $1,000,000 principal. The Rev. Parker Morgan of New York is to be the Trustee. William Bruce David of New York is the executor. The will was made at Tate Springs, Tenn., in 1909. The estate is in Virginia and New York.

DR. CLARKE'S WILL FILED.

Leaves His Property to His Wife and Two Daughters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The will of Dr. Alexander S. Clarke, who died recently in Paris, has been filed here for probate. It was made Nov. 27, 1908, in New York, and bequeaths all of his estate to his wife, who owns a large estate here, and his daughters, Alice Read and Marie Stevens of Lexington, Mass.

Mrs Daisy McCoy Clarke, the widow, receives all of the household furnishings, clothing and jewelry, and one-third of the residue, the remaining two-thirds being divided between the two daughters. Mrs. Clarke is made executrix of the estate, which includes property in France.

Mrs. Leventritt's Estate Divided.

The will of Mrs. Matilda Leventritt, wife of former Supreme Court Justice Leventritt, was filed for probate yesterday. The contents of the Leventritt home at 34 West Seventy-seventh Street go to her daughter Olivia. The residue of the estate is divided into three equal shares, one of which is to be held in trust for her son Walter and the other two shares go to her daughter, Olivia, and son, Leo L. The value of the estate was not stated.

Never ask for "imported" ginger ale—say "Ross's imported," and you'll get the real thing: always cool, sparkling and safe to drink.

ROSS'S

Belfast Ginger Ale

Does Allen's Foot-Ease Cool the Blood?

Some doctors have said so, and many individuals have said, that this dainty, antiseptic powder, shaken daily into the shoes, is Cooling to the entire system. Scores of nerves center in the soles of the feet, and Allen's Foot-Ease soothes and quiets these nerves. Use every means to keep cool and avoid Heat Prostration. Try this simple, popular remedy yourself and see if it is not *instantly* Cooling and Refreshing. Sold by all Druggists, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute.

If you want board in the country. See Page 13.

SUMMER READING

"The Cuckoo's Nest"

BY

Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi

A Novel of Americans at Paris and Monte Carlo, with an Unusual Plot.

Describing life in the Prince of Monaco's famous little country as seen authoritatively from the inside. $1.50.

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The epic of a patent medicine business.

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"A novel of originality."—*Chicago Tribune.* $1.50.

DUFFIELD AND COMPANY 36 WEST 37TH ST. NEW YORK

OLDEST CHINESE ACTOR DEAD.

Chin Sam Was a Slave in Cuba and Escaped to This Country.

Chin Sam, the oldest and best-known Chinese actor in this country, died on Thursday in his room over the old Chinese Theatre in Doyers Street. He was attended to the last by a Cuban woman, whose mother had looked after the Mongolian actor before her. According to his friends he had spent his boyhood on the great river junks of China, and was stolen by slave dealers and sold to a Cuban planter.

In 1881, with the aid of a filibuster named Capt. Harte Chin Sam and the Cuban woman escaped to this country. He went to Chinatown, and joined a Chinese theatrical company. In 1893 he was engaged at a large salary for the World's Fair in Chicago. He came back to this city, and played at the old theatre in Doyers Street until he died.

When Chin Sam's health began to fail a sum of $275 was collected to send him home to China, but he preferred to remain here.

"This is my country now," he said. "I am probably the only Chinaman in America who has never had a letter from home in China."

The body lay in state in the theatre on Thursday night and was buried with full Chinese funeral rites by the Chinese actors yesterday.

Funeral Services for Gen. Phisterer.

ALBANY, July 16.—With all branches of the National Guard acting as escort, the funeral of Gen. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General of the State, was held to-day. Services were conducted at his late home and later at St. Peter's Church. The body was taken under escort to the railroad station for interment in Columbus, Ohio.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BROCINER—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stern, 106 East 92d St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jolanthe, to Mr. Alexander Brociner, Thursday, July 15, 1909.

TROW—DITMARS.—July 10, East Orange, N. J., Dorothy Ditmars of East Orange to George Swift Trow of New York.

SHIMBERG—FRANK.—July 15, 1909, Sophia C. Frank to Harold I. Shimberg.

COLLINS—BROOKMAN.—July 14, Paterson, N. J., Kate Brookman to Thomas Collins.

EMERICH—SIEMON.—July 14, Henrietta Siemon to George Emerich.

HARTMAN—COLDEWAY.—July 14, Elizabeth Coldeway to Charles Hartman.

PRYOR—PERRY.—July 15, Bayonne, N. J., Elsie Perry to Thomas Pryor.

STEVENS—WALCOTT.—July 14, Rutherford, N. J., Henrietta Walcott to Frank N. Stevens.

VAUGHN—TUOZZO.—July 15, Margaret Tuozzo to William Vaughn.

Died.

BALSINDE.—July 15, Juan Balsinde of Havana, Cuba. Services at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

BELLOWS.—On July 15, 1909, Ann Matilda, widow of Theodore Bellows, in her 86th year. Services on Saturday at 2 P. M. at 215½ 4th St., Jersey City, N. J. San Francisco papers please copy.

DURYEE.—On Thursday, July 15, 1909, W. Stillman Duryee, aged 6 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Duryee. Funeral at residence, Suffern, N. Y., Saturday, at 3 P. M.

EVERIT.—July 15, Eugene Everit, aged 59. Services at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St., Saturday, 2 P. M.

HAYS.—At Ronkonkoma, L. I., on Thursday, July 15, 1909, Samuel Hays, aged 66 years. Funeral service at Church Holy Apostles, 28th St. and 9th Av., Sunday, July 18, 1:30 P. M.

LEXOW.—July 16, 1909, Rudolph Lexow, in the 89th year of his age. Funeral private. 722 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack.

LOUGHED.—July 13, Martin Loughed, aged 56. Funeral from The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St., Frank E. Campbell Building, Friday.

McMURRAY.—On Friday morning, July 16, Louisa, beloved wife of Robert T. McMurray. Funeral Monday, 8 P. M., 164 Heywood St., Brooklyn.

MEAD.—Suddenly, at Manchester, Vt., Theodore Hoe Mead, beloved husband of Anna Rebecca Johnson, in his 73d year. Funeral notice later.

MILLER.—Allison J. Miller passed peacefully to rest from his residence 3,023 Harvey Av., Avondale, Cincinnati, after a lingering illness, Thursday, July 15, 1909, aged 78 years. Funeral from residence Saturday, July 17, at 3:30 P. M. Friends invited. Interment at Holley, N. Y.

MULFORD.—On July 16, 1909, at her late residence, 254 West 72d St., New York, H. Louisa Mulford, widow of John Mulford, and last surviving child of Hilah B. and William A. F. Pentz, aged 76 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORN.—Janet De Kay Edson, beloved wife of William U. Osborn, suddenly, July 16. Funeral private from her father's residence.

REYNOLDS.—Passed away July 16, at his home, 74 West 105th St., William T. Reynolds. Services Sunday, July 18, 4 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at convenience of family. Bloomsbury (Penn.) papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—At Shelter Island, July 15, Caroline Dodd, wife of Leonard Richards, and daughter of Amzi Dodd. Funeral private.

STREET.—On Thursday, July 15, Sarah Hill, wife of Harry Street, and only daughter of Thaddeus Smith, in her 33d year. Funeral services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 174 Macon St., Brooklyn. Boston, Chicago, and Hartford papers please copy.

TORTER.—On July 15, Eliza, widow of the late Joseph Torter, in her 70th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 12:30 Sunday, July 18, at the residence of her son, Joseph H. Torter, 501 West 167th St. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

VANDERVEER.—On July 15, 1909, Peter J. Vanderveer, son of the late Gertrude Van Alst and John Vanderveer. Funeral services from his late residence, 1,159 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

WEBER.—On Thursday, July 15, 1909, at Fairfield Beach, Conn., Elizabeth Weber, beloved wife of Joseph Weber, in her 69th year. Services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 151 Keap St., Brooklyn. Funeral private, Sunday morning.

Died.

BOPP.—Elizabeth, 39 Morningstar Road, Elm Park, S. I., July 14. Funeral to-day.

CONNOR.—Michael, 26 East 134th St., July 14.

DOMMER.—Bertha, Poughkeepsie, July 14, aged 42.

FRITON.—Amelia, 524 West 131st St., July 15. Funeral to-morrow.

GIBSON.—John W., Monroe, N. Y., July 15. Funeral to-day.

GLYNN.—Delia, 70 Watts St., July 14.

GOODALE.—Elizabeth B., Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 14, aged 87.

GORMAN.—Francis J., 500 West 172d St., July 14.

GRADY.—Thomas, Great Neck, L. I., July 15. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HALL.—Harriet E., 515 West 143d St., July 15. Funeral private.

HARRINGTON.—Abigail, 10 St. Mark's Place, July 14. Funeral to-day.

HARRIS.—Samuel, Bridgeport, Conn., July 15, aged 46.

HEAFY.—Alice, 1,291 1st Av., July 14. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HELMUS.—Adolph, July 14, aged 25. Funeral 994 2d Av.

JUCH.—Wilhelmina, Woodmere, L. I., July 14. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

KAVENEY.—Michael, 547 East 15th St., July 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KELCAULEY.—John J., 57 Christopher St., July 15. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

KRAUSS.—William, July 14. Funeral 332 East 86th St.

LAMI.—James, July 14, aged 62. Funeral 206 East 30th St.

LISS.—John, 458 West 41st St., July 15, aged 45.

LOFTIS.—Dennis, Waterbury, Conn., July 15, aged 1.

McCORMICK.—Michael, 104 East 97th St., July 14. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MORTON.—Walton H., July 15, aged 30. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

NICHOLSON.—Joseph H., Richmond Hill, L. I., July 15. Funeral private.

PORTER.—Eliza, 501 West 167th St., July 15. Funeral to-morrow, 12:30 P. M.

QUAIN.—Thomas, 19 East 128th St., July 15. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

RICHARDS.—Caroline D., Shelter Island, July 15.

ROURKE.—Kathryn T., Newburg, N. Y., July 14. Funeral to-day.

SCHWAB.—Gabriel, 253 West 102d St., July 14.

SOUTHWORTH.—Charles H., East Hampton, L. I., July 15. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

TOWLE.—Catherine, Far Rockaway, July 14, aged 77. Funeral to-day.

TROTH.—Julia, 440 East 163d St., July 14. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

WOLF.—Matilda, 123 Bainbridge St., July 16. Funeral July 19.

Brooklyn.

CAVANAUGH.—Jane, 196 Kent St., July 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

COLBORNE.—Marie, 1,054 Bushwick Av., July 14.

DONNELLY.—Thomas, 121 St. Mark's Place, July 14. Funeral to-day.

HOPPEL.—Margaret, 1,205 Myrtle Av., July 14, aged 70. Funeral to-day.

ISKIYAN.—Goosina, Floral Park, July 15, aged 66. Funeral to-day.

KING.—Dorothy, 109 Carlton Av., July 15. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KURTH.—Jessie, 8,765 Bay 33d St., July 15.

LEWIS.—John, 20 Johnson St., July 15, aged 39. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

LORENZEN.—Marie, 179 Division Av., July 15, aged 49.

McKENZIE.—George J., 502 St. John's Place, July 15. Funeral to-morrow.

McQUADE.—James, 23 Conselyea St., July 16. Funeral July 19.

NUGENT.—Minnie C., 77 Fort Greene Place, July 15. Funeral July 19.

PHELAN.—Theresa, 1,217 Decatur St., July 15. Funeral notice later.

TAYLOR.—Elizabeth, 1,735 Caton Av., Flatbush, July 14. Funeral private.

THOMSON.—Ethel L., 1,135 Welling St., Richmond Hill, July 16, aged 1.

New Jersey.

BACHMAN.—Sophia, West New York, July 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BELLOWS.—Anna, 215½ 4th St., Jersey City, July 15, aged 86.

BENDIK.—Joseph, 308 Plane St., Newark, July 15, aged 46. Funeral to-morrow.

CAULFIELD.—Ellie, 300 Duncan Av., Jersey City, July 16.

COEYMAN.—Marion, Newark, July 15, aged 9. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

COFFIELD.—Eliah, Newark, July 15, aged 30. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—Robert E., 216 South 11th St., Newark, July 16, aged 8.

DICKSON.—Robert, Montvale, July 14.

EARL.—Roy J., 202 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, July 15. Funeral to-day.

FINK.—Rosetta, Elizabeth, July 16, aged 76. Funeral July 19, 2 P. M.

FOSTER.—Michael, 67 Westcott St., Newark, July 16. Funeral notice later.

GARRABRANT.—Jennie, East Orange, July 15. Funeral private.

HAND.—Mary J., Plainfield, July 15, aged 93.

HECKENDORN.—Friedrich, 13 Troy St., Jersey City, July 15, aged 80. Funeral to-day.

HUESTIS.—George N., Paterson, July 15, aged 46.

KANE.—Margaret, 400 Warren St., Newark, July 16.

KELLY.—Barbara, Perth Amboy, July 14. Funeral to-day.

KOTTA.—Anna, 354 Varick St., Jersey City, July 14. Funeral to-day.

LARKIN.—Sarah, 230 6th St., Jersey City, July 16.

MARTLAND.—Ralph B., 1,138 Broad St., Newark, July 14, aged 23.

METZGER.—Dorothy E., Arlington, July 15, aged 6. Funeral to-morrow.

MURPHY.—Helen, 93 Palisade Av., Jersey City, July 15.

MURRAY.—Ann, 165 James St., Newark, July 16. Funeral July 19.

PERINE.—Lewis C., 562 Lafayette Av., Jersey City, July 14.

SCHWARZE.—Arthur O., Springfield, July 14, aged 20. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

SCOTT.—Bernard J., 69 Bridge St., Jersey City, July 15. Funeral July 19.

SMITH.—William C., Paterson, July 15. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

SORGER.—Fredericka, Elizabeth, July 15, aged 45. Funeral to-day.

STEVENSON.—Susan E., East Orange, July 14, aged 88. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

STILES.—Emily, Bloomfield, July 16.

STOCKHAMMER.—Elizabeth, 338 Arlington Av., Jersey City, July 16. Funeral July 19.

VETTER.—Barbara, 82 Wall St., Newark, July 15, aged 69. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

VOORHEES.—Louise, Camden, July 15. Funeral to-day.

WEISS.—Elizabeth, Orange, July 16, aged 44. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Anna, 278 Halladay St., Jersey City, July 15.

In Memoriam.

VEASEY.—Lillian, mass, St. Michael's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 7:30 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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A NEW RECORD FOR STEEL

Continued Advances and Activity Affect Other Industrials—Poor June Trade Reports—More Gold Going.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was dominated again by the strength and activity in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation. Under the impetus of transactions of above 175,000 shares Steel common rose to 72¾, 1½ points above its closing price on Thursday night, while the preferred stock advanced even more vigorously, selling at 128⅝, a gain of 2⅝ points. Some little selling, presumably in the nature of profit taking, lowered these prices a trifle before the close of the day, but the spectacle of new high records in both issues, as well as the concentrated buying, again exerted a favorable influence upon the entire industrial list, which was strong and active in sharp contrast with the greater part of the railroad section. Nothing new in the way of explanations for the strength in Steel were forthcoming, but belief in a higher dividend persists, and this, together with accumulating evidence of extreme activity in the steel trade itself, suffices to maintain the Corporation's securities in speculative favor. Among the railroads Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line moved up briskly upon a better understanding of the benefits which will undoubtedly accrue to both systems under the new alliance with the Hill lines, but on the other hand reports of a similar traffic arrangement between the St. Paul and the Wabash, by means of which the first-named road secures an outlet to the East and to the Gulf, was without effect upon the prices of the respective stocks. In general the day's news was of slight importance in a market sense. Considerable disappointment was expressed over the exceptionally poor foreign trade showing for the month of June, containing the first excess of imports—$7,158,000—reported since 1897. A more cheerful item was that dealing with the advent of rain in many parts of Texas, where a long-continued dry spell had seriously affected the cotton crop. On the Cotton Exchange prices of many options fell $1.50 a bale during the course of the day. On grain markets prices were lower in response to reports from all parts of the crop territory telling of the prevalence of excellent weather conditions.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicate a loss of some $8,000,000 in cash by the local banks as a result of the return of Treasury deposits and takings of gold for export, an interesting feature of the movement having been the unusually small receipts of funds from the interior. Arrangements were concluded for the shipment of a large amount of gold to Argentina next week, over $5,000,000 having been engaged for export on one ship. The money market, so far as time loans went, appeared to reflect something of this drain of cash in the smaller offerings of funds and slight advances in quotations.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Glue Co. preferred.
Boston & Northern Street Railway preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Co.
Michigan State Telephone Co. preferred.
Old Colony Street Railway preferred.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1½@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1⅞ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for ninety days, 2½@2¾ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates at foreign centres: London, 1 7-16 per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris 1¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2⅝ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $311,508,469; balances, $13,449,676; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,359,723.

Sterling exchange steady, with demand quoted at $4.8715@$4.8720, sixty days at $4.8570@$4.8580, and cables at $4.8735@$4.8745.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞@5.16⅞ plus 3-64 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 1-32@5.16⅞ for sight, and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18⅛ for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95 7-16 less 1-32@95 7-16 for cables, 95⅜ less 3-64@95⅜ for sight, and 94⅞@95 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5c discount; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; St. Paul 90c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London was quoted unchanged, at 23½d per ounce, and in New York unchanged, at 51c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@50c.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Only a small trade was done yesterday, when, outside of July, prices were inclined to be quite steady. Cash wheat was easier on increased country acceptances and prospects for larger receipts in the Southwest. Export sales were about 30 loads at all points. Primary receipts 264,000 bushels, compared with 777,000 a year ago. Liverpool was ¼d lower on December, but ⅛ to ⅝d higher otherwise. Later cables announced good rains in the large producing district of Buenos Ayres. There was too much rain in France and Germany, but the Russian crop situation continued favorable. Cash wheat in New York closed: Old No. 2 red, $1.45, elevator, and free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, new, $1.22½, free on board, afloat, end August; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43¼, and No. 2 hard Winter, $1.41¼, free on board, afloat, both nominal.

CORN.—Selling continued all yesterday on the favorable crop outlook and increasing receipts. At all interior points receipts aggregated 436,000 bushels, compared with 294,000 a year ago. Cables were ⅛d lower. Cash corn in New York closed: No. 2, old, 81c, nominal, in elevator, and nominal, free on board, afloat; No. 2, new, 64⅝c, Winter shipment.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.29⅜	$1.29¼	$1.29½	$1.30
September	1.19¼	1.17⅛	1.18½	1.18
December	1.16⅛	1.15⅝	1.15⅞	1.15⅝
May	1.17¾	1.17	1.17⅜	1.17¼
Corn—				
July	..	..	78¼	80¼
September	..	..	73⅜	74⅝
December	66¼	66¼	66⅛	67

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.23	$1.20¼	$1.22	$1.23¼
September	1.12¼	1.10	1.11¼	1.10⅞
December	1.09	1.07½	1.08⅛	1.08
Corn—				
July	71	69½	69⅝	71⅝
September	65⅝	65	65⅛	66
December	56⅛	55⅞	56	56⅛
Oats—				
July	48	47	47½	48½
September	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	42⅜
December	42⅜	42⅛	42¼	42½
Lard—				
September	11.80	11.72	11.75	11.82
October	11.72	11.67	11.70	11.72
Ribs—				
September	11.47	11.40	11.42	11.50
October	11.17	11.12	11.15	11.15
Pork—				
September	21.10	21.00	21.00	21.07
January	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.95

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales July 16, 1909............545,417
From Jan. 1, 1909............104,320,723
Corresponding period last year............90,324,590

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
51½	52	200	Allis-Chalmers pf.	52	52	52	52	+½
81⅜	81⅝	18,400	*Amalgamated Cop.	80¾	81¾	80⅝	81½	+1
44½	45	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	45¼	45¼	44½	44½	−¼
101½	102	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅜
43⅝	44	2,150	Am. Beet Sugar	43⅝	44	43¼	44	+½
95	95½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
11⅛	11⅜	1,000	Am. Can	11⅛	11¼	11	11¼	...
80½	80⅞	300	Am. Can pf.	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	−½
59⅛	59½	6,500	Am. Car & Foundry	58½	59⅝	58½	59½	+1½
118½	119	500	Am. Car & Found. pf.	117⅞	118¼	117⅞	118¼	+¾
72½	73	800	Am. Cotton Oil	73¼	73⅜	72½	72½	−¾
8⅛	8¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	8	8	8	8	−¼
40½	41	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41	41	41	41	−¼
35⅝	36¼	1,430	Am. Ice Securities	35⅝	35⅝	35	35⅝	
17	17⅛	1,800	*Am. Linseed	17¼	17⅜	17	17	+⅝
45½	45⅝	300	*Am. Linseed pf.	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	−⅞
60¾	60⅞	600	Am. Locomotive	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	−1
118¾	119½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	119	119	119	119	+½
9½	10	100	Am. Malt	9½	9½	9½	9½	+½
52¼	52⅝	100	Am. Malt pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	−⅛
94¼	94½	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	93¾	94⅝	93⅝	94	...
111¾	112	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	...
53	53⅜	897	Am. Steel Foundries	52¼	53	52¼	53	+⅝
127	127½	15	Am. Sugar Refining	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+1
124	125	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	125	125	125	125	...
140⅜	140⅝	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	140⅜	141	140½	140½	...
100⅜	100⅝	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	−⅛
47¼	47⅜	1,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	46⅝	47½	46⅝	47½	−⅛
116	116⅛	11,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	116	116⅝	116	116	+¾
104½	105	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	...
130½	131½	900	Atlantic Coast Line	128½	131¼	128½	131	+⅛
118⅞	119	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	119	119¼	118⅞	118⅞	+2
94½	94¾	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	...
5	5¼	300	Batopilas Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
30½	31½	800	Bethlehem Steel	31	31½	31	31½	...
61	62	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+⅝
78	78½	1,000	Brook. Rapid Transit	78	78½	78	78½	−½
139	141	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	139⅞	140	139⅞	140	+¼
18	19	120	Brunswick City	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
184⅞	185	2,000	Canadian Pacific	185	185⅛	184⅞	185⅛	−¼
32¼	32½	400	Central Leather Co.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+½
104⅞	105⅜	300	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	...
285	290	15	Central R. R. of N. J.	290	290	290	290	−⅛
77¾	77⅞	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	...
68⅛	68⅞	400	Chicago & Alton	68⅞	69	68⅞	68⅞	−⅝
1⅛	1¼	2,330	Chicago Gt. Western	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	−⅛
24	25	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	25	25	25	25	+⅛
4¼	4⅝	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4½	−½
154¼	154⅜	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	154¼	154¼	153⅞	154¼	...
4½	5½	100	*Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	5	5	5	5	+⅛
74	75	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+½
44½	45	5,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45	...
56¼	57	812	Colorado & Southern	56⅛	56½	56⅛	56¼	...
81⅞	82	250	Col. & South. 1st pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	...
80¼	80½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+¾
64	66	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	+¼
139½	140¼	1,300	Consolidated Gas	140	140⅝	139½	140	+⅛
22⅞	23	800	Corn Products Ref.	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	...
193	194	700	Delaware & Hudson	192½	193	192¼	193	+½
46¾	47¼	500	Denver & Rio Grande	47	47½	47	47½	−¼
37⅞	38	200	*Distillers' Securities	37¾	38	37¾	38	−⅛
16	17	10	Duluth, S. S. & A.	16	16	16	16	...
36¼	36½	5,400	Erie	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛	36½	...
52¾	53	500	Erie 1st pf.	53	53¼	52¾	53¼	+⅛
42	42¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	−⅛
165	165½	50	General Electric	165	165¼	165	165¼	−¼
99	100	100	Granby Consol.	99	99	99	99	...
149¼	149½	2,000	Great Northern pf.	149⅜	150	149⅜	149⅝	−⅛
76⅛	76¼	3,800	*G. N. certs. ore prop.	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼	−⅛
101	107	100	*Hocking Valley t. r.	105	105	105	105	−1
90	91	70	Homestake Mining	91	91	91	91	...
155	155¼	2,600	Illinois Central	155½	155⅝	155¼	155⅝	−⅛
15⅝	15¾	900	Interborough-Met.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	−⅛
48	48¼	1,100	Interborough-Met. pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48¼	48¼	−¼
85½	86⅛	200	Intern'l Harvester	86	86	86	86	...
121⅞	122	200	Intern'l Harvester pf.	122	122	122	122	...
16	16¼	200	Intern'l Paper	16	16	16	16	...
63	64	330	Intern'l Paper pf.	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	−½
38⅞	39	550	Intern'l Steam Pump	39	39	39	39	...
89½	90	600	Int. Steam Pump pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+1
29¾	30	625	Iowa Central	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	...
55⅝	56¼	235	Iowa Central pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	−¼
76	78	200	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1
45¼	45½	810	Kansas City South.	45	45⅜	45	45¼	+¼
71½	71⅝	210	Kan. City South. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
60	61	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	60	60	60	60	+2
144½	144⅞	3,800	Louisville & Nash.	143	145	143	144½	+2
145	146	100	Manhattan Elevated	146	146	146	146	...
6½	6⅞	100	Mercantile Marine	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅜
21½	22	300	Mercantile Marine pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	...
56	57	327	Minn. & St. Louis	57	57¼	57	57¼	+½
142½	143	200	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	142½	142¾	142½	142¾	+¾
89½	90½	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−⅛
42⅜	42½	17,900	Mo., Kansas & Texas	41½	42¾	41¼	42⅜	+⅞
72	72½	600	Missouri Pacific	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+¼
16¼	17	400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	[illegible]	16¾	16	16¾	+1¼
86	86¼	300	Nat. Lead Co.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+¼
108½	109	210	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108½	+1⅛
25⅛	25¼	500	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25¼	+¼
131¾	132⅜	1,000	N. Y. Central	132¼	132½	132¼	132¼	−¼
139½	140	930	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	140	139¾	139¾	−¼
52	52¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	52	52¼	52	52¼	+¼
92⅛	92⅜	4,200	Norfolk & Western	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92¼	+½
82	82½	100	North American	82	82	82	82	−⅜
151¼	151½	2,100	Northern Pacific	151⅞	151⅞	151⅛	151¼	−¼
29¾	30½	100	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30	+¼
137⅞	138⅛	8,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	138	138¼	137⅞	137⅞	+⅛
116⅛	116¼	2,600	People's Gas, Chi.	115¾	116⅜	115⅝	116¼	+½
92	93	400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	93	93	93	93	...
11¼	12¼	600	Pittsburg Coal	11	11¼	11	11	−⅛
43¼	43⅝	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	43⅜	44	43⅜	43½	−¼
106	107	330	Pressed Steel Car pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
188	190	100	Pullman Co.	190	190	190	190	...
7	7¼	350	Quicksilver	7	7	7	7	...
45½	46	700	*R'way Steel Spring	44½	45½	44½	45½	+2
104½	105	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	104½	105	104½	105	+⅛
154¾	154⅞	28,900	Reading	155¼	155⅝	154¾	154¾	−¼
98½	101	100	Reading 2d pf.	101	101	101	101	+2
32⅞	33	4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	32¾	33	32½	32⅞	+⅜
106½	107	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	105¾	[illegible]	104¾	106½	+1
34⅜	34½	34,000	Rock Island Co.	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34½	+⅜
72½	72¾	6,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	72½	73	72½	72¾	+⅜
54½	55	3,866	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	54½	55½	54½	55¼	+1¾
64	67	10	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs	65½	65½	65½	65½	+½
27	27¼	100	St. Louis Southwest	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
65⅞	66	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	66¼	66¼	66	66	−¼
83¾	84	1,350	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	83	84¼	83	84	...
133½	133⅝	21,875	Southern Pacific	133¼	133¾	132¾	133⅝	+½
31¼	31½	7,200	Southern R'way ext.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+¼
69⅞	70¼	1,900	South. R'way pf., ext.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70	+¼
37	37½	400	*Tennessee Copper	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	−¾
34⅞	35	6,600	Texas & Pacific	35	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	−⅛
19¼	19½	8,950	Third Avenue	18¼	19¾	18	19¼	+⅝
50	50½	650	Toledo, St. L. & W.	50⅞	51⅛	50	50	−1¼
69½	69⅝	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	69¼	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+¼
103¼	103½	950	Twin City Rap. Tran.	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
13¼	13⅞	100	Union Bag & Paper	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅜
77½	80	100	Union Bag & P. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+½
194⅜	194½	29,200	Union Pacific	194⅜	194¾	194	194½	+⅜
105	105¼	800	Union Pacific pf.	105	105½	105	105⅜	+⅜
106	108	140	United Cigar Mfrs.	106	106	106	106	...
81	82	200	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	81⅜	81½	81⅜	81½	+½
81½	82½	2,700	U. S. Realty & Imp.	81⅜	82⅞	81⅜	82	+1¼
38¾	39	300	U. S. Rubber	38½	39	38½	39	+¼
116	116½	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	116	116¼	116	116¼	+¼
83	83½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+¼
72⅜	72½	175,100	U. S. Steel	71⅛	72¾	70⅞	72½	+1¼
128¼	128⅜	36,800	U. S. Steel pf.	126⅜	128⅞	126¼	128⅜	+2⅛
48¼	48½	500	Utah Copper	47½	48½	47½	48½	+1½
51½	51¾	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
66½	67	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	66	66	66	66	...
17	18	145	Vulcan Detinning	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¾
65	68	25	Vulcan Detinning pf.	65	65	65	65	...
21	21¼	100	Wabash	21	21	21	21	−¼
56½	56¾	4,800	Wabash pf.	56⅞	57	56⅛	56⅜	−⅜
7	7¼	5,350	Western Maryland	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅜
72	72½	300	Western Union Tel.	72¼	72½	72¼	72⅜	−⅛
84½	84¾	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	85	85	85	85	+½
56½	57¼	200	Wisconsin Central	56½	57	56½	57	+½

*Unlisted.

MINING STOCK.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
..	..	300	Comstock	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅜	101½
2s, c., 1930	101	102
3s, r., 1918	101¼	102
3s, c., 1918	101¼	102
4s, r., 1925	117½	118⅛
4s, r., 1925	119½	120
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100⅛	101½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100⅛	101½
D. C. 3-65s	108	..
Adams Exp.	217	..
Alb. & S.	224½	..
Allis-Chal.	15	15⅝
Am. Coal	120	150
A. C. O. pf.	103½	105¼
Am. D. Tel.	20	30
Am. Exp.	228	230
Am. S. pf., B.	88¼	88⅛
Am. Snuff	250	300
Am. Sn. pf.	101	104½
A. T. & C.	76	84
Am. W. Co.	33½	35
Am. W. Co. pf.	103½	104¼
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	80
Asso. M. 1st pf.	107⅞	..
Asso. M. 2d pf.	107½	..
B., R. & P.	90	90⅞
B., R. & P. pf.	121	133
B. & S. pf.	..	70
But'k Co.	31	34
Canada So.	65	67½
C. & S. A. Tel.	110	..
C. & A. pf.	72	73
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	116	150
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	58	59
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	40	80
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	169¼	169⅞
C. & N. W.	181½	183
C. & N. W. pf.	221½	230
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	158	164
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	175
Chi. T. T.	1⅜	2
C. T. T. pf.	12	18¼
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	13¼	14
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103	..
Cleve. & P.	175½	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	80	85
Corn P. Ref. pf.	86¼	87
Crex Carpet	57	61
D., L. & W.	645	680
D. & R. G. pf.	84	85
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14
Det. Edison	..	10
D. & M. pf.	..	96
Det. U. R.	60	62
D., S. S. & A. pf.	31½	33
Ev. & T. H.	60	75
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	95
F. M. & S.	72	77
F. M. & S. pf.	88	89½
Fed. S. pf.	91	100
Gen. C. Co.	77½	85
Gen. C. Co. pf.	104	..
G. B. & W.	80	90
Hav. E. R.	60⅜	62
H. E. R. pf.	85	88¼
Hock. V. pf.	93⅛	95½
Homestake	90	91
Ill. C. l. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	55	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	90	..
Int. Power	..	39
Jol. & Chi.	168¼	..
Kan. & M. rec.	59	61
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Kn. I., Chi. pf.	60	67
Lacl. Gas	104	..
Lacl. G. pf.	..	98
L. E. & W.	25	26½
Lake Shore	300	400
Long Island	69½	70
Mackay Cos.	79¾	80
Mackay Cos. pf.	73½	74⅛
Man. C. R.	300	..
Man. Beach	4	6
Md. C. pf.	70	..
Met. St. R.	20	25
Mich. Cent.	140	180
M. S. T. pf.	..	90
M. & St. L. pf.	84	88
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	153	156
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	73	73¾
Mor. & Es.	182½	190
N., C. & St. L.	130	138
Nat. Bis.	106	106⅜
Nat. B. pf.	124⅜	125½
Nat. En. pf.	85	90
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	53⅛	54¼
N. Cent. C.	40	53
N. M. & S.	1⅜	2¼
N. Y. A. B.	86	87
N. Y., C. & St. L.	53	56
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	85
N. Y. D. Co.	40	45
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	82
N. Y., L. & W.	126	130
N. Y., N. H. & H.	168¼	171
N. & W. pf.	90	91
N. O. T. & L.	25½	27¼
Ont. Mining	3¼	4¼
Pac. Coast	94	100
P. C. 1st pf.	99	101
P. C. 2d pf.	96	100
Peo. & E.	23	26
Phelps-D'ge	200	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109⅛	120
Pitts. C. pf.	45	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	174½	..
Q'ksil'r pf.	6½	7
Rdg. 1st pf.	92½	93½
Rens. & S.	195	..
R., W. & O.	125	..
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	95	115
Rutland pf.	30	38½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf., ex div.	72	73
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	116	130
Sears-R. pf.	..	114
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	115	117
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	83	86
Texas Cent.	35	..
Tex. C. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. Tr.	90	93
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	8⅝	9⅛
Un. Dry G. pf.	110¼	110¾
U. Rys. In.	36	38
U. Rys. In. pf.	54	55½
U. S. C. I. Pipe	80	81½
U. S. Exp.	86	90
U. S. L. pf.	110	120
U. S. R. & Ref.	14	16½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	35	38¼
U. & B. R.	170	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	119	121
W.-F. Exp.	310	..
Westingh'se 1st pf.	120	124½
W. & L. E.	6¼	7
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	17	19
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	7	8
Wis. C. pf. rec.	89	89⅜

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Trading on the local Exchange was a little broader, but prices were steady. In the afternoon Edison shares sold at 121, and South Side Elevated advanced a point, to 65, on the resumption of the elevated merger negotiations.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
110	Am. Can pf.	81½	80¾	80¾
25	Am. Radiator pf.	130	130	130
50	Booth Fisheries	16	16	16
65	Booth Fisheries pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
85	Chicago Subway	21	20⅞	21
46	Chicago Title & Trust	142⅝	142	142
20	Chicago Brewing	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
110	Com. Edison	121¼	121	121
174	Diamond Match	127	126¼	127
3	National Biscuit	106	106	106
11	National Carbon	91¼	91	91¼
210	People's Gas	116⅛	116	116⅛
190	Sears-Roebuck	95⅝	94⅞	95⅛
119	South Side Elevated	58	55	56
710	Street's Stable Car	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛
231	Swift & Co.	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
175	United Boxboard	15	15	15
300	U. S. Steel	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
25	Western Stone	18	18	18

Crude Oil Prices Again Cut.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—All grades of crude oil were reduced 5 cents by the Standard Oil Company to-day. The following are the quotations: Pennsylvania, 158; Mercer Black, 105; New Castle, 102; Corning, 94; Cabell, 112; North Lima, 86; South Lima, 81; Indiana, 81; Somerset, 72, and Ragland, 50.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Well Diversified Trading in a Market of Small Volume on the Curb.

BOSTON COPPER STRONG

Sells Up ¾ of a Point, While Others of the Mining Shares Attract Little Interest—Industrials More Active.

Curb trading was well diversified yesterday, although the volume of business was small. The industrial list especially showed a well-distributed interest, Otis Elevator, Sears-Roebuck, and Southern Iron and Steel attracting attention. The last named was active and strong, the common selling 2,500 shares from 18⅝ to 18⅞, and the preferred 200 shares at 55⅛. The trading in bonds was confined to the Western Pacific 5s, which sold $20,000 from 97¾ to 98. The copper shares were dull and irregular, as were the gold and silver stocks. Boston Copper was one of the exceptions to the general list of mining shares, selling 2,500 from 14¾ to 15½.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
100	Am. Stogie	16	17	16	17
15	Am. Tobacco	410	418	410	418
190	Bay State Gas	13-16	13-16	†¾	¾
50	Gen. Elec. Dis.	6	6	6	6
213	Otis Elevator	†58½	60	58½	60
100	Sears-Roebuck	95	95	95	95
2,500	So. I. & S. w. i.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
200	So. I. & S. pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
111	Standard Oil	685	685	683	684
	RAILROADS.				
250	Am. L. & T.	244	245	240	245
180	Chi. Gt. W., w. i.	20⅞	20⅞	†20¼	20¼
700	Chi. Sub.	20½	20½	20	20½
	MINING STOCKS.				
7,000	*Alaska Mines	11	14	10	14
2,500	Boston Cop.	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
500	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
400	Butte Coalition	23¾	24	23½	24
1,500	*Carisa	$1.00	$1.02	$1.00	$1.02
20,000	*Cobalt Cent.	38½	39½	38½	39½
22,700	Comb. Frac.	76½	78	66	66
2,000	Cum.-Ely Min.	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾
1,200	Davis-D. Cop.	5 9-16	5⅞	5⅝	5 7-16
300	El Rayo	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
6,000	Giroux Mining	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞
3,800	Goldfield Con.	†6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6¼
7,800	*Goldf. Daisy	25	26	25	25
100	Greene-Can.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,200	*Green W. C. S.	5	6	5	6
200	Kerr Lake	7¾	7 13-16	7¾	7¾
29,150	La Rose Con.	8 7-16	8½	8 7-16	8½
200	Miami Copper	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
2,800	*Mont. of C. R.	29	30	29	30
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼
300	Nev. Smelting	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
100	Newhouse M. & S. 1st pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	Nipis'g M. Co.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
4,000	Ohio Copper	4⅞	5	4⅞	4 15-16
2,000	*Otisse	45½	46	45½	46
200	Prec. Metals	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30,000	*R'hide Coali'n	26	30	26	28
3,000	Ray Central	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
50	Ray Consol.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Stewart	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,000	Sup. & Pitts.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞
500	Temiskaming	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,200	Tonopah Min.	6 11-16	7	6 11-16	7
500	*Tramps Con.	5	5	5	5
400	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,500	Union Mines	15-16	15-16	⅞	15-16
800	United Copper	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
200	*United Rico	19	19	16	16
2,500	Yukon Gold M.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5 3-16
	BOND.				
$20,000	West. Pac. 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	July 16. Bid.	July 16. Asked.	July 15. Bid.	July 15. Asked.
Am. Tobacco	410	420	410	415
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	20	19	20
Am. Light & Traction	242	245	240	245
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	109	111	109	111
Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	¾
Boston Copper	15¼	15½	14	14¼
British Col. Copper	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Butte Coalition	23½	24	23½	24
Butte & New York	1	1¼	1	1¼
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅜	1	3⅜
Central Foundry pf.	18	20	18	20
Chicago Subway	19½	22	20	22
Combination Fraction	65	66	76	77
Cobalt Central	38½	39½	37	38½
Cumb.-Ely Min	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾
Davis-Daly	5⅝	5½	5 7-16	5¾
Dolores Limited	6¼	6⅝	6	6½
Douglas Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
First Nat. Con.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Giroux Mining	8⅝	9	8½	8⅝
Goldfield Daisy	25	26	24	25
Goldfield Con.	6¼	6 5-16	6 5-16	6⅜
Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Inter. S. & R.	120	130	120	130
Kerr Lake	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
King Edward	15-16	1⅛	15-16	1⅛
La Rose Con.	8 7-16	8½	8 7-16	8½
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Mason Valley	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Mines Co. of America	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Miami Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½
McKinley-Darragh	83	86	83	86
Nevada Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23⅜
Nevada Smelting	15-16	1	15-16	1
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
Ohio Copper	4⅞	5	4 13-16	4 15-16
Ray Central	2⅝	2 13-16	2 9-16	2⅝
Ray Con.	16	16½	16	16½
United Copper	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
Standard Oil	685	688	680	685
Standard Milling	16½	19	16½	19
Standard Milling pf.	55	57	55	57
Tri-Bullion	11-16	13-16	11-16	13-16
United Dry Goods	105	..	104	..
United Dry Goods pf.	110	110½	109⅝	110½
United Copper	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
Yukon Gold Mines	5⅛	5¼	5 1-16	5¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Steel shares were again the whole thing in the Philadelphia market so far as the volume of trading counted. Cambria Steel was relatively even more active than United States Steel, although its advance was based on the strength of the latter. On sales of over 8,000 shares, the local steel stock advanced nearly to 44. The market closed steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	81½	81½	81½
100	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅝	58¾	58¾
50	Am. Locomotive	60½	60½	60½
15	Am. Railways	45	45	45
350	Am. Tel. & Tel.	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
169	Bell Telephone	124	122	124
8,279	Cambria Steel	43⅝	43¼	43⅞
100	Catawissa 1st pf.	57	57	57
25	Elec. Co. of Am.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
453	Elec. Storage	53½	52⅛	53⅛
1,868	General Asphalt	24	22¼	22⅞
3,161	General Asphalt pf.	67¾	64⅞	67
10	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼
5	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22¼	22¼
660	Lake Superior Corp.	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
105	Lehigh Nav.	107⅛	106½	107⅛
47	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	107	107	107
263	Lehigh Valley	80¼	80¼	80¼
3	N. Y. Central	132¼	132¼	132¼
204	Pennsylvania	69⅛	68⅞	68 15-16
5	Penn. Salt Mfg.	110	110	110
1	Penn. Steel	68	68	68
456	Philadelphia Co.	42	41⅞	42
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
570	Philadelphia Elec.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
56,500	Phila. Rap. Tr.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
620	Reading	77⅝	77¼	77½
50	Reading 1st pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
50	Rock Island	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
10	Texas Pacific	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
565	Tonopah Mining	6⅞	6 11-16	6⅞
100	Tidewater Steel	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,315	United Gas Imp.	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝
11,660	U. S. Steel	72⅝	71¾	72⅝
972	U. S. Steel pf.	128⅝	127	128⅝
4	Westmoreland	94	94	94

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Reinvestment demand continues fairly good, and several issues were fractionally higher, including United Railways and Maryland Electric. Seaboard three-year 5s and Seaboard ten-year 5s were slightly higher, but Seaboard 4s eased off to 90. G. B. S. Brewing 4s lost ⅝, to 45⅝. Shares, 800; bonds, $230,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	Con. Gas, Elec. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
15,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
11,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	46½	45⅝	45⅝
16,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	15	14⅝	14⅝
84,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	95¼	94⅞	95¼
2,000	Lake Roland 5s	114	114	114
5,000	Mary. & Penn. inc.	62	62	62
14,000	S. A. L. 3-year 5s	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
55,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
16,000	Seaboard 4s	90⅛	90	90
29,000	United Rys. income	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
7,000	United Rys. 4s	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
4,000	United Ry. fdg. 5s	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
	STOCKS.			
10	Citizens' Bank	39¼	39¼	39¼
10	Consolidated Coal	93	93	93
30	Continental Trust	218	218	218
5	Fidelity & Deposit	154	154	154
10	M. & M. Trans. Co.	72½	72½	72½
500	United Rys.	12⅜	12¼	12¼
235	Western Maryland	3⅝	3⅜	3½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Imperial Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan
1,000............94¼
2d series
2,000............93½
4s, sterl loan
4,000............87¼
Repub of Cuba 5s
2,000............102½
Sao Paulo 5s, trust rects
3,000............94¼
28,000............94⅛
Virginia 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
6,000............43
N Y City 4½s, 1957
5,000............112
new
75,000............112
4s, 1959, temp rects
28,000............101¼
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
4,000............102
10,000............101¾
Am Hide & L 6s
14,000............101
Am T & T conv 4s
44,000............105
5,000s20f............105
59,000............105
39,000s20f............105
31,000............105
Am Tobacco 6s
2,000............111⅞
registered
2,000............111⅛
4s
13,000............80¾
3,000............80⅝
Armour 4½s, inter ctfs
197,000............95
A, T & S F gen 4s
2,000............101½
500............102
1,000............101½
conv 5s
2,000............116½
11,000............116⅝
3,000............116¾
15,000s10f............116⅝
50,000............117
10,000s10f............117
2,000............117
25,000............117¼
43,000s20f............117¼
3,000............117⅛
5,000s20f............117¼
10,000s10f............117¼
24,000s20f............117⅛
conv 4s
54,000............115⅝
1,000............115½
20,000............115⅜
28,000............116
conv 4s, sub rct, when issued
80,000............114⅜
80,000............114½
20,000............114⅝
20,000............114⅜
100,000............114⅝
65,000............114⅝
20,000............114⅜
20,000............114½
20,000............114⅝
10,000............114½
10,000............114⅝
10,000............114⅝
10,000............114⅝
2,000............114½
1,000............114⅜
Trans S L 4s
2,000............94¼
9,000............94½
3,000............94⅛
At Coast Line 4s
4,000............95⅛
L & N col 4s
1,000............89⅜
B & O gold 4s
2,000............100⅝
500............100½
2,000............100⅞
S W div 3½s
12,000............90⅝
Beth Steel 5s
3,000............89
Bush Term 4s
2,000............90½
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000............110½
3,000............110⅜
1,000............110⅜
Cent Leather 5s
17,000............95⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s
17,000............97½
Ches & O con 5s
2,000............114¾
gen 4½s
1,000............104½
fund 5s
26,000............101¼
C, B & Q gen 4s
5,000............100
1,000............100⅛
joint 4s
13,000............95¼
Ill div 4s
1,000............101¼
Nebr ext 4s
1,000............100⅛
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s
2,000............88½
C, M & St P gen 4s, series A
1,000............104
H & D div 7s
2,000............101½
3,000............101⅝
4s, temp ctfs
2,000............94⅝
Chi & N W extd 4s, registered
10,000............100½
C, R I & P gen 4s
50,000............100
4s
12,000............80¼
5,000............80⅝
48,000............80⅝
5,000............80⅝
25,000............80½
5,000............80⅝
10,000............80⅝
55,000............80⅝
6,000............80⅝
10,000............80⅝
col trust 5s
3,000............93½
15,000............93⅜
13,000............93⅜
1,000............93⅝
refunding 4s
37,000............92
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st
5,000............96¼
Col Industrial 5s
1,000............79½
145,000............80
3,000s7f............80
7,000............80
Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000............83½
1,000............83⅞
1,000............84
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
1,000............99
1,000............99⅛
1,000............99¼
1st 4s
1,000............98½
Corn Prod ref s f 5s
1,000............98⅛
Del & H conv 4s
2,000............106
Den & R G 1st & refunding 5s
7,000............95⅜
15,000............95¼
26,000............95½
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000............78½
conv 4s, series B
5,000............76¼
General Elec conv deb 5s
3,000............150
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s
1,000............98
Inter-Met 4½s
15,000............80⅜
10,000............80¼
19,000............80⅜
70,000............80¼
Interboro R T conv 6s
6,000............104¼
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000............87½
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000............77½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
20,000............83¼
Kan City S ref 5s, temporary ctfs
3,000............100½
Kings Co Elv 4s
3,000............87½
L S & Mich So 4s, 1931
20,000............95⅛
22,000............94⅞
1,000............95
Long Isl gen 4s
1,000............97¼
L & N unified 4s
1,000 c............100¾
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt
7,000............100
Mer Marine col trst 4½s
10,000............70⅝
1,000............70
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000............101
500............100
500............101½
s f 4½s
10,000............91
4,000............91¼
5,000............91½
M Pac 1st col 5s
10,000............102⅝
5,000............82
Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s
5,000............84
gen 4s
5,000............88¼
prior lien 4½s
25,000............95⅛
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
4,000............115
N Y Cen & H R R deb 4s, 1934
1,000............95¾
9,000............95⅛
gen 3½s
5,000............92⅛
L S col 3½s
10,000............83
5,000............82½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
25,000............139
1,000............138⅞
1,000............138⅝
4,000............138⅝
12,000............138⅞
5,000............138⅝
conv 3½s
5,000............107½
5,000............108¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000............99⅛
Norf & W conv 4s
4,000............98⅝
con 4s
1,000............99⅝
divisional 1st 4s
10,000............93⅛
Pocah C & C 4s
12,000............92¼
1,000............91⅞
Og & Lake C 4s
15,000............93⅛
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s
2,000............115½
gtd refg 4s
6,000............94⅜
2,000............94⅛
5,000............94⅜
Pac T T 5s
10,000............96⅞
7,000............97⅛
Penn R R 4s, 1948
2,000............104⅜
Penn conv 3½s
40,000............101¼
1915
12,000............97¼
500............97⅛
500............97¼
500............97¼
500............97¼
500............97¼
78,000............97
Peo & E Inc 4s
8,000............52¼
Rdg gen 4s
8,000............100⅞
5,000............100⅜
2,000............101
St L, I M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s
3,000............88⅜
St L & S F R R gen 5s
21,000............90⅞
4,000............91
25,000............90⅞
5,000............91
10,000............90⅞
ref 4s
5,000............87⅛
St L & S W con 4s
1,000............79¼
St P, M & M red to 4½s
1,000............108
San A & A P 4s
2,000............89½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
6,000............90
South Pac 4s
2,000............94⅛
2,000............94⅝
So Pac 1st ref 4s
56,000............95¼
1,000............95
So Pac conv 4s sub rects full paid
40,000............104⅝
27,000............104⅜
18,000............104⅜
50,000............104⅝
3,000............104⅝
23,000............104⅜
52,000............104⅝
10,000............104⅝
So Ry 1st 5s
49,000............112⅛
50,000............112⅜
31,000............112⅛
30,000............112½
38,000............113
So Ry gen 4s
10,000............84⅛
73,000............84⅛
25,000............84⅝
10,000s20f............84⅝
87,000............84⅜
15,000............84⅜
Third Av con 4s, Trust Co ctfs stamped
7,000............68⅜
34,000............69
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000............104¼
1,000 c............104⅛
8,000............104⅛
1,000 c............104⅜
Un Pac conv 4s
11,000............110⅝
5,000............111
26,000............111⅛
2,000............111
29,000............111¼
2,000............111⅛
75,000............111⅞
39,000............111⅛
8,000............111⅛
2,000............111⅛
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
5,000............99⅝
Un Railroads of San Fran 4s
18,000............77
U S R & Imp 5s
2,000............90
U S Rubber 6s
10,000............105⅝
2,000............105½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
10,000............106
5,000............105⅞
25,000............106
Va-Car Chem temp 1st 5s
9,000............99¼
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000............113
Wabash ref & ext 4s
21,000............77
15,000............76⅞
1,000............77
5,000............76¾
17,000............76⅞
21,000............76⅞
Wabash, Pitts Ter 1st Trust Co ctfs
8,000............42¼
12,000............42⅛
West Md 4s
27,000............86
12,000............86¼
10,000............86⅜
24,000............86⅝
Western Un conv 4s, Series A
10,000............87¼
West Union fund & real estate 4½s
1,000............95⅜
Westinghouse El & M 1st conv s f 5s
4,000............94
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
10,000............87½
Wis Cent gen 4s
8,000............95¼
21,000............95⅜

Total sales July 16, 1909............$4,035,000
From Jan. 1, 1909............771,670,200
Corresponding period last year............483,336,020

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC—			
1st week July	$26,374	$21,627	$4,747
INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—			
1st week July	130,910	126,856	4,054
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
1st week July	131,372	117,628	13,744
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
1st week July	914,004	788,352	125,652
TWIN CITY LINES—			
1st week July	147,852	134,828	13,024
Jan. 1-July 1	3,365,352	3,087,348	278,004

BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	6,212,081	5,436,251	7,196,085
Expenses	4,213,965	3,886,865	4,747,839
Net	1,998,116	1,549,386	2,448,246
12 mos. gross	71,043,519	73,608,781	82,243,922
Expenses	47,551,976	54,150,879	54,880,091
12 mos. net	23,491,543	19,457,902	27,363,831

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
4s, May, 1959	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
4½s, May, 1957, l'chg	112	112¼	111⅞	112¼
4½s, Nov., 1957, l'chg	112	112¼	111⅞	112¼
4½s, May, 1917, l'chg	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4s, Nov., 1958, l'chg	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
4s, May, 1957, l'chg	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
4s, Nov., 1956, reg	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4s, Nov., 1936, reg	100¼	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝
3½s, Nov., 1955, l'chg	90⅝	91⅜	90⅝	91
3½s, May, 1954, coup	90⅝	91⅛	90⅞	91
3½s, May, 1954, reg	90⅞	90¼	90⅛	90½
*6s, Nov., 1909, rev	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
*6s, Nov., 1910, rev	103⅛	104	103⅛	104

*Coupon or registered.

REORGANIZING SHEPARD FIRMS

Committee to Put Southwestern Properties on Their Feet.

The reorganization of the various Southwestern enterprises promoted by E. D. Shepard & Co. has been undertaken by a committee composed of Charles S. Lee, W. Bayard Cutting, Manton B. Metcalf, A. B. Farquhar, William S. Grant, Jr., W. A. Harder, and L. Laflin Kellogg. The committee invites the deposit of the securities of the various properties with the Trust Company of America under the plan before Aug. 1.

The companies of which the reorganization is being planned are the Yankee Fuel Company, the Santa Fé, Raton & Eastern Railroad Company, the Santa Fé, Raton & Des Moines Railroad Company, the Santa Fé, Liberal & Englewood Railroad Company, the Raton Water Works Company of New Mexico, and all of the other corporations of which control was held by the Shepard firm.

A detailed plan of the reorganization will be made public when more than 65 per cent. of the securities shall have been deposited.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the general business situation Dun's Review says:

Each succeeding week has now become a record of advancing activity in industry and commerce. The general business situation is improved by the progress made in the work of tariff revision, which has reached its final stage—that of the Conference Committee.

In view of the widening area of industrial activity, the better employment of labor, and the higher prices for commodities, the fact that the supply of banking credits in the leading financial centres continues large, with rates for loans generally low, is significant of the reserve power for further expansion. Another favorable development is the excellent outlook for the crops throughout the country except in the narrow circle of drought on the Atlantic Coast. The improvement is by no means uniform, but, as a whole, the outlook is better than in three years. Bank clearings in New York show increases of 29.7 per cent. over 1908 and 7.8 over 1906, and outside New York of 13.6 and 7.6, respectively.

Railroad earnings are 6.3 per cent. better than in 1908, and only 0.8 per cent. under 1907. Foreign commerce at the Port of New York during the latest week aggregated $23,695,475, which is $3,052,683 better than in 1908, but $8,856,574 under 1907. Imports were heavy, but exports less than in the two preceding years. Rates of exchange, however, begin to indicate that the time of large outward movement of surplus crops is near at hand. The money value of our agricultural products this year promises to be the largest on record.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Crashes on Boll Weevil Report—Closes 30 to 36 Points Net Lower.

Cotton made one of the most sensational breaks in the history of the market yesterday. The report of the Government entomologist on the boll-weevil situation finished bull hopes, and prices broke about 35 points in less than half an hour after its issue. The close was at a net decline of 30@36 points, and barely steady.

The market opened weak at a decline of 9 points on July, and of 15@24 points on other months.

Weekly total crop figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 9,894,?83 bales, (3,759 added port receipts, season) against 8,319,548 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,267,381, against 823,942 last year; Southern mill takings, 2,225,000, against 1,981,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, 25,184, against 56,185 last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 13,352,148, against 11,180,675 last year. Movement is for 319 days this season, against 321 days last.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	12.31	12.00	12.02@12.04	[illegible]
August	12.28	11.92	12.00@12.02	[illegible]
September	12.21	12.00	11.99@12.01	[illegible]
October	12.34	11.92	12.03@12.04	[illegible]
November	12.15	12.15	12.02@12.04	[illegible]
December	12.35	11.92	12.05@12.06	[illegible]
January	12.34	11.90	12.02@12.03	12.37
February	12.20	12.20	..@..	..
March	12.35	11.94	12.04@12.06	12.39
May	12.36	12.00	12.05@12.07	12.41

Spot cotton was quiet and 45 points lower, at 12.50c for middling upland, and 12.75c for middling Gulf. Delivered on contract, 700 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, ⅛c lower, at 12⅛c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah quiet, ⅛c lower, at 12⅛c; sales, 156 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 70 bales. Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 12⅛c; sales, 91 bales. Memphis quiet, ¼c lower, at 12c; sales, 25 bales. Houston steady, unchanged, at 12⅛c; sales, 145 bales.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee ruled generally steady yesterday and closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were reported of 24,750 bags. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Receipts at the two Brazilian ports reported since July 1 have been 629,000 bags, against 364,000 last year and 896,000 two years ago. The heavy movement is attributed as much to the peculiar conditions created by the laws limiting exports as to the weight of coffee in the interior. Havre was unchanged at the New York opening, and Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher.

Spot coffee was quiet; 7⅝@7¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.05
August	..	..	6.05@6.10	6.05
September	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80	5.70
October	..	..	5.45@5.50	5.40
November	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
December	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45	5.40
January	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
February	..	..	5.40@5.50	5.40
March	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50	5.40
April	..	..	5.45@5.50	5.40
May	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50	5.40
June	..	..	5.45@5.50	5.40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be Added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, Mar. 15, 1911	99	99⅝
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, Mar. 15, 1912	98	98⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910	100⅜	100⅞
Atl. Coast Line 5s, Mar., 1910	100⅞	101⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	101⅛	101⅜
Interborough 5s, Mar., 1910	101⅛	..
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	104⅛	104¼
K. City Ry. & Light 6s, Sept., 1912	99⅞	100⅜
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, Mar., 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅝	100⅞
Louis. & Nash. 5s, Mar., 1910	101	101⅛
Michigan Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99⅞	100
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅞
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910	101	101⅛
Pennsylvania 5s, Mar. 15, 1910	100⅞	101
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅝	100⅞
Tidewater Co., June, 1911	102⅞	103⅛
West. El. & Mfg. Co. 6s, Aug., 1910	100⅝	100⅞

WE WILL BUY
100 Borden's Cond. Milk, Pfd.
100 General Motors, Com. & Pfd.
200 Lincoln Gas & Elec.
100 Maxwell-Briscoe, Com.
$50,000 Tacoma Gas Ref. 5s.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg.

WE WILL SELL
100 American Chicle, Com.
100 American Stogie, Com.
50 American Tobacco, Com.
42 Brooklyn Union "El," Com.
200 Casein Co. of Amer., Pfd.
35 Cent. Pk. No. & E. River Ferry.
12 Coney Island & Brooklyn.
33 Texas & Pacific Coal.
200 Underwood Typewriter, Com.
200 Virginia Ry. & Power, Com.
82 Woodward Iron Co.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Telephones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

FULTON TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK
30 Nassau Street
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital............$2,000,000
Surplus and undivided Profits............8,291,197

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital and Surplus $12,000,000
Oldest, Largest and most Progressive in New York

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
Transacts All Trust Co. Business.
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Watching for Steel Signs.

Traders are watching Steel common in the hope that some definite revelation will be made concerning the action of the Directors one week from Tuesday next. Naturally enough, the continued advance in the stock and the establishment of new high records might be supposed to indicate more or less conclusively that the Directors will put the stock on a 4 per cent. basis. There is nothing very conclusive in price movements, if there be nothing else on which to base an assumption of possible action by Directors. The argument in the case of Steel common, however, is that heretofore the stock has acted invariably in accordance with trade conditions or dividend conditions, and that any impending news of importance has been discounted on the tape. It is perfectly logical, therefore, to assume that Steel common would not have reached 70 or 72 if the Directors were going to continue the stock on a 2 per cent. basis, which at present prices makes it yield less than 3 per cent. on the investment. However, the yield of a stock like Steel common is not an influencing factor in determining the dividend, nor will the Directors be influenced thereby.

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Return on Steel Common.

Should Steel common be put on a 4 per cent. basis and maintain its present price at 72 it would yield a little over 5½ per cent. Should the stock advance to 80, which is within the limitations imposed on it by the optimists, it would yield 5 per cent. There is always the question as to what return should be made by an industrial stock. Probably Steel common or any Steel stock of good repute should not be classed with industrial stocks in which there is a less stable basis for figuring ultimate developments. Mining stocks, for example, are not quite in the same class, but, generally speaking, Steel is an industrial, subject to the same restrictions from the point of view of the investor and not without the influence of adverse conditions in business and commercial life. Whether Steel common is to be established on a definite price and dividend basis within the next year or so remains to be seen, but it looks as if something like that might be accomplished.

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How Sentiment Varies.

Changes in sentiment come without any particular trouble in the financial district, the difficulty being rather to keep sentiment stable for any definite length of time. One day there is wild enthusiasm over a stock which may be the subject of suspicion and skepticism on the following day. A day or two ago, the Copper stocks were under the ban, and Amalgamated Copper appeared to be a serious worry to traders who did not own any of the stock and might be suspected of a desire to go short of some of it. The heaviness in the stock was offered as an excuse for some of the serious views expressed. Nothing of particular importance has happened in the meantime, but in offices that could see little good in Amalgamated Copper or any other Copper stock there are expressions of opinion that possibly better prices for these securities may be reached in the meantime. It is to be noted that nothing new has developed in trade conditions, that the money market is about the same, that other stocks are not showing any exuberance, but at the same time sentiment has veered to a favorable point so far as the Copper stocks are concerned. The original bearishness was largely amateurish and of the language variety, and naturally the shift to greater hopefulness is among the same crowd.

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Illinois Central Prophecies.

Illinois Central has not kept step with the enthusiasm of those who construed its recent strength as a sure indication of an increased dividend. In fact, the recent spurt has been followed by extreme lethargy, and the stock is more or less sluggish. This has not lessened the talk of a larger dividend, nor has it convinced any one that there was any more or less in the talk last week than there was a month or so ago. Good traders appear to realize that there is a speculative condition likely to develop in such a stock as Illinois Central, but they are not going off half-cocked, and, assuming that they know the exact conditions that will prevail, therefore taking a position at present which may or may not be right. Mr. Harriman's name is invariably mixed up with the Illinois Central gossip, and there are a few who are in Mr. Harriman's confidence sufficiently to inform the Stock Exchange traders.

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Conservative Money Views.

Since the new bank statement went into effect, the preliminary estimates of cash changes have not attracted so much attention. This is not because they are not particularly useful in figuring out the prospective bank statement, but because money conditions have been so easy that very few are concerned with what the bank statement will show on Saturday. An indicated loss of about $8,000,000 cash would have caused some concern before the panic, and might have influenced the market to a considerable extent. When these figures were submitted yesterday, they were glanced over casually and scarcely commented upon in the average office. There are some, however, who are not absolutely sure that money conditions are going to remain on a 1½ per cent. basis for call funds, but while they are willing to look ahead conservatively, they do not appear desirous of crying warnings at a time when even conservatism appears more or less ridiculous. Generally conservatism is always regarded as ridiculous by a certain speculative class, who can never find a warrant in conditions for an actual adverse situation when it develops.

$5,000,000 ISSUE APPROVED.

American Woolen Stockholders Reserve Right to Take the Stock at Par.

The stockholders of the American Woolen Company, at a special meeting yesterday, approved the proposed issue of $5,000,000 additional preferred stock, which has been sold to a syndicate headed by Brown Brothers & Co., subject to the right of the holders of the company's common and preferred stock to subscribe for the new issue at par. American Woolen preferred is selling in the market at 104.

This issue was decided on to provide the company with additional working capital with which to handle its largely increased business. The company's business this year is expected to exceed $70,000,000, an increase of about $20,000,000.

At the meeting yesterday it was pointed out that the management thought it a better policy to increase its working capital by a further stock issue rather than to depend so largely upon banks for accommodation.

The company was borrowing largely from the banks in 1907 when the financial stringency made it burdensome to carry its loans, as was the case with many other industrial concerns at that time.

$6,000,000 Gold Off to Argentina.

Speyer & Co. are expected to ship $1,000,000 gold coin to Argentina next week, bringing the total, which will probably go forward by the Verdi of the Lamport & Holt line, up to about $6,000,000. This is a larger amount than has ever before been sent to Argentina on any one vessel.

WESTERN MARYLAND MAY BUILD EXTENSION

Probability of Road Using Cash Raised by Reorganization Plan to Get Into Pittsburg.

NEW STOCK FOR OLD BONDS

Plan Reduces Line's Annual Interest Charges by $730,000 — Property $9,500,000 Stronger by the Deal.

The plan of reorganization of the Western Maryland was formally outlined yesterday by Alvin W. Krech, Chairman of the General Lien Bondholders' Committee. The plan bears out the forecasts published in these columns, official confirmation being given of the purpose to substitute stock for about $18,000,000 of interest bearing obligations and of the formation of a syndicate which will underwrite the cash requirements of the plan.

The general lien bondholders, in addition to participating in the new 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, will get 8.36 per cent. in common to cover interest on the bonds and will be allowed to subscribe to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings to new common stock at 40. The common stockholders will get par in new common upon the payment of 40 per cent.

The cash requirements of the plan amount to $8,274,160, which will be raised by the sale of $20,685,400 common stock to a syndicate which will in turn offer it, according to the terms of the plan, to the old stock and convertible bond holders. The total common stock to be issued is $23,959,560, the increase over the outstanding $15,685,400 of stock being exactly equal at par to the cash requirements of the plan.

The effect of the plan is to substitute common and preferred stock for interest bearing obligations to a total of $18,000,000, effecting a reduction of $730,000 a year in the interest charges, and leaving no bonds on the road other than the underlying and first mortgage bonds. Because of the new money which goes into the company the property supporting the new preferred stock will be nearly $9,500,000 greater than that which supported the original issue of convertible bonds, and this sum, the committee points out, will have been added to the equity represented by the old common stock.

The raising of the new money needed by the property by an issue of common stock rather than by some form of obligation carrying a fixed interest charge is the striking feature of the plan, the effect of which will be to leave the road in a much stronger financial position than it would have held had the money been raised by a bond issue.

This plan leaves the road in a position, it is thought, to finance advantageously its future development. In this connection there is good authority for the suggestion that the plan for the extension of the road to Pittsburg, in keeping with the original scheme laid out by the Goulds when they acquired control of the road, will be undertaken at some time not far distant. This would greatly increase the importance of the Western Maryland, making it a through line instead of a road runing merely from the coal fields to the seaboard.

Those familiar with the Eastern railroad situation will not be surprised should it be announced shortly that a plan has been worked out for this extension and, furthermore, that it is likely to be built without arousing the opposition from other railroads entering the Pittsburg district which was evoked several years ago by the Gould proposal regarding the Western Maryland and the construction of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal road into Pittsburg from the West.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—Many of the local coppers were active and strong to-day and it was apparent that a concerted effort was being made to mark up these stocks. Superior gained 3 points and Utah Consolidated, Centennial, La Salle, Boston Consolidated, Isle Royale, Lake, and Copper Range advanced. They followed the lead of Amalgamated. American Telephone was firm but not very active.

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞
25,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
11,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105	105	105
2,000	A., G. & W.I. S.S. 7.	73	73	73
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Gen. Elec. cv. 5s	150	150	150
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	N.Y., N.H.& H.cv.6s.	138½	138½	138½
6,000	Western T. & T. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
	RAILROADS.			
15	Atchison	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
4,642	Atchison rights	$1.25	$1.21⅞	$1.25
1	Atchison pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
34	Boston Elevated	129½	129	129½
58	Bos. El., $55 sub.pd.	69½	69	69
50	Boston & Maine	147	147	147
5	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	120	120	120
10	Erie	36½	36½	36½
26	Fitchburg pf	130	130	130
15	Old Colony	197	197	197
1	Rutland pf	35	35	35
45	Union Pacific	194⅞	194⅜	194⅞
	TELEPHONES.			
1,790	American	141	140½	140⅝
5	Mexican pf	6	6	6
24	New England	134	133	134
37	Western	11	11	11
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
250	Am. Ag. Chem	45¼	45	45
65	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	102	102	102
200	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8
290	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf	19	18½	18½
75	Am. Sugar	127¾	127¼	127½
19	Am. Sugar pf	125	125	125
123	Am. Woolen pf	103⅞	103¼	103⅜
3	A., G. & W. I. S.S.	10½	10½	10½
50	A., G. & W.I. S.S.pf.	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
100	East Boston Land	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
130	Edison	250	250	250
30	General Electric	165	164⅝	165
5	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf	87	87	87
200	Massachusetts Gas	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
469	Massachusetts Gas	63⅞	62½	63¼
10	Mass. Gas pf	90	90	90
22	Mergenthaler	210	210	210
3	Pullman	189¾	189¾	189¾
67	Swift & Co	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
74	United Fruit	139	138⅝	138⅝
288	United Shoe Mach	61⅛	60¼	61⅛
64	United Shoe Mach.pf.	30¼	30	30
4,925	U. S. Steel	72⅜	70⅝	72½
727	U. S. Steel pf	128¼	126⅞	128⅛
	MINING.			
39	Adventure	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Allouez	42	41	42
3,193	Amalgamated	81⅞	80⅜	81⅜
100	American Zinc	28⅝	28½	28½
875	Arizona Commercial	40	39½	40
190	Atlantic		8⅞	8	8
1,085	Boston Con	15⅞	14½	15⅝
100	Boston & Corbin	18	17⅞	18
800	Butte Coalition	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝
197	Calumet & Arizona	103	102	103
10	Calumet & Hecla	625	625	625
170	Centennial	32½	30⅞	32½
100	Con. Mercur	20c	20c	20c
787	Copper Range	81⅞	80	81¼
452	East Butte	12	11⅝	12
100	Elm River	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
203	Franklin	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
7,482	Giroux	9	8⅝	9
30	Granby Con	100	99¾	100
1,435	Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Hancock	11	11	11
380	Isle Royale	25¼	24½	25¼
65	Kerr Lake	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
185	Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½
1,715	Lake	23¼	21½	23¼
211	La Salle	12½	11¼	12½
185	Mass	8½	8	8
30	Mexico Con	4½	4½	4½
138	Miami	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
25	Michigan	10	10	10
63	Mohawk	59	57½	59
500	Montana C. & C	25c	25c	25c
130	Nevada Con	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
710	Nipissing	11½	11⅜	11⅜
2,755	North Butte	52	50¼	51½
1,720	North Lake	9	8⅝	8⅝
40	Old Dominion	54	51⅝	54
450	Parrot	31⅛	30¼	31⅛
5	Quincy	89	89	89
40	Shannon	15	14⅝	14⅝
1,468	Superior	43⅝	40	43
215	Superior & Boston	15	14¾	15
682	Superior & Pittsburg	17	15⅞	17
94	Tamarack	64	62	64
25	Trinity	12	11⅞	12
80	United Copper	9⅝	9	9⅝
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	31¼	31¼	31¼
695	U. S. Smelting	49	48	48⅞
106	U. S. Smelting pf	49½	49¼	49½
312	Utah Con	42½	40½	42⅛
6	Utah Copper	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
50	Winona	5	5	5
290	Wyandotte	2½	2⅜	2½

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Dull Day in London—Paris Prices Irregular—Strong Tone in Berlin.

LONDON, July 16.—Money was plentiful and easy on the market to-day and discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business did not increase, and the markets were almost featureless. Gilt-edged securities and Kaffirs yielded on realization, but there was sufficient business to keep foreigners and home rails steady. Mexican rails were strong on revivals of the hopes of a merger.

American securities opened quiet, and later a few small buying orders raised prices fractionally. At noon the market was dull and unchanged to one-half a point above yesterday's New York closing. In the afternoon United States Steel continued active, and kept the rest of the market steady, but business was small, and with New York doing little in the afternoon values eased a fraction, and the market closed dull. Steels, however, hardened in the last few minutes. The common closed at 73⅜ and the preferred at 130⅝.

Bar silver dull at 23½d per ounce.

Money, ½@¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 97f 55c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

BERLIN, July 16.—There was a strong tone on the Boerse to-day. American railroad shares were firm.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	84 3-16	..	..	..
Consols, account	84 3-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	9⅝	46⅞	46⅝	+ ⅛
Atchison	118⅞	115⅞	116	— ⅛
Can. Pac	189½	184⅝	184⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	158	154⅛	154⅛	+ ⅛
Erie	37¼	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	54⅛	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅛
Illinois Cen	160	156¼	155½	+ ⅜
Louis. & Nash	146¼	142⅝	142⅛	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	136	132½	132½	..
Pennsylvania	70⅞	138	137⅞	+ ¼
Reading	79½	155¼	155	+ ¼
Southern Pac	136⅝	133⅛	133¼	/ ..
Union Pac	199¼	194⅜	194⅛	..
U. S. Steel	73⅜	71⅝	71⅞	+ ½
U. S. Steel pf	130¼	127⅛	126¼	+ 1

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	95	96
German consol 3s	85	86
Prussian Government 4s	102½	103½
Bavarian Government 4s	101½	102½
Hessian Government 3½s	94½	95½
Saxony Government 3s	85	86
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85½
City of Berlin 4s	101½	102½
City of Cologne 4s	101	102
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	101	102
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95	96
City of Vienna 4s	97	98
Mexican Government gold 5s	101¼	102¼
Russian Government gold 4s	88	89
French Government rente 3s	97¼	98¼
British consol 2½s	84	85

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 8 6	Esperanza	2 18 9
Tomboy	1 2 6	Dolores	1 5 0
El Oro	1 5 3	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 1½

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Daily Consular and Trade Reports for to-morrow reports the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

3,642.—REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE—An American in Europe and large experience there will return to London shortly, and desires to communicate with manufacturers seeking European markets.

3,643.—BOOTS AND SHOES—In a report received from an American Consul in Latin-America the name of a firm which desires to communicate with manufacturers in the United States is given. This concern handles boots and shoes, hardware, and notions.

3,644.—SCHOOL SUPPLIES — An American Consul in Mexico furnishes the name of a prominent school official who would like to get in touch with manufacturers of blackboards made of paper board or similar substances.

3,645.—LEATHER—A business house in a European country informs the American Consul that it desires to correspond with dealers in leather. The leather is what is generally known as offal, and is wanted in pieces as large as possible.

3,646.—STEEL RAILS—An American Consul in Latin-America reports that a Government there is receiving bids for about 10,000 tons of steel rails. Bids will be opened on Aug. 7.

3,647.—HANDLES FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—There is a large demand in a country bordering on the Mediterranean Sea for handles for agricultural implements. The American Consul forwards a list of importers of such goods.

3,648.—WHEAT, MEAL, SCOTCH PEAS—A letter has been received from a European firm who are buyers of American wheat, meal, and peas. This house is anxious to get into communication with dealers in the same, and furnishes references as to standing in both the United States and its own country.

3,649.—OPTICAL GOODS—A business man in the West Indies, dealing in optical goods, states to an American Consul that he wishes to do a direct business with American manufacturers of this line.

3,650.—COTTONSEED OIL SOAP AND SOAP-MAKING PRODUCTS.—An American Consular officer in the United Kingdom states that a firm in his district wishes to receive from houses in the United States quotations on cottonseed oil soap, plein, sperm and whale oil, bone greases, and myrbane oil.

3,651.—FISHING TACKLE.—A dealer in a European counry desires to be placed in communication with exporters of American fishing appliances, for use in inland waterways. As fishing with the line is very popular in this locality the American Consul states that it should be a profitable market if properly exploited.

3,652.—DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, CUTLERY, &c.—A merchant in the West Indies advises the American Consul that he would like to get into communication with manufacturers of dry goods, haberdashery, cutlery, &c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,690	Amal. Copper	80⅝	81⅞	80¼	81½
200	Am. B. Sugar	43⅝	44⅛	43½	44
480	Am. C. & F'dy.	58⅞	59⅜	58⅞	59¼
20	Am. Cot. Oil	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
110	Am. Ice	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
10	Am. Linseed pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
40	Am. Locomotive	60⅛	60⅞	60½	60⅞
1,630	Am. Smelting	94	94⅜	93⅝	93⅞
100	Anac. Copper	47½	47½	47½	47½
100	A., T. & S. F.	116⅛	116½	116⅛	116⅜
110	Balt. & Ohio	119⅛	119¼	119	119
240	Brook. R. T.	78	78⅜	78	78¼
10	Can. Pacific	185	185	185	185
230	Cen. Leather	33	33	32½	32½
120	Ches. & Ohio	77⅝	78	77½	77½
10	Chi. & Alton	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
60	Chi. Gt. West	1½	1½	1½	1½
290	C., M. & St. P.	154	154⅞	154	154⅛
1,170	Col. F. & I.	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅞
10	Consol. Gas	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
50	Corn Products	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅞
130	Den. & R. G.	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
570	Erie	36½	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	149⅝	149⅞	149⅝	149⅞
80	Inter.-Met.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15½
60	Inter.-Met. pf.	48⅝	49	48⅛	48⅛
40	Ill. Central	155⅞	155⅝	155¼	155¼
10	Iowa Central	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
50	Kan. City So	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45¼
90	Louis. & Nash.	143	145	142⅞	144⅞
1,230	Mo., K. & T.	41⅞	42⅝	41½	42⅝
40	Mo. Pacific	72⅛	72⅝	72½	72⅝
110	Nat. Lead	86⅞	86⅝	86½	86¼
120	N. Y. Central	132½	132⅞	132⅝	132⅞
120	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅞	52⅞	52	52¼
40	Nor. Pacific	152	152	151¼	151¼
30	Pacific Mail	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
100	Pennsylvania	138¼	138¼	138	138
120	People's Gas	115½	116⅛	115¼	116¼
20	Pr. Steel Car	43¼	43½	43¼	43½
10,860	Reading	155¼	155½	154⅝	154⅞
200	Rep. Steel	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33
40	Rep. Steel pf.	106	107	106	106¼
2,120	Rock Island	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
150	Rock Island pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2,520	South. Pacific	133⅝	133⅞	132⅞	133⅝
220	Southern Ry	31⅛	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
10	Tenn. Copper	37½	37½	37½	37½
350	Texas Pacific	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
730	Third Av	18⅛	20	18⅛	19⅛
11,070	Union Pacific	194¼	194⅞	193⅝	194¼
40	U. S. Rubber	39	39⅛	39	39¼
25,050	U. S. Steel	71⅛	72⅝	70⅝	72⅛
3,460	U. S. Steel pf.	128⅛	128⅞	126	128⅛
10	Utah Copper	48	48	48	48
140	Va.-C. Chem	52	52	51⅛	51⅛
70	Wabash	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼
210	Wabash pf	56⅛	56⅞	56½	56⅞
20	West. Union	72⅛	72⅛	72¼	72⅛
300	Western Md	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
40	Wis. Central	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
71,220					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Batopilas	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
500	Con. C. & V.	.69	.69	.69	.69
1,400	Com. Fracton	.75	.75	.69	.69
520	Goldf. Cons	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
1,300	Goldf. Daisy	.25	.25½	.25	.25½
300	Mexican	.93	.93	.93	.93
400	Midway	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	Ophir	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	Portland	.77½	.77½	.77½	.77½
200	Potosi	.31	.31	.31	.31
290	Quicksilver	7.00	7.37½	7.00	7.37½
600	Red Hill	.06	.06	.06	.06
200	Tramp	.06	.06	.06	.06
6,510					

WHEAT.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
305,000	Sept. option	1.10⅝	1.11⅛	1.10⅝	1.11⅛

SOME AMENITIES OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Revealed in Letters of Willcox, Chairman, and Whitridge, Third Avenue Receiver.

A QUESTION OF TENANCY

Which Mr. Whitridge Found the Coolest Thing He Had Heard Of—Mr. Willcox's Estimate of Whitridge Views.

Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad, is preparing a second volume of his correspondence with the Public Service Commission. As a foretaste he made public yesterday letters apropos of the commission's attempt to make a physical valuation of the properties of the Third Avenue Company. Mr. Whitridge does not believe in the efficacy of physical valuations in determining either charges or capitalization, and has frequently and forcibly expressed his views.

Now it appears that a misunderstanding arose between Mr. Whitridge and the commission as to the installation of engineers, draughtsmen, and other employes of the commission in the Third Avenue's offices. This on June 25 called forth this letter from Mr. Whitridge to Chairman Willcox:

New York, June 25, 1909.

Hon. William R. Willcox,
Chairman Public Service Commission.

My Dear Sir: I hear that yesterday some of your employes moved into my building here at 130th Street with a certain amount of furniture, and set up a plant to be used by ten or twelve different persons, engineers, draughtsmen, and stenographers, who are engaged in what they are pleased to term "a valuation" of this property. This indicates a gross misapprehension of my position.

You will recall that we have had considerable correspondence on the subject of valuation. I have said to you repeatedly that I should like to know what you were driving at, and I have never had any reply. I have said to you that I would have absolutely nothing to do with any official valuation of this property by your commission, and would not countenance it in any way, shape, or manner. I have also said that if anybody appeared with a personal letter of introduction from you I would show him every courtesy in my power.

Mr. B. J. Arnold came with such a letter, and said that he wanted certain information, and I called in Mr. Mullaney, Mr. Ryder, and, I think, Mr. Maher, and said that I wished him to be given any information in their possession. To treat that direction in the way in which you have now treated it is to put me in a position which you know perfectly well that I have declined to occupy—of countenancing in my official capacity any such performance your people are apparently going through with. I have instructed the Engineer's Department to direct the gentlemen who moved in yesterday to move out forthwith and take their furniture with them, and you will permit me to say to you that I consider the manner in which my endeavor to be courteous to Mr. Arnold has been treated is about the coolest thing which I have heard of for a long time, and I could not excuse it except that it is refreshing in this temperature.

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE,
Receiver.

To this Chairman Willcox replied on June 28:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

June 28, 1909.

Frederick W. Whitridge, Receiver Third Avenue Railroad Company:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of June 25 in which you say you have given directions that certain representatives of this department move out from what you term your building, and take with them the few articles of furniture which they had moved there.

I have also directed that these be removed at once, inasmuch as you see fit to repudiate the permission that was given by your representatives.

As I understand the matter, after your talk with Mr. Arnold, his assistants, Mr. Damon and Mr. Floy, asked Mr. Mullaney, your engineer, if there was some space available in your building where the draughtsmen could make their headquarters while the work these gentlemen talked over with you was going on. As it is now represented to me, Mr. Mullaney offered a portion of the large room adjoining his drawing room, and explained that while he mght be able to loan a desk or table which he was not using, he did not have sufficient furniture for the men engaged on the work, and it was agreed that certain drawing tables and a desk should be sent up to this outside room, which was accordingly done.

Had I known of this matter I should have objected unless I could have been shown a written agreement that such occupancy was agreeable. We have no favors to ask of you, so far as the occupancy of your rooms are concerned, and if you will send me a bill for the use of the same, although authorized by your representatives, I will be glad to send you my personal check.

So far as your personal views on the appraisal are concerned, they are, of no particular importance and call for no comment.

Yours very truly.
W. R. WILLCOX.

Mr. Whitridge rejoined in kind in this letter on June 29:

New York, June 29, 1909.

The Hon. William R. Willcox, Chairman, Public Service Commission:

Dear Sir: I have yours of the 28th. Your people have now left, so that the matter of your moving into my building without saying a word to me about it may be considered closed. I, of course, regret that they were misled by any of my employes.

I should hardly have been willing to accept your check for their brief occupancy, under any circumstances; and just at present I find that your commission, having been defeated in the first action brought by them against me to recover certain penalties, went whining into court to be relieved of the payment of costs on the dismissal of the next six actions, which makes it impossible for me to accept anything from you while you are in such low water.

I am not aware that I have, of late, expressed any views to you about valuation. I have asked you a few questions which you have not answered.

Very truly yours.
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, Receiver.

Which ended the correspondence.

Drop in the Railroads' Casualty List.

The Public Service Commission gave out a statement yesterday showing the number and character of accidents on the city's traction lines for June, this year, compared with those for June, 1908. It indicates a material falling off both in the total of all accidents and in the number of persons killed.

Last month there were 4,883 accidents as against 5,739 in June, 1908; 3,193 persons were injured as against 3,780 last June, and 29 persons were killed as against 42 in June, 1908.

DELANCEY STREET PROTESTS.

Complains to the Service Board of "Ditches, Dust, and Disorder."

Asserting that the Public Service Commission has been neglectful of its duties, 124 business men of Delancey Street sent yesterday to that body a protest against the delay in completing the Delancey Street section of the Loop Subway.

They say they are now for the third Summer facing "a street of ditches, dust, and disorder." They remind the Commissioners that there are no engineering difficulties to explain the four and a half months' delay beyond the contract time for the restoration of the street to its proper condition, and they point out that if the two shifts of men, authorized by the contract be employed, the street and the parkway could be put in order by Sept. 1.

The commission took the matter under advisement.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.	
Gold coin	$851,377,869
Silver dollars	486,963,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,190,000
Silver certificates outstanding	486,963,000
GENERAL FUND.	
Standard silver dollars in general fund	$5,047,704
Current liabilities	94,020,984
Working balance in Treasury offices	24,492,011
In banks to credit of Treasurer of United States	56,044,245
Subsidiary silver coin	26,538,961
Minor coin	2,489,646
Total balance in general fund	$114,238,533

WOMEN GOT EXPRESS RULING.

Objected to Paying High Prices for Delivery of Their Hats.

The ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in favor of a single graduate price on packages shipped by express from this city to Boise, Idaho, even though handled by at least two express companies, as reported in THE TIMES yesterday morning, created much interest in the general offices of all the big companies here yesterday.

Depositions in the complaint, which was brought by the Boise Commercial Club, were taken in Idaho last Winter. The case was argued before the Inter-State Commission for the Adams Express Company by T. B. Harrison, Jr., of 60 Wall Street about two months ago. The Wells-Fargo, United States, American, Pacific, and other express companies were also represented by counsel.

Mr. Harrison said yesterday afternoon that the first he had heard of the commission's decision was through THE TIMES, but until he had read the entire order he did not feel that he could discuss the effect the decision would have on his company's business in the West. From an authoritative source, however, it was learned that the officers of the various express companies are loath to believe that the commission has issued more than a ruling in a particular case. It was explained that in order for the express companies to convey a package from here to Boise they must send it first to some distributing city, like Denver, thence by the Pacific Company to its destination.

Counsel for the express companies argued before the commission that it involved just as much expense and labor for them to convey a package to Denver and there deliver it to the Pacific Company as to deliver it to an individual consignee in Denver, so they charged the same price. On the other hand, the Pacific Company declared that it was just as costly for it to take a package from the Adams or American Express Company in Denver and deliver it in Boise as to receive the same package from an individual consignee in Denver.

This official explained that from the viewpoint of the express companies the use of a double graduate with them is entirely different from the case of railroad companies, where the commission has decided on a single graduate even though more than one company is involved. The express companies do a special business, he said, and have to take personal care of the packages committed to them.

It was said yesterday that the complaint against the express companies by the Boise Commercial Club was brought on behalf of Western women who order hats here or in Paris by telegraph or cable, and who, though anxious to receive them while the styles are still fresh, object to paying the charges asked by the express companies for their speedy delivery. The express companies hold that for these and such other luxuries as are sent across the continent by express the shippers are perfectly able to pay the rate demanded.

GEORGIA HITS SCHOONER

In the Fog in Vineyard Sound—A Bit Damaged, but Nobody Hurt.

The coastwise steamer Georgia, which replaced the Horatio Hall in the Maine Steamship Company's service between New York and Portland, after that vessel was sunk in a collision, reached her East River pier three hours late last night, bringing a story of a slight collision and a really narrow escape in the fog in Vineyard Sound early yesterday morning.

The other vessel in the collision was the schooner Stella B. Kaplain, a four-masted coal carrier, eastward-bound. The Georgia lost her guardrail, and came in with a fifty-foot hole in her port side, just aft of the bow. The schooner, her officers said, was not damaged, and nobody on either boat was hurt.

"The fog was mighty heavy," said Capt. Alfred Johnson of the Georgia, in explaining the collision. We were steaming along off Vineyard Lightship, and had half a dozen close shaves. Traffic is always heavy just off the lightship. There are seven companies sailing their boats in and out there all the time.

"We had just about cleared the worst of it when I heard a faint horn, but neither I nor the pilot could locate the sound. It seemed to be far away. Then all of a sudden we hit something up near the bow. Lucky for both of us that it wasn't a head-on collision. We struck the schooner just about amidships and then glided past her. We evidently got the worst of it, for when we stopped to help the schooner her Captain shouted that she wasn't hurt at all."

There were about a hundred passengers on the Georgia. They took the crash pretty coolly on the whole, the skipper said. General Manager R. G. Noble of the Marine Steamship Company added that the Georgia would be ready to sail on scheduled time to-day.

Court Upholds a Foley Removal.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger ruled yesterday that Sheriff Foley need not reinstate ex-Assistant Deputy Sheriff John C. Mayforth, whom he removed from office last April. Mayforth applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus on the ground that the Civil Service law provisions had been violated in his removal. The court held that his place is not under the Civil Service rules.

22d Regiment Armory Contract Let.

The contract for the erection of the new armory for the Twenty-second Regiment, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, was awarded yesterday by the Armory Board to Guydoni & Galardi. The firm bid $515,000 for the job, this figure being $75,000 under the appropriation. Nineteen bids were received. Guydoni & Galardi are now building the Second Battery Armory in the Bronx.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.05	Julia	.05
Alpha Con	.07	Justice	.02
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con	.04
Belcher	.53	Mexican	.91
Best & Belcher	.31	Occidental Con	.15
Bullion	.15	Ophir	1.25
Caledonia	.16	Overman	.22
Challenge Con	.16	Potosi	.33
Chollar	.16	Savage	.18
Confidence	.70	Sag Belcher	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.71	Sierra Nevada	.31
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	.43
Crown Point	.40	Utah Con	.04
Gould & Curry	.15	Yellow Jacket	.75
Hale & Norcross	.21		

Silver bars, 51c.; Mexican dollars, 49@51½c.; drafts, sight, 2@2½c. premium; telegraph, 4@5c. premium.

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.24
Belmont	.18	Diamondfield	.03
Jim Butler	.09	Goldfield Con. M	6.25
McNamara	.24	Great Bend	.06
Montana	.02	Jumbo Extension	.12
Tonopah Extension	.42	Lone Star	.03
West End	.22	Red Hills	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm	.09
Adams	.01	St. Ives	.09
Atlanta	.10	Silver Pick	.09
Blue Bell	.02	BULLFROG.	
Combination Frac	.07	Montgomery Mount	.03
Crackerjack	.01	Tramps Con	.06

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 16.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10	10½	Jackpot	7½	10
Elkton	67	70	McKinney	38⅞	41
El Paso	52⅞	53	Portland	75	76
Gold Dollar	12⅞	13½	Vindicator	65	70
Isabella	21	21½	J. Sample	7⅛	8⅛

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,240	Crucible Steel	11½	9⅞	11½
220	Crucible Steel pf	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝
236	Fireproofing	8⅛	8	8
50	Fireproofing pf	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
10	Har.-W. Refrac. pf	87	87	87
200	Indep. Brewing	5¼	5	5
200	Mfrs.' Light & Heat.	17⅝	17½	17⅝
16	Ohio Fuel	39⅝	39	39
415	Pittsburg Brew	23¼	23¼	23¼
304	Pittsburg Coal pf	47	46	47
9	Pittsburg Plate Glass	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
100	Pressed S. Car pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4,700	Rose Mining	22c	22c	22c
160	Shoshone	1.59	1.53	1.55
5	Standard Un. Cable	230	230	230
3	U. S. Steel pf	125⅝	125¼	125⅝
20	West. Airbrake	113½	113½	115½
3	West. Electric 2d	42	42	42
	BONDS.			
$1,000	West. Penn. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4,000	La Belle Iron 6s	104	104	104
	UNLISTED.			
30	Kansas Gas	54½	54½	54½
940	Lustre Mining	1.05	85c	85c
4,800	Mount Elliot	29c	29c	29c
1,500	San Toy	51c	51c	51c
500	Silver Peak	48c	48c	48c
6	Union Gas	108¼	108	108¼

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 206 failures in the United States during the week, against 180 for the previous week and 258, 177, 188, and 165 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 66, New England 21, Southern 42, Western 47, Northwestern 16, Far West 14, and Territories 0. Canada had 36, against 27 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday tin was irregular, showing a recession in the bid price and an improvement in the asking quotation. Lead was quiet and slightly lower in the bid price. Other commodities continued steady and unchanged.

On the Metal Exchange in London, yesterday, spot copper scored a gain of 6s 3d from the final quotation of Thursday. Futures also advanced over Thursday night's final price, making a gain of 7s 6d. The market finished firm, closing prices ruling at: Spot, £58 6s 3d; futures, £59.

Pig tin closed steady, with spot deliveries up 2s 6d, to £131 15s, and future deliveries unchanged, at £133 2s 6d. Spanish pig lead was steady, at a gain of 3s 9d, to £12 15s. Spelter and Cleveland warrants were steady, unchanged, at £22 and 48s respectively.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday.

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lake	13.25	13.37½	13.25	13.37½
Electrolytic	12.62½	12.87½	12.62½	12.87½
Castings	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.75
Spelter	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.40
Lead	4.30	4.35	4.32½	4.37
Tin	28.85	29.12½	28.87½	29.12½

W. L. Moyer Heads a New State Bank.

W. L. Moyer is at the head of a group which is organizing a new bank to be situated in the downtown district. The incorporators besides Mr. Moyer will be, it is said, P. H. Sheridan, Clarence Foote, Fred H. Woodstock, and Thomas Tileston. It was said yesterday that, though the organizers of the bank were not yet ready to make a definite announcement of their plans, a number of strong names would be found among those interested in the new institution. The bank will probably be named the Prudential Bank, and will be a State institution. It is to have a capital of $500,000.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON: 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. — PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Administrator — Guardian

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, July 21st, 1909
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.
80 shs. Central National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, (no bid less than 120% will be received.)
5 shs. Queens County Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
100 shs. Lord & Burnham Co. prefd.
50 shs. Lord & Burnham Co. common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
65 shs. Washington Trust Co.
2 shs. Adams Express Co.
37 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st pfd.
100 shs. Gulf States Investment Co.
$10,000 Genesee & Wyoming R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1929.
3 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. City Investing Co. common.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
37 shs. Chelsea Realty Co.
100 shs. Hudson Companies pfd.
1 share Continental Insurance Co.
50 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
4 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
50 shs. Excelsior Brewing Co.
20 shs. United Wine & Trading Co.
50 shs. Kick Baking Co.
105 shs. United States Express Co.
25 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.
$7,000 Rhode Island, Western Mills, 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1952.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of the BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY
Dated April 1, 1902

The undersigned Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Thirty-three thousand five hundred twenty-one and 66-100 Dollars ($33,521.66) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchases can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway, on or before July 31st, 1909.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1909.

DIVIDENDS.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK OF NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.
July 14, 1909.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) will be paid on August 2d, 1909, to stockholders of record July 21, 1909.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 21st. LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1909.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of One-half of One Per Cent. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 30th, 1909, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 3 o'clock P. M. July 22, 1909.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
Mills Building, 15 Broad Street,
New York, July 13th, 1909.
DIVIDEND NO. 419.

Dividend No. 419 of Fifty (50) cents per share has been declared, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 26th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To Stockholders of Bankers Trust Company, a Corporation of New York:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of Bankers Trust Company, a New York corporation, has been duly called by the Directors of said Corporation, and is hereby so called to be held at the office of said Bankers Trust Company, No. 7 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, at 12 o'clock, noon, on August 3, 1909, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition (as recommended by said Board of Directors) to increase the capital stock of said Bankers Trust Company from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, to consist of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, by the issue of 20,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, and to offer such additional shares to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on August 14, 1909, at the price of $300 per share.

The transfer books of said Bankers Trust Company will be closed for the purpose of said meeting at the close of business on July 22, 1909, and will be reopened at the beginning of business on August 4, 1909.

Dated July 16, 1909.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Vice President.
F. N. B. CLOSE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY will be held at the office of the corporation, 853 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Thursday, July 29, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of a Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

LEON LEWIN, Secretary.
Dated New York, July 17, 1909.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the WILLIAM ROSENZWEIG REALTY OPERATING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this fifteenth day of July, 1909, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [L. S.] Albany, this fifteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

HORACE G. TENNANT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

We regret to announce that Mr. Adam Seabury has this day retired from our firm.
CHARLES FRAZIER & CO.
New York, July 15th, 1909.

Permanent Investments IN NEW YORK REAL ESTATE Yielding

Full Profits

Past Profits Over $1,000,000
Present Profits, Surplus $765,000
Future Profits, Estimated 12%
Annually (3% Cash, and 9% Accumulations)

Assets, - $3,000,000
STOCKHOLDERS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Write for Booklet T and 14 Years' Results

New York Realty Owners
489 Fifth Avenue, New York

PROPOSALS.

BOND SALE.
City of New Rochelle, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the Common Council Chambers, City Hall Building, corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, until Tuesday evening, July 20, 1909, at eight o'clock, for the purchase of all or any part of $12,000.00 registered 5% Local Improvement Bonds, Series of 1909, of said city, of $1,000.00 each, dated Aug. 16, 1909, and maturing six of said bonds on the first day of May in each of the years 1919 to 1920 inclusive. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Principal and interest, payable at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of New Rochelle and at the option of the purchaser, will be paid in New York Exchange.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company in the State of New York for five per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, or the same amount in cash.

No bid of less than par value of the bonds will be considered. Bidders must use the printed form of proposal furnished by the undersigned. Accrued interest to be paid by the purchaser and the delivery will be made at the office of the City Treasurer in New Rochelle on the 16th day of August, 1909.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The legality of these bonds will be approved by Messrs. Delafield & Longfellow, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser.

Dated New Rochelle, N. Y., July 2, 1909.
WILLIAM G. RAINSFORD, City Clerk.

BOND SALE.
City of New Rochelle, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the Common Council Chambers, City Hall Building, corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, until Tuesday evening, July 20, 1909, at eight o'clock, for the purchase of all or any part of $100,000.00 registered 4½% Public Improvement Bonds, Series of 1909, of said city, of $1,000.00 each, dated August 16, 1909, and maturing ten of said bonds on the first day of May in each of the years 1922 to 1931 inclusive. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Principal and interest, payable at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of New Rochelle and at the option of the purchaser, will be paid in New York Exchange.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company in the State of New York for five per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, or the same amount in cash.

No bid of less than par value of the bonds will be considered. Bidders must use the printed form of proposal furnished by the undersigned. Accrued interest to be paid by the purchaser and the delivery will be made at the office of the City Treasurer in New Rochelle on the 16th day of August, 1909.

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The legality of these bonds will be approved by Messrs. Delafield & Longfellow, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser.

Dated New Rochelle, N. Y., July 2, 1909.
WILLIAM G. RAINSFORD, City Clerk.

Financial Good Judgment,

like all other good judgment, is based on the right use of hard facts. The Wall Street information that counts is boiled down in every Monday's issue of

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review.

One Dollar a Year by Mail.

Times Square, New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Fortieth Street Flats Sold—Corner at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Ave. Reported Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have sold for Morris Freundlich 235 East Fortieth Street, a six-story flat house on plot 25 by 100.

M. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Mrs. M. S. Simpson 323 West Forty-first Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9. The property has been held at $34,000.

Sherwood Building Reported Sold.

It is reported that the old seven-story Sherwood Studio Building at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street has been sold to Harry J. Luce, President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, which at present occupies the ground floor of the building under a lease. The property, which is known as 1,004 to 1,012 Sixth Avenue and 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, has a frontage of 100.11 feet on the avenue and 95 feet on the street. It has recently been held at $650,000. The Acker, Merrall & Condit Company has occupied the ground floor for nearly thirty years, latterly at a rental of $9,250 per annum. The building, which was erected by John H. Sherwood in 1874, was for a number of years the tallest building on Sixth Avenue, north of Forty-second Street.

Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

The J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company has sold 44 East Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 21 by 80.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the estate of Albert B. Wechsler the four-story dwelling 122 West Eighty-fifth Street, on lot 18.6 by 102.2.

Houston Street Corner Sold.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 123 West Houston Street, southwest corner of Sullivan Street, a six-story loft building, on lot 25 by 95.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for Henrietta Harris 297 Third Avenue, a three-story building, on lot 21.6 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street. The buyer is F. W. Seybel, owner of the six-story loft building abutting in the rear at 204 to 208 East Twenty-third Street.

George A. Andrews has sold to Patrick F. Dickinson 530 and 532 West Twenty-sixth Street, a two-story stable, on plot 58.9 by 99.11.

In exchange for 530-532 West Twenty-sixth Street Mr. Dickinson gives to Mr. Andrews 2,520 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 26.6 by 100, at the northwest corner of 146th Street.

Myles Tierney, President of the Hudson Trust Company, Hoboken, was the buyer of the twelve-story loft building at 55 East Eleventh Street, the sale of which was recently reported. The Brevoort Construction Company, the former owner of the property, has taken in part payment the five-story private residence of Mr. Tierney at 317 Riverside Drive, at the corner of 104th Street, on a plot 22 by 100.

Apartment House Sold on Heights.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for the Oppenheimer Realty Company the northwest corner of Hamilton Place and 143d Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 108.6 by 90.2 and irregular. It has been held at $350,000.

Pearl Wolfe has sold 344 Convent Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 96, between 144th and 145 Streets.

To Build $100,000 Provision House.

Plans have been filed for a five-story provision house to be built at a cost of $100,000 from designs by Mortensen & Co., as architects, for Otto Stahl, at 170 to 174 East 127th Street; for an eight-story factory for Henry J. Weber at 410 and 412 Pearl Street, running through to 46 and 48 New Chambers Street, from designs by T. Frank Miller, as architect, to cost $60,000, and an eight-story loft building for Otto Strack, who is his own architect, at 351 to 355 West Fifty-second Street, to cost $70,000.

James Riley Gordon, architect, has filed revised plans for the twelve-story loft and store building to be erected for John E. Olson, as owner, at 141 to 147 West Forty-fifth Street, and which will have a frontage of 68.6 feet and a depth of 90 feet, and will cost $300,000.

Plans have been filed for remodelling the two buildings of the New York University and the Bellevue medical schools at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, the improvements being made from designs by Cady & Gregory, architects.

Receiver of Rent Appointed.

Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court has appointed George T. Vail receiver of the rents of the buildings on the block bounded by Duane, Washington, West, and Reade Streets, storage and loft buildings, pending a suit brought by Edward Roche against John R. Bartlett, the Reade-Duane Cold Storage Company, and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $183,000 made by John R. Bartlett on July 12, 1906. There are prior mortgages on the property amounting to $271,000.

Klein & Jackson, who are building a two-story taxpayer at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street, have granted the city and subway interests an easement over the property for the purpose of establishing a new entrance and exit to the subway station at this point.

Leases for Downtown Stores.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the 101 Fifth Avenue Building Company the tenth loft in 99 and 101 Fifth Avenue to the Yvette Hair Goods Company; also, for R. Schiff, the second loft in 36 East Twenty-first Street to Fahrbach & Co.; also, for M. Cohen & Brothers Realty Company, the fourth, fifth, and sixth lofts, containing 30,000 square feet, in 31 to 37 West Twenty-seventh Street to Samuel Floersheimer & Brothers.

The Duross Company has leased for George Wolf the store and basement of 110 West Sixteenth Street, to Gerald Cahill for a term of years; also, the third loft at 10 West Eighteenth Street to Israel Alper, Cloak Manufacturing Company; also, for the Tenny Candy Company the second loft at 797 and 799 Greenwich Street to Simon Zinn for a term of years; also, store space in 140 to 146 West Fourteenth Street for Seth M. Milliken to Charles E. Weyand.

Louis Becker has leased for Nathan Siskind the dwelling at the corner of Harriet and Roff Avenues, Morsemere, N. J. Mr. Dunn, the lessee, will occupy the same.

Harry Lilly has leased the two four-story buildings at 327 and 329 East 125th Street for five years to Ludwig Franz.

David Vogel and the Murphy Du Mont Company have leased for a term of thirty years, for Frederick G. Potter, as trustee, to a client, the vacant plot, 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of 207th Street and Tenth Avenue, at a rental aggregating $100,000.

Saratoga Hotels Leased.

Matthew J. Ward & Co. have leased the Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for this season to A. W. Eager, proprietor of the Hotel Martha Washington of this city, who is now in possession. Also, leased the Columbian Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to N. Hayes, proprietor of the George Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Sales at Westmoreland.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold in Westmoreland to Martina Hippely the plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 380 feet north of Broadway; to Miss E. Malstrom the plot, 100 by 111, on the east side of Nassau Street, facing the Station Road; to Miss Hilda M. Peterson the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of Westmoreland Avenue, 260 feet north of Broadway; to Louise J. Harvey the plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Bayview Avenue, 300 feet south of Cutter Avenue; to Margaret Heineman the plot 40 by 100 on the north side of Cutter Avenue, 140 feet west of Westmoreland Avenue; also, in Broadway-Flushing, to Lorana Scherrock the plot, 97 by 64, on the southwest corner of Seventeenth and State Streets.

Bernard J. Foss has sold for Nicholas Muller to Henry Crist, both of Staten Island, a plot of fifteen acres at Grassmere Station, on the east side of Clove Avenue and north of Fingerboard Road.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Monroe St, 254, s s, 250 ft w of Jackson St, 25x97.8, six-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to H. Helfer, for $39,521.

47th St, 340, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, four-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. H. Hartnett, for $10,500.

47th St, 342, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, four-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. H. Hartnett, for $10,500.

Valentine Av, 2,060, e s, 875.4 ft n of 179th St, 28x153.10x irregular, two-story dwelling and two-story building in rear; foreclosure sale, to M. Walter, for $9,100.

By Samuel Marx.

75th St, 327, n s, 256.8 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x102.2, four-story building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, J. F. Halsted and others, for $13,100.

123d St, 419 and 421, n s, 218.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.9x100.11, three-story dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Abraham Norwalk and others, for $15,164.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Pearl St, 410 and 412, and New Chambers St, 46 and 48, for an eight-story brick factory, 49.11x80.3; H. J. Weber, 47 Rose St, owner; J. F. Miller, architect; cost, $60,000.

52d St, 351 to 355 West, for an eight-story brick loft building, 60x94.5; O. Strack, 21 East 23d St, owner and architect; cost, $70,000.

45th St, 141 and 143 West, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 68.6x90.5; J. E. Olson, 37 East 28th St., owner; J. R. Gordon, architect; cost, $300,000.

127th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, for a five-story brick provision house, 51x99.11; O. Stahl, 2,332 3d Av, owner; Mortensen & Co., architects; cost, $100,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 20 ft n of 167th St, for a one-story brick store, 30x30; Solomon Weinstein, 1,149 Stebbins Av, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

Burke Av, n s, 25 ft e of Cruger Av, for six two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x55 each; David G. and John J. O'Hara, 3,821 White Plains Av, owners; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $30,000.

Cruger Av, n e corner of Burke St, for a one-story frame office, 10x20; David G. and J. J. O'Hara, 3,321 White Plains Av, owners; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $50.

Brook Av, e s, 94.3 ft n of 167th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 44.1½x87.6 and 45x90; Otto J. Schwarzler, 1,340 Brook Av, owner; Albert J. Schwarzler, architect; cost, $90,000.

Bush St, n s, 110 ft e of Creston Av, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18.6x52; Robert B. Ament, 2,023 Morris Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ryer Av, s w corner of 183d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x49.6; Ryer Realty Co., (Samuel Gordon, 2,143 Tiebout Av, President,) owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $5,500.

Ryer Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of 183d St, for six two-story frame dwellings, 19.8x43 each; Ryer Realty Co., (Samuel Gordon, 2,143 Tiebout Av, President,) owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $21,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 541, to a twelve-story brick hotel; M. Byrnes estate, 55 Cedar St, owner; E. Rossbach, architect; cost, $10,000.

Washington St, s w corner of Morton St, to a two-story brick store and office building; A. White and others, 3 East 57th St, owner; J. B. Sonsk's Sons, architects; cost, $20,000.

Madison Av, 232, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. G. H. Jenkins, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, s w corner of 29th St, to a four-story brick hotel; J. Noonan, owner; T. H. Styles, architect; cost, $7,500.

46th St, 621 to 625 West, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Flagg, 35 Wall St, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

ALLEN ST, 191, 25x87.6; Harry B. Raffel, referee, to Joseph L. B. Mayer, (mtg $25,000,) $32,000.

ALEXANDER AV, 277, n w corner of 139th St, 17.1x70; William L. Siemes to Bertha Schrader, (mtg $8,100,) $100.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 67th St, 275x irregular; Avenue A, s e corner of 65th to 64th St and Exterior St and land under water; John D. Rockefeller to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $1.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 335 ft s of 172d St, 25x120; Mary E. Hallery to Jacob Daub, $100.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 155 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x80.3; Mary S. Hynes to James J. Ryan, $100.

BROOME ST, 171 to 177, s e corner of Clinton St, 75x irregular; Benjamin S. Lissner to Isak Flam, (mtg $156,300,) $1.

BROOME ST, 72 and 74, n s, 47x75; Annie Lobel to William Konowitz, (mtg $50,500,) $100.

CHERRY ST, 385 to 389, s e corner of Scammel St, 71.3x151; Charles W. Dayton, Jr., referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, $66,250.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75 ft w of 89th St, 25.8x100; Charles J. Baker to Josephine Fries, $100.

CROSBY ST, 35 and 37, e s, 50x100; D. Brainerd Ray, executor, to Alessandro D. Paoli, (mtg $59,000,) $1.

EASTCHESTER ROAD, w s, 636.11 ft s of Saratoga Av, 50x100; Elizabeth Flynn and others to Elizabeth Flynn, $1.

FINDLAY AV, 1,274, e s, 16.8x100; Thornton Brothers Co. to Charles F. Henry, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 113 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Mitchell Bernstein to Ettie Siegel, (mtg $33,134,) $100.

HORATIO ST, n w corner of 4th St, 24x40; Hubert E. Rogers to Sidney Goldsmith, quitclaim, $1.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, e s, 150 ft w of Lafayette Av, 100x irregular; Honora Kingston to Laine Realty Co., $100.

IRVINE ST, w s, 125 ft w of Seneca Av, 25x38.2; Anna M. Pacher to Franz A. Pacher, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

JEROME AV, w s, 150 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to Herman Younker, $100.

KING ST, 23, n s, 25x75; John Ryan to Jennie I. Ryan, (mtg $19,000,) $100.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 18, s s, 16x80; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to Nellie C. Byrne, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

LUDLOW ST, n s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x87.6; George Hassler to Theodore Palumbo, (mtg $75,000,) $100.

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; John Leichle to Kathie Leichle, $100.

PARK AV, n e corner of 167th St, 69x84.8; Elizabetha Grundhofer to Harry J. McArdle, $1.

PARK AV, n e corner of 187th St, 102.6x100; Henry Humphreys to Theodore M. Macy and another, (mtg $77,000,) $100.

PARK VIEW PLACE, s e s, 235 ft s of 190th St, 34.1x92.2; the Blenioff Realty Corporation to Catharine C. Swift, $100.

PARKER AV, w s, 225 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x130; Herman Tuchman to Edward R. Millbrad, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

POPHAM AV, w s, 369.10 ft w of 176th St, 25x108.8; Catharine Conway to William P. Dunn, $1.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 525 ft n of 183d St, 75x94; Sarah E. Beekman to Allen Construction Co., (mtg $3,000,) $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 317, s e corner of 104th St, 22x100; Myles Tierney to Emily M. Roemer, $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 443 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x129.8; Gaines-Roberts Co. to Annie Viohl, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 40x100; Oakwood Construction Co. to James F. Meehan Co., $1.

ST. PAUL'S AV, w s, Lots 36 and 37, map of Elizabeth Schuh; St. Paul's Av, w s, Lots 43 and 44, map of Elizabeth Schuh; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, Lots 47 and 48, map of Elizabeth Schuh; Frederick J. Schuh to Samuel Cohen, $1.

TOPPING ST, w s, 132.6 ft w of 174th St, 32.6x95; Mathilda Schneider to Frances E. Morris and another, $100.

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n s, Lots 97 and 98, map of North Marble Hill, 44.5x80.11; Henry Schaefer to Bertha Wolpp, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

VANDEWATER ST, 36, s s, 17.1x irregular; Francis J. Mahoney to John F. Fox, (mtg $5,500,) $1.

WALLACE AV, e s, 150 ft s of Van Nest Av, 25x100; Alpherie Vacher to Jacob Yung, (mtg $3,800,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 963 to 967, w s, 92.6x100; Carolena A. Von Waffenstein to Chris J. Rieger, (mtg $33,000,) $100.

WENDOVER AV, n s, 45 ft w of Washington Av, 40.3x99.6; Isaac Saltzman to Jennie Tannenbaum, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

WILLIAMS AV, w s, 300 ft s of Madison Av, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Mogk Pancza, $100.

WOODLAWN ROAD, 3,199, w s, 30.1x100; Louise Fischer to Charlotte W. Gerken, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

1ST AV, s w corner of 90th St, 25.8x100; Michael J. Egan, referee, to Elias Rosenbaum, $27,650.

2D AV, 1,826, e s, 25x79.9; M. Spencer Beirns, referee, to Joseph Mittelman, (mtg $13,000,) $6,000.

6TH ST, 639, n s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Marks Rosenberg to Joseph Isaacs, (mtg $31,000,) $100.

7TH AV, n w corner of 52d St, 75.5x74.4; Frances R. Scott to Elk Lodge, a corporation, (mtg $145,000,) $100.

11TH ST, 55 East, 27x103.3; Brevoort Construction Co. to Myles Tierney, (mtg $125,000,) $100.

19TH ST, 231 West, 25x95.8; Fannie McGay, individually and executrix, to Charles R. Farnolo, (mtg $10,000,) $15,500.

21ST ST, 18 and 20, s s, 50x92; Walter S. Thompson, Trustee, to Samuel Floersheimer, (mtg $25,000,) $50,000.

21ST ST, 18 and 20, s s, 50x92; Twenty-first Street Building and Construction Co. to Walter S. Thompson, Trustee, $1.

24TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Ralph Lyon to Louis Neumann, $1.

34TH ST, s w s, 325 ft s e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Clementine E. Boyton to Emily Z. Linton and another, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

34TH ST, s w s, 325 ft s e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Emily Z. Linton and another to Frederick W. Fieder, Jr., (mtg $7,000,) $100.

34TH ST, s w s, 325 ft s e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick W. Fieder, Jr., to 136 West Thirty-Fourth Street, (corporation,) (mtg $120,000,) $100.

41ST ST, 50 to 54 East, 56.8x98.9; City Real Estate Co. to Morris Loeb, (mtg $55,000,) $100.

43D ST, 537 to 541 West, n s, 75x100.5; Jacob Reichard to George Reichard, (mtg $20,000,) $1.

45TH ST, 7 West, n s, 15x100.5; Lucius A. Wilson to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $32,250.

45TH ST, 9 and 11 West, n s, 30x100.5; Lucius A. Wilson to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $35,000.

54TH ST, 13 West, n s, 25x100.5; John D. Rockefeller to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $1.

65TH ST, n s, 197 ft w of Park Av, 28x100.5; John M. Bowers to Benson B. Sloan, $1.

65TH ST, n s, 169 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Benson B. Sloan to John M. Bowers, $1.

72D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Francis P. Pace, referee, to Rocco Russo and another, (mtg $9,000,) $13,500.

80TH ST, n s, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Louis Roth to Samuel Cohen, $1.

84TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; John Ryan to Margaret Balet, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

97TH ST, 179 West, n s, 18x100.11; Charles H. Israels to Anna S. Kerr, $100.

104TH ST, 29 and 31 East, 50x100.11; Abraham D. Weinstein to Parker K. Deane, (mtg $53,000,) $100.

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; William S. Smith to James A. Howard, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; William Rau to William S. Smith, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 20 West, s s, 20x100.11; Hyman Goldstein to Harry Bloch, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

143D ST, 118 and 120 West, 41.8x99.11; Isidor Bloch and others to Hyman Goldstein, (mtg $52,000,) $100.

144TH ST, 112 to 118 West, 100x99.11; John Ryan to Margaret A. Balet, (mtg $110,000,) $100.

145TH ST, 139 to 145 West, 87.6x99.11; Pine Investing Co. to Clara Rosenthal, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

150TH ST, 458 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Mary P. Johnson to Helen V. McGoldrick, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

157TH ST, 507 and 509 West, 50x99.11; Johanna Fleck to Daisy Miller, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

198TH ST, s w corner of Decatur Av, 17.11x75; William C. Bergen to Bernard McEveety, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

228TH ST, n s, w 25 ft of Lot 896, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Julia A. Morris to Fridericke C. Heimstadt, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

AHERN, John V., to Mary E. Ahern; 13th St, 129 West, 3 years $3,000

ALCAZAR REALTY CO. to Angelicka Gilfrich; Van Nest Av, n e corner of Holland Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½%....$8,000

BIFULCI, Vincenzo, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 116th St, 315 and 317 East, 2 mtgs, each $7,700, 5 years, 4½%....$15,400

BIFULCI, Vincenzo, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 116th St, 319 East, 5 years, 4½%....$7,600

BLEASE, William H., and another to Robert D. Townsend; Jefferson St, e s, 205 ft s of Starling Av, 25x108, due, &c, as per bond....$4,500

BLEASE, William H., to George Hauser; Sand St, e s, 155 ft s of Starling Av, 25x108, 3 years, 5½%....$4,500

BOVE, Maria, to Bowery Savings Bank; 2d Av, 2,227, 5 years, 4½%....$18,000

BOVE, Maria, to Hugo Cohn, executor; 2d Av, 2,227, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6%....$1,500

BOZEMAN, Celesta M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 1,403 and 1,405, 2 mtgs, each $13,000, due, &c., as per bond....$26,000

BOZEMAN, Celesta M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 3d Av s e corner of 80th St, 20x73, due, &c, as per bond....$21,000

BOZEMAN, Celesta M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 3d Av, 1,407, due, &c, as per bond....$13,000

BYRNE, Nellie C., to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co.; Kingsbridge Road, 18, prior mtg $6,500, installments, 6%....$1,000

COHEN, Sarah, to Otto M. Eidlitz and another; 84th St, 418 East, prior mtg $7,500, 5 years, 6%....$5,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Frederick J. Schuh and another; St. Paul's Av, w s, Lots 36 and 37, map of Eliza Schuh; Lots 43, 44, 47, and 48, same map, 5 years....$40,000

CONNOLLY, Teddy, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Mangin St, 3 to 7, 3 years, 4½%....$18,000

CORRIDAN, James, to Mary J. Kingsland; 130 West 109th St, due July 16, 1914...$22,500

CORRIDAN, James, to Katie Deacy; 109th St, 130 West, prior mtg $22,500, 5 years, 6%. $3,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Jacob B. Baum; 136th St, n s, 196.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; 3 years....$6,500

DAUB, Jacob, to Mary E. Halley; Bathgate Av, w s, 335 ft s of 172d St, 25x120, 3 years. $2,700

DEANE, Parker K., to Abraham D. Weinstein; 104th St, 29 and 31 East, prior mtg $53,000, 3 years, 6%....$7,000

DEL GAUDIO, Rebecca, to Charles Dettner; Gleason Av, s s, 50 ft w of 174th St, 25x106.8, 5 years, 5½%....$4,500

DIEL, Peter, to Emma C. Weick; Fox St, e s, 100 ft n of Home St, 25x100....$3,500

DOWD, John, to Ida L. Davis; Broadway, w s, Lot 120, map of 240 lots in 24th Ward, 3 years, 6%....$6,000

DRUCKER, August H., to Theodore P. Huffman; 48th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6%..$1,500

DUNN, William P., to Catherine Conway; Popham Av, w s, 369.10 ft n of 176th St, 25x108.8, 1 year....$1,000

DUSCH, Philip, and another to Herman Tuchman; Parker Av, w s, 225 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x130, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6%....$500

ESTATE OF JOHN FAETHINE to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4th St, 120 East, 5 years, 4½%....$18,000

FARNOLO, Charles R., to American Mortgage Co.; 19th St, 231 West, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6%....$2,000

FARNOLO, Charles R., to American Mortgage Co.; 19th St, 231 West, 5 years....$20,000

FLOERSHEIMER, Samuel, to William V. P. Smith; 21st St, s s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92, due July 1, 1914, 4½%....$225,000

FLOERSHEIMER, Samuel, to Walter S. Thomson, individually and as trustee; 21st St, s s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92, prior mtg $225,000, due July 15, 1912, —%...$40,000

FOX, John F., to Francis J. Mahony; Vandewater St, 36, prior mtg $5,500, 2 years, 6%....$2,850

FREDER, Frederick W., Jr., to Emily Z. Brush; 34th St, s w s, 350 ft s e of 7th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $70,000, due, &c., as per bond....$50,000

FRIES, Josephine, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Columbus Av, e s, 75 ft n of 89th St, 25.8x100, 5 years, 4½%....$30,000

GAINES-ROBERTS CO. to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Southern Boulevard, w s, 443 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x129.8, due, &c., as per bond....$20,000

GRACEHULL REALTY CO. to Solomon Mayer; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 341.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108.4x100, prior mtg $265,000, installments, 6%....$45,000

GROSSMAN, Abraham, to Philip A. Zoller; 82d St, 407 East, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6%....$5,000

HABICHT, Anna, to Katie Sokol; Lenox Av, 347, prior mtg $100,000, due, &c, as per bond, $3,000

HAIGHT, Mary T., to H. D. Luce; 126th St, n s, 283.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10x99.11, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6%....$2,000

HALE BUILDING AND REALTY CO. to Emily A. Kuerzi; Lots 325 to 333, map of Adee Park, due, &c., as per bond....$4,500

HEMMENDINGER, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Beck St, s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond.$8,000

HENRY, Catharine A., to Thornton Brothers' Co.; Findlay Av, 1,274, prior mtg $3,000, due, &c, as per bond....$1,000

KALLMANN, Heyman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 169th St, 804 East, due, &c, as per bond....$4,500

KEANE, James R., to New York Savings Bank; 78th St, 156 East, due, &c, as per bond....$10,000

KEARNS, Ellen, to Michael J. Sullivan; 145th St, 513 and 515 East, prior mtg $20,500, due, &c., as per bond....$3,500

KEARNS, Ellen K., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 145th St, 515 East, 5 years.... $9,500

KELLER, George, to Peter Otten; Westchester Av, s w corner of 171st St, 99.5x—, prior mtg $15,000, due, &c, as per bond.....$3,000

KERR, Anna S., to Josephine E. Thayer; 97th St, 179 West, 5 years $10,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edw. J. O'Gorman; 3d Av, e s, 47.3 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 40x100, due, Dec. 1, 1911, 6%....$7,000

KING, Miriam, to Walter L. Jones; Madison Av, 1,181, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6%.. $8,500

KOMMEL, Bertha, individually and as executor, to Stevenson Brewing Co.; 28th St, 348 West, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years....$6,500

LAINE REALTY CO. to Honora Kingston; Lot begins 250 ft n of Lafayette Av x150 ft w of Faile St, 75x—, due June 1, 1913. $11,400

LAINE REALTY CO. to Honora Klingston; lot begins 150 ft n of Lafayette Av and 100 ft w of Faile St, 100x—, due June 1, 1913.. $24,000

LEWIS, Samuel, to Levin A. Rosenthal; Clinton Av, 1,996, prior mtg $5,000, due, &c., as per bond $1,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Co.; Cherry St, 385 to 389, 3 years $50,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Co.; Cherry St, 385 to 389, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 6%....$10,000

LOEWENSTEIN, Solmon, to Edmund Bittiner, executor; 3d Av, 710; Suffolk St, 142; 47th St, 353 West, 3 years, 6%....$2,500

MACY, Theodore M., and another to Henry Humphreys; Railroad Av, n e corner of 187th St, 102.6x100, 1 year, 5½%....$2,500

MANDEL, Max, to Delia G. Levy; Bowery, 197, prior mtg $39,000, due June 30, 1910, 6%....$21,000

McGOLDRICK, Helen V., and another to George Brown; 150th St, 458 West, 5 years, 5½%....$7,000

MITTELMAN, Josef, to Frances Frey, Jr.; 2d Av, 1,826, prior mtg $18,000, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6%....$4,000

MORISIN, Margaret to Albany Savings Bank; Morningside Av West, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x120, 5 years, 4½%.. $205,000

MORISIN, Margaret, to Frieda Thorn; Morningside Av West, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x120, prior mtg $205,000, 2 years, 6%....$30,000

O'NEILL, Nicholas, to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Richardson Av, e s, 240 ft s of 237th St, 25x120, due, &c, as per bond.....$3,500

O'NEILL, Michael, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lots 86 to 89; map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, due June 1, 1912, 5½%....$14,000

ORLANDO, Bernardo, to Consumers' Brewing Co.; 105th St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, demand $1,000

PALUMBO, Theodore, to George Hassler; Ludlow St. w s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x87.6, prior mtg $25,000, due July 15, 1919, 6%. $9,200

PAOLI, Alessandro D., to D. Brainerd Ray and others, executors; Crosby St, 35 and 37, due Oct. 15, 1910, 6%....$33,000

PERAGALLO, Ferdinando, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 112th St, 243 East, due, &c, as per bond....$10,000

PIER, Earl G., to Joseph P. Reed; 359 Lexington Av, mtg $25,000, due July 16, 1910, 6%....$4,000

POTTER, Roger, to Mary Potter; Rider Av, w s, 593 ft s of 184th St, —x—, 3 years.$15,000

RIEGER, Christian, Jr., and others to Carolina H. Von Waffenstein; 963 to 967 Washington Av, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 5½%....$17,000

ROEMER, Emily M., to James Herbert; Riverside Drive, 317, 5 years, 4½%....$55,000

ROSENBAUM, Elias, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 1,375 1st Av, 1 year....$20,000

RUSSO, Rocco, and another to Alice D. Weeks; 72d St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, due Nov. 1, 1012, 6%....$3,000

RYAN, James J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bradhurst Av, w s, 155 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x80.3, 5 years, 4½%....$5,000

SCHEER-GINSBERG REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 147th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 5 years, 4½%....$140,000

SCHMOHL, John P., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Jackson St, 67, 5 years....$22,000

SHURMAN INVESTING CO. to Carl Ernst; Henderson Place, e s, 70.9 ft n of 86th St, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6%....$1,000

SMITH, William S., to William Rau; 106th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11, 3 years, 6%....$8,000

SPEKTORSKY, Joseph, to Grace A. Duff and another, executors; Clinton St, 213, 5 years, 4½%....$35,000

STEINMETZ CONSTRUCTION CO. to Commercial Finance Co.; College Grove Av, e s, 325 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x—; Part Lot 33, Block K, map of Park Versailles, 3 years, 5½%....$6,500

VOORHIS, John R., to Broadway Savings Institution; Bethune St, 16, due Nov. 1, 1910....$4,000

VROHL, Annie, to Gaines-Roberts Co.; Southern Boulevard, w s, 443 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x129.8, prior mtg $20,000, due, &c, as per bond....$7,000

YOUNG, Emma E., to American Mortgage Co.; 95th St, n s, 344.6 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x100.8, 5 years, 4½%....$14,000

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 1,578 to 1,582, 5 years, 4½%.... $20,000

YUNG, Jacob, to Alpherie Vacher; Lot 287, Map 120 of Hunt estate, prior mtg $3,800, due Dec. 15, 1912, 6%....$800

ZUELCH, George, to Eleanor Elgar and others; Barnes Av, w s, 101.11 ft s of 1st St, 25.5x94.3, 3 years, 6%....$3,000

ZUELCH, George, to Benjamin F. Elgar; Barnes Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 215th St, 75x—; 3 mtgs, each $3,000, due, &c., as per bond. $9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, at or near 190th St, 50x100; Great Northern Engineering and Supply Co. against Henry Nauman, owner; Frederick B. Benedict, contractor, $394.

212TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Holland Av, 25x100; Empire Floor Tile Co. against John D'Angeli, owner; A. Combi and S. Sferra, contractors, (renewal,) $82.

GRAND CONCOURSE AND BOULEVARD, s e corner of 178th St, 104.11x95.6; Van Nest Woodworking Co. against Hagerman Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,004.

48TH ST, 160 West; William Beck against Julius Plucker and Henry Ahrens, owners and contractors, $274.

WALKER AV, e s, 72 ft s of Grant St, 27.5x112; Westchester Concrete Block Co. against Minnie Marcuse, owner; Charles Peterson, contractor, $695.

34TH ST, 314 East; Dry Dock Sash and Door Co. against Morris Ginsburg and Harry Brown, owners and contractors, $125.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

31ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av; William Halway against William H. Seaich and others, Feb. 11, 1905, (canceled,) $976.

11TH AV, n e corner of 21st St; Rosario Laura against John Quinn and others, June 21, 1909, $315.

55TH ST, 41 West; Phoenix Color Works against Annie Kellogg Dale and others, July 9, 1909, $85.

28TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Architectural Woodworkers against John Doe and others, July 9, 1909, (by deposit,) $266.

11TH AV, n e corner of 21st St; Architectural Woodworkers against John Doe and others, July 9, 1909, (by deposit,) $390.

PARCEL, beginning at a point 150 ft s of Elm St and 94 ft e of White Plains Road, interior parcel; Urbano Cavalucci against Giuseppe Mescia and others, June 30, 1909, (by deposit,) $60.

PEARL ST, e s, 26 ft — of Moore St; Jules Fehr against Hungarian Relief Society and others, July 14, 1909, $117.

GRAMERCY PARK EAST, 35 to 38; Harrie L. Muchmore against Gramercy Park Construction Co. and others, Feb. 19, 1909, $1,200.

Lis Pendens.

164TH ST, 450 East; Anna Kolman against Mary Smith and others, (action to determine claim;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

BROOME ST, 149 and 151; Charles S. Whitman against Louis Kovner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones & Carleton.

3D ST, 380 East, and Lewis St, 150; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Joseph Klein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

129TH ST, 111 East; Francis H. Ross against Philip Epstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fixman & Lewis.

WEST FARMS ROAD, Lot 5, 50x200; Mary I. Ehrgott, administratrix, against Frank A. Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. L. Lewis.

ST. ANN'S AV, 427; Bernard Vogel against Simon Nachemson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schallek.

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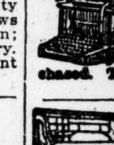

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New England.

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Block Island, R. I.—Accommodates 300; sea food, surf bathing, fishing; booklet; daily connections from New York 10:02 A. M., Shore Line to Stonington and via Steamer New Shoreham, 90 minutes. J. V. JORDAN, Jr., Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

Stockbridge, Mass. Red Lion Inn and Heaton Hall. Two of the best appointed hotels in the Berkshires. Allen T. Treadway, Prop., New York Office. Hotel Flanders, West 47th St.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

THE GLENWOOD In-the-Pines, LAKE BOMOSEEN. Rates, $8 to $14. Fishing. Hydeville, Vt.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

Dirigo House, Long Island, Me. MRS. J. PERRY, Prop. Booklet.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM W. MOORE, plaintiff, against CARL ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of July, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

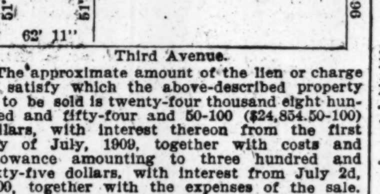
Beginning at a point at the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street and the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street fifty-one (51) feet, running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-two (62) feet eleven (11) inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street fifty-one (51) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Third Avenue sixty-two (62) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances or dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1909.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

SCHARPS & SCHARPS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 200 East 97th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and 50-100 ($24,854.50-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of July, 1909, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and sixty-five dollars, with interest from July 2d, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is fourteen hundred and thirty-seven 84-100 dollars and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, with interest thereon at five (5%) per cent. per annum from July 1, 1909, subject also to tenement house violations, if any, to existing monthly tenancies, and to any state of facts which an accurate survey will show.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1909.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. JENKINS, plaintiff, against JANE S. PEARSALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1909, and which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on June 30th, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

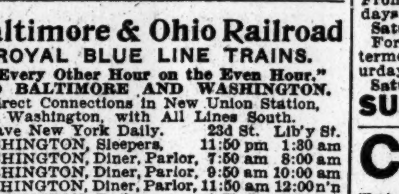
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the northwesterly side of Ludlow Street, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Southeasterly in front by Ludlow Street, southwesterly by a lot of ground belonging now or formerly to William Weed, northwesterly in the rear by a lot of ground facing on Oliver Street, and northeasterly by lot belonging now or formerly to Charles P. Tappen, being the same premises known as No. 19 Ludlow Street, and being about nineteen (19) feet front and rear and eighty-seven (87) feet deep, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1909.

THOMAS H. BASKERVILLE, Referee.

SAMUEL C. HERRIMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 19.



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Leave New York Daily.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Parlor,	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
(Parlor Car New York to Richmond, Va.)		
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Parlor,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner Parlor,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Parlor,	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
Through daily trains to the West.		
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG,	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED,"	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	9:50 am	10:00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 225 5th Av., New York; 55 Av. B, 77 Ridge St., 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

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Sailings from New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 10:00 A. M., Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 4:00 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, New York. Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday steamers Stop at Martha's Vineyard. MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing from New York 5th and 20th each month, 16 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO, 23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES

For rates, etc. apply local ticket Agents, or BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents, 301 Produce Exchange, New York.

FALL RIVER LINE

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The route of the Fall River Line between New York and Boston is famous for its scenic splendors—

A little voyage of enchantment.

Fall River Line Steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. Fare to Boston...... $3.65

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information. City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

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Palatial Steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "ROBERT FULTON," "ALBANY," and "MARY POWELL," of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Lve. Read Down. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Daily, ex. Sun.	Arr. Read Up. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:00	.....	†	B'klyn Annex	†	6:20	.....
8:40	9:40	1:45	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	.....
9:00	10:00	2:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	.....	Yonkers	.....	4:30	7:35
.....	.....	4:50	Highl'd Falls	8:40	.....	.....
11:50	1:00	5:00	West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
.....	*1:25	5:25	Cornwall	8:15	.....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	Newburgh	8:00	2:15	5:05
.....	.....	6:15	New Hamb'g	7:30	.....	.....
.....	.....	6:30	Milton	7:15	.....	.....
1:15	2:35	6:45	Po'keepsie	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	.....	.....	Kingston Pt.	.....	12:25	.....
.....	.....	7:45	Kingston	6:00	.....	.....
3:25	.....	.....	Catskill	.....	11:00	.....
3:40	.....	.....	Hudson	.....	10:40	.....
6:10	.....	.....	Albany	.....	8:30	.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

*Connecting at Cornwall with O. & W. Ry.

Special trains to Catskill Mt. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-half and one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on any down Day boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.

STR. MARY POWELL See columns above.†

Perfect Afternoon Outing. Leave Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., connecting at West Point with **STR. ALBANY,** due West 42d St. 8:40 P.M. Orchestra on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

UP THE HUDSON BY SEARCHLIGHT.

PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY

Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave New York, weekdays and Sundays, Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE TO TROY

Magnificent new steamers Trojan or Rensselaer leave New York, weekdays and Sundays, Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M., and Yonkers, 7 P. M.

Splendid accommodations. Best service. Direct connection at Albany or Troy with trains for points North, East or West. Tickets and staterooms secured at piers and principal ticket offices in Greater N. Y. Horses, carriages and automobiles carried at reasonable rates. Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery.

TO BOSTON Direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route. Metropolitan Line. Luxurious Express Turbine. Steel Steamships **YALE & HARVARD**

Leave Pier 45, N. R., near ft. Christopher St., New York. Week Days and Sundays 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning. Staterooms and through tickets to all points East at Pier and principal Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices in Greater N. Y. Folders at all Hotels and Ticket Offices or address Metropolitan Line, Pier 45 N. R., New York.

Central Hudson Line

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston. From Pier 24 N. R., Foot Franklin St., weekdays (except Saturday) 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and intermediate landings, weekdays (except Saturday,) 5 P. M. Saturdays 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P.M. SUNDAYS 9 A. M., Pier 24 N. R. 9:30 A. M., West 129th St.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill Mountains, all points, Hudson, Coxsackie. Leave, week days, foot Christopher St., 6 P. M.; foot W. 129th St., 7 P. M. Also Saturday "Special" 1 P. M., foot Christopher St., 1:20 P. M., foot W. 129th St. Summer resort directory free. Address Pier 43, N.R.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40. Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

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Str. "Shinnecock" leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. & Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sats., 1:00 P. M. Str. "Montauk" Mon., Wed. & Fri. for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings, 5:30 PM. Runs through to Block Island on Fri.

HARTFORD LINE.

From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF AN INTENTION ON THE PART of Daniel Chauncey of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, to apply for Letters of Administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Daniel Chauncey, Jr., deceased, late of Cedarhurst, County of Nassau, and State of New York, under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby given, and creditors of said Daniel Chauncey, Jr., and of his estate, are notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of the County of Nassau on or before July 30th, 1909.

Dated Mineola, June 23d, 1909.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY.

VACATION TIME

SHORT TOURS Including All Traveling Expenses.

Tours Everywhere, all the time. Everything ready in advance.

BERMUDA, 8 DAYS, $32 UP

Montreal, Quebec, Nova Scotia Service. By S. S. "Trinidad"—1,000 mile trip on St. Lawrence River and Gulf, weekly each way.

Niagara, 1,000 Islands, Montreal, Lakes, Saratoga.......... $85.00

St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, Saratoga.......... $87.50

1,000 Islands, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lake George, Saratoga.......... $83.00

Boston, Yarmouth, Halifax, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, Lakes, Saratoga.......... $110.00

Europe.—Late Summer Vacation Tours July 24, Aug. 14, 21.

AUTO TOURS. Boston, 2-day trip, $25. One-day trips to Long Beach. Send for booklet. Tours and Tickets to All Summer Resorts.

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All Modern Safety Devices, (Wireless, &c.) LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.

S. S. AMERIKA 23,000 Tons, Leaving N. Y. July 24, 10 A. M.

Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.

*Cincinnati..July 17, 9 AM | †Kaiserin A. V...Au. 7
†Amerika...July 24, 10 AM | Pennsylva...Aug. 11
*Cleveland...July 31, 9 AM | *P. Lincoln..Aug. 18
*P. Grant....Aug. 4, 1 PM | *Cincin'ti..Aug. 21

†Ritz-Carlton a la carte Restaurant. *New.

ITALY via Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.

S. S. MOLTKE. July 22, 1 P. M.; Sept. 9.
S. S. HAMBURG. Aug. 14, 3 P. M.; Sept. 30.

TRAVELERS' CHECKS ISSUED. Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere. Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

PERFECTION IN TRAVEL EMBODIED IN THE SPLENDIDLY ARRANGED 20th Annual Cruise.

"CINCINNATI" CRUISE to the ORIENT

80 DAYS $325 UP. LEAVES N. Y. JAN. 29, 1910. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15 N. R. at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

New York.....July 17 | Philadelphia...Aug. 7
St. Louis......July 24 | St. Paul.......Aug. 14

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

Minnehaha..July 17, 10 AM | Min'tonka..July 31
Minneapolis..Jy. 24, 10:30 AM | Min'aska..Aug. 7

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R. at 11 A. M.

New York—Dover—Antwerp

Lapland (new)..July 17 | Zeeland.......July 31
Vaderland....July 24 | Kroonland.....Aug. 7

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Baltic..July 17, 11 AM | Celtic.July 31, 9:30 AM
Arabic..July 24, 10 AM | Cedric..Aug. 7, 10 AM

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Adriatic..Jy. 21, 9:30 AM | Oceanic..Au. 4, 9:30 AM
Majestic..Jy. 28, 9:30 AM | Teutonic..Au. 11, 9:30 AM

NEW YORK & BOSTON TO ITALY. Via Azores and Gibraltar

Cretic..Aug. 4, 12 noon | Romanic..Sept. 15, 11 AM

PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

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Large, Fast and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships. Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.

Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. July 20 | Kronprinz Wm..Aug. 3
K. William II...July 27 | Cecilie.........Aug. 10

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. Twin-screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.

Friedrich d. Gr..July 22 | Washington......Aug. 5
Kurfuerst.....July 29 | Bremen.........Aug. 12

George Washington—Sails Aug. 5—27,000 tons. Newest and Largest German Ship afloat. Every innovation known to the shipbuilder's art.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.

P. Irene.......July 17 | P. Irene.........Aug. 28
Berlin (new)...Aug. 14 | K. Albert.......Sept. 11

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From Piers 51-52-56 North River. QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. LONDON—PARIS.

Carmania..Jy. 17, 10 AM | Caronia..July 31, 10 AM
Campania..Jy. 21, 10 AM | Mauretania..Au. 4, 10 AM
Lusitania..Jy. 28, 10 AM | Campania...Aug. 11, 10 AM

Mauretania, Lusitania } Largest and Fastest Steamships afloat—sail WEDNESDAYS

Caronia, Carmania } These Luxurious steamships now on the Liverpool service, sailing SATURDAYS — Fortnightly—will cruise to EGYPT Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 19, Mch. 5.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.

Pannonia..Aug. 19, noon; Oct. 7 | Carmania.....Nov. 6
*Carpathia..Sept. 2, noon; Oct. 21 | Caronia......Nov. 27

*Also calls at Genoa.

Travelers' Checks issued—Good everywhere. THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St. Opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Furnessia..July 17, 10 AM | California..July 31, 9 AM
Caledonia..July 24, noon | Columbia...Aug. 7, noon

FIRST CABIN, $67.50 TO $125. SECOND CABIN, $42.50 TO $50. THIRD CLASS, $27.50 AND $28.75.

Apply for New Illustrated Book of Tours. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

FABRE LINE

THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN LINE. NEW YORK TO MARSEILLES, VIA NAPLES.

Germania..July 24, Sept. 4 | Madonna..Aug. 14, Sept. 25
Venezia..Aug. 7, Sept. 22 | Roma...Aug. 27, Oct. 13

J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 33 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM VIA BOULOGNE.

Potsdam....July 20, 10 AM | Rotterdam..Au. 10
Noordam....Aug. 3, 9 PM | Ryndam..Aug. 17

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 16, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from 'Frisco, $650 and up.

12th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10, $400 up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst," 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.

$65 Special Summer Tour to **JAMAICA**

12 days round trip.

SS. Thames, August 7, Clyde, July 24.

Bookings to Colon, Colombian and Pacific Ports

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. SANDERSON & SON, 22 State Street, N. Y.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,

To Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. From Pier 36 N. R. (Spring St.,) at 1 P. M.

Comanche.......July 17 | Iroquois........July 31
Arapahoe.......July 20 | Apache..........July 31

Pier 36 N. R. and 290 B'way, N. Y.

WIFE GOES BACK TO FIRST HUSBAND

Mrs. Averill Married a Member of a Motor Firm After Hearing of Jenkins's Death.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULED

Now in Manila with Jenkins, Who Was Not Frozen to Death in Alaska, as She Thought.

An order was submitted to Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday asking that a referee be appointed to take testimony in proceedings brought by Herbert R. Averill, part owner of the F. A. L. Motor Company of Chicago, for an annulment of his marriage to Matie B. Averill. It is understood that Mrs. Averill joins with her husband in asking for the annulment.

Prior to her marriage Mrs. Averill was a Miss Matie B. Antrim of Los Angeles, Cal. In 1902 she was married to Charles M. Jenkins, a hotel proprietor of that city. Not long after that Jenkins went to Alaska in search of gold. Nothing was heard of him for a long time, and his wife came East. In 1905 she read in a Boston paper that her husband had been found frozen to death in the Klondike.

Under these circumstances, she contends, she accepted the proposal of Mr. Averill to become his wife. They were married in this city in 1907. Mr. Averill was employed as an automobile salesman here and the couple lived happily until December, 1907, when Mr. Averill was sent to York, Penn. Mrs. Averill did not care to go to York and stayed here.

Later she received a letter from her mother, who was still at Los Angeles, informing her that Jenkins had turned up there from a trip around the world. He had been living for some years in the Philippines, where, he said, he conducted several large hotels in the vicinity of Manila. He told his mother-in-law that he was going East to see his wife, and did, reaching Boston, where he wrote to Mrs. Averill, asking her to meet him in that city.

Mr. Jenkins took her back to the Philippines with him, where they are now said to be living. Mrs. Averill, it is understood, pleads justification for her marriage to Averill, as after Jenkins's silence of nearly six years she fully believed that he was dead. C. S. Lorenstzen is counsel for Mr. Averill, and Francis B. Wood is looking after Mrs. Averill's interests.

FOREIGN TRADERS IN TROUBLE

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against New York Export and Import Company.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York Export and Import Company of 153 Front Street, which has been in business for sixteen years and has branches at Manila, Hongkong, Sydney, Singapore, Rangoon, Bombay, Calcutta, and Alexandria, by R. Floyd Clarke. Mr. Clarke is acting as attorney for the Seth Thomas Clock Company, which claims $4,611 for clocks; the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, which claims $224 for locks, and Arthur Delapierre, Inc., a creditor for $620 for widden handles.

It was alleged that the company is insolvent and admitted in writing inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

On July 14 the company, by a letter signed by H. T. Seymour, Vice President, and F. J. Potts, Secretary, notified its creditors that certain banks, with which it had been doing business, informed the company that they desired the immediate repayment of certain loans, and asserted the right to apply the deposits for payment on the loans. This denuded the company of working capital, and it is without credit to raise any. For this reason the company was willing to have a bankruptcy petition filed against it.

The company was incorporated in New Jersey on Oct. 18, 1893, with capital stock $100,000, which was increased to $250,000 in October, 1900. Villars A. Dodge has been President since April, 1906. The company formerly did a large business in exporting American goods, acted as manufacturers' agent in India, China, Australasia, and South Africa, and imported various kinds of merchandise. Its liabilities are placed at $140,000.

NO NEW WABASH DEAL.

Officials Deny Change of Relations with the St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The report that a new traffic alliance had been entered into by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Wabash Railroad, whereby the two roads would interchange freight traffic at Des Moines, Iowa, was denied by a Vice President of the St. Paul Road to-day. He said that the St. Paul had interchanged traffic at that point, as well as at Chicago, for many years, and that no new agreement had been made.

The reported alliance between the Wabash Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was denied by representatives of both systems in this city yesterday. Roswell Miller, Chairman of the St. Paul, said regarding the report:

"No agreement of any special significance has been entered into, so far as I know. We have for forty years past exchanged freight with the Wabash at Des Moines, but the relations between the two roads are no closer than usually exist between roads with terminals in the same city."

Brandenburg Out of Rogues' Gallery.

Broughton Brandenburg's picture was removed from the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters yesterday. Brandenburg, who was acquitted in General Sessions on the charge of larceny in selling to THE NEW YORK TIMES a political article purporting to have been signed by the late Grover Cleveland, is now in St. Louis to answer a charge of kidnapping.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—First Lieut. W. C. Jones, Thirteenth Infantry, to Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty.

Capt. F. C. Wood, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is relieved from further duty as constructing Quartermaster at San Juan.

Col. J. Garrard, Fifteenth Cavalry, to Camp Perry on official business.

Capt. J. C. Johnson, Coast Artillery, is granted leave until Aug. 31.

First Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Sixteenth Company Coast Artillery, is placed on the unassigned list.

Capt. E. A. Frey, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania, to take effect Sept. 15.

Capt. H. S. Wygant, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major William F. Flynn, Fifteenth Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. E. T. Cole, Eighteenth Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty.

Major J. S. Mallory, Twelfth Infantry, to the Philippines for duty.

Capt. T. M. Moody, Fourth Infantry, is retired, from Sept. 12.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. T. Long, to duty naval attache at Rome and Vienna.

Lieut. J. D. Wilson, to the Tennessee.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith and Surgeon G. L. Angeny, to home and wait orders.

Surgeon H. E. Odell, to naval station, Guam.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—St. Louis, at Suva, Fiji Islands; Tacoma, at Puerto Colombia; Standish, at Norfolk; Manly, at Troy, N. Y.; Chattanooga and Cleveland, at Hankow; Brutus, at Newport News; Montgomery, at Boston; Hannibal, at Provincetown; Thornton, at Boston; Buffalo, at Cavite.

Sailed—Sylph, from Portsmouth for Beverly, Mass.; Wolverine, from Mackinac Island for Ludington; Prairie, from Newport for New Haven; Wilmington, Charleston, Denver, from Siakwan for Woosung; Standish, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Worden, from Provincetown for Boston; Scorpion, from Naples for Constantinople.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Caviar Cannot Escape High Duty by Being Packed with Miscellaneous Fish.

The Wolverine Fish Company met with defeat yesterday in its attempt to secure low duty on caviar by importing the commodity in a large package containing a general assortment of fish.

It appears that the firm imported a box containing 115 pounds of fish packed in ice. In the same box were two crocks of salted caviar, weighing each ten pounds. The Collector assessed duty on the cavair at the rate of 30 per cent. as being "fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel." The importer took exception to the classification, and alleged that the two crocks of caviar should not be considered separately in the assessment of duty, but that a duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound should be levied on the caviar as being in packages of more than a half barrel or 100 pounds.

In overruling the importer's contention, General Appraiser Chamberlain, in his decision for the board, says in part: "In our opinion the claim of the importer is untenable. It does not follow that because the two crocks were packed in one case with the other fish that it should all be considered, as far as assessment of duty is concerned, as one article. The caviar was in separate receptacles and was imported packed with other fish only to facilitate transportation."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

THOMAS J. CARR.—Thomas J. Carr, a clerk, formerly a grocer of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,422 and no assets.

AGNES G. BOYLE.—Judge Hand has appointed David Robson receiver in bankruptcy for Agnes G. Boyle of A. & J. Boyle, dressmakers, 23 West Thirty-first Street.

H. LEONARD SIMMONS & CO.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 24 against H. Leonard Simmons, doing business as H. Leonard Simmons & Co., furs, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, on consent of the creditors.

FRANCES TEXTOR.—Frances Textor, costumer, at 161 West Forty-ninth Street, surviving partner of Van Horn & Textor, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $5,858 and assets of $5,560, consisting of stock and fixtures sold by the receiver for $3,386; accounts, $1,930; note, $200, and cash, $44.

PODLESH & GREENBERG.—Podlesh & Greenberg wholesale dealers in peddlers' supplies, at 54 East Broadway, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $11,992 and no assets. Among the creditors are Drinsky & Katz, $1,356; Eastern Manufacturing Company, $1,156; Patchogue Manufacturing Company, $1,134, and Mrs. Wilson & Co., $961. Mr. Podlesh has individual liabilities of $3,485.

CAMERAPHONE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver in bankruptcy for the Cameraphone Company of 573 Eleventh Avenue, with a bond of $5,000, and authorized him to continue business sixty days, and continue leases of moving-picture machines and films. Most of the leases run through the Summer months. The company has also been in the habit of exchanging films, so that films used by a customer in one city during a week would be transferred to another customer in another city for a week, the machines remaining in the possession of the customer. The Sheriff was also directed to turn over to the receiver the property levied upon under an attachment for $20,000 on payment of the Sheriff's fees. It is expected that the company will be speedily reorganized.

LEOPOLD HIRTENSTEIN.—Judge Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Leopold Hirtenstein of 334 East Ninth Street, formerly a grocer, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 29 last, with liabilities of $16,090 and no assets, on the ground that he made a false oath to an affidavit when he filed the bankruptcy petition that he was without means and could not obtain the money to pay the fees of $30, but paid them a few weeks later. William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, reported that Mr. Hirtenstein had been in the grocery business for eleven years and accumulated means to purchase various parcels of real estate, that he disposed of 616 East Sixteenth Street a few months before his bankruptcy, and disposed of real estate in Brooklyn to a sister in 1908. When he filed the petition the bankrupt was working for his brother at $8 per week.

HARRIS & SIEGEL.—Herman Harris and Samuel I. Siegel, who composed the firm of Harris & Siegel, real estate operators and builders, formerly at 198 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $296,626, and no assets. Of the liabilities, $165,000 are secured by bond and mortgage. Among the creditors are the Lawyers' Mortgage Company and New York Life Insurance Company, $165,000, secured; Sphinx Realty Company, $23,184; Adolf Mandel, $11,746; Candee, Smith & Howland Company, $10,728; Ferdinand Steiger, Jr., $9,480; Spektorsky Brothers & Harris, $9,450; Niagara Woodworking Company, $8,000; Landau Heating Company, $5,695, and William Pertzik, $5,000. Mr. Harris has individual liabilities of $40,554. He began business in 1900, and Mr. Siegel became a partner on Jan. 1, 1906. In July, 1908, they bought the Balmoral Hotel property on Lenox Avenue, from 113th to 114th Street, intending, it is said, to erect several large apartment houses on the plot, but the plan fell through and they disposed of the property a month later, and gave up business in October last.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Louis M. and Jennie, (not summoned,) et al.—I. Bregman et al., $127.
Bernstein, Freeman—Meek Co., $117.
Brown, William J.—Barnett Brothers, $141.
Battelle, Mary G.—M. Haughton et al., $475.
Barron, Jacob, (not summoned,) et al.—York Card and Paper Co., $1,180.
Bordenhausen, Harry W.—H. G. Ridabock et al., $198.
Baker, Thomas H.—E. Hunter, $134.
Blakeslee, George A.—J. M. Cohen, $6,930.
Cohn, Minnie—A. Sehr, $4,416.
Cohen, Abraham—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., $459.
De Saulles, John L., et al.—Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y., $266.
Dubroff, William, et al.—R. Scheinberg, $5,069.
Eckel, Charles E., et al.—System Co., $186.
Everett, Joseph H.—B. Altman & Co., $243.
Froundlich, William, et al.—R. Scheinberg, $5,069.
Hearn, John J.—T. Connolly, $264.
Jacobs, Mollie E.—H. Cohn, $290.
Jemaiel, Sultana—J. T. Downey, $112.
Kern, Adolph, et al.—A. Kleffmann, $155.
Lyne, Frank F.—A. Powell et al., $152.
Levy, Alexander W.—H. Martinson, $202.
Malin, Samuel, et al.—M. Messon Co., Inc., $269.
Mayer, Albert, et al.—T. York Card and Paper Co., $1,180.
Haar, Wealthy—C. A. McMann, $216.
Hackenhorst, William, et al.—A. Kleffmann, $155.
Porter, Max, et al.—M. Masson Co., Inc., $269.
Pollikoff, Jacob, et al.—R. Scheinberg, $5,069.
Pruzmunsky, Harry, et al.—I. Bergman et al., $127.
Rowe, Wesley O.—G. Pock, $309.
Randall, Purdy M.—J. W. Van Demark, $541.
Schmulewetz, Hyman—B. Libowitz, $160.
Sulkes, Samuel—J. E. Bates et al., $495.
Scharlach, Sally, et al.—R. Scheinberg, $5,069.
Sacaroto, Vincenzo—V. Gargano, $252.
Senior, Theodore L.—J. I. Downey, $274.
Simmons, Edith—E. C. Nahn, $1,134.
Orbach, Solomon—L. Oppenheimer, $300.
Vitanza, Charles—Endicott-Johnson Co., $266.
Weltz, Nettie A. B.—Bergen Realty Co., costs, $118.
Whisten, Stephen A.—McDougall & Potter Co., $276.
Charles E. Dressler Co.—O. W. Friedenrich, $1,209.
Gallo & Pittelli Construction Co.—J. J. Smith, $478.
Nassau Hotel Co. (not summoned) et al.—Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y., $266.
Delaware Fire Ins. Co. of Dover, Del.—I. Friedman, $302.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—J. Turley, $275.
Same—R. Bernstein, $628.
Lancaster Silver Plate Co.—E. W. Webb, $616.
Smokeless Locomotive and Furnace Co.—M. F. Burns, $2,019.
Whiting Mfg. Co.—C. E. Bulkley, $171.
Banning Co.—J. C. Blanchard, $845.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

Comins, Herbert—A. B. Kight, Sept. 25, 1906, $131.
Costello, Mary A.—H. Alexander, May 13, 1909, $436.
Latrobe, Lawrason R.—E. Harding, April 13, 1909, $1,210.
McGettigan, Anthony A.—M. N. Clement, April 15, 1908, $1,821.
Pluncer, Fishel—E. Goldstein, June 26, 1909, $276.
Same—I. Goldstein, June 26, 1909, $119.
Rauch, David S., et al.—M. N. Clement, May 17, 1909, $1,969.
National Surety Co. et al.—Same, May 17, 1909, $1,969.
Ricciteili, Louis—J. McKee, Dec. 28, 1908, $126.
Weeks, Oakley & Count—B. B. Gattell, April 23, 1908, $102.
Same—Same, Dec. 24, 1908, $110.
Ferguson, Samuel S.—L. Bronner, March 1, 1905, (canceled,) $118.
Same—Appeal Printing Co., Feb. 21, 1905, (canceled,) $120.
Same—L. Bronner, Nov. 15, 1904, (canceled,) $115.
Same—U. S. Trust Co., Jan. 2, 1903, (canceled,) $1,183.
Well, Carrie J.—E. Lowe, July 27, 1908, (canceled,) $15,900.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Cohalan, S.—Will for probate. Mina Hirsch.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Seabury, J. — Asphalt Const Co vs Kelly—Reid L Carr.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hutchinson vs Le Vinnes—Percival H Gregory.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Rockwell vs Ward—John H Judge. Irving Sav Inst vs McNulty—Adam Wiener. McLain vs Springer—Albert G Thorne. Lehman vs Makrausky—Edward Browne.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Wahl vs Josephson—Sol Tekulsky. Dayton vs Riley—John B Golden. In re Ahl—Benno Lewinson. McAloon vs McAloon—Leopold W Harburger. Cook vs Danziger—Walter Hirsch. Averill vs Averill—Jerome S Hess. In re Mulvany—Daniel E Lynch.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, J. — Edgar J Levey vs Hermanie R Loening—Albert Sanders. Francis A Watson vs Simon Weiss—Walter H Warren.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Francis H Ross vs Philip Epstein—Harry Wolfe. Malvina Russom vs Moses Ochs—Charles Brandt. Hene Cooper vs Josef Wisselthier—Samuel Stark. Patrick G Tighe vs Nellie J Larkin—James J Haggerty. Katrine A Henderson vs Stefano La Sala—Jacob Katz.
CITY COURT—Donnelly, J.—Samuel Jones vs Morgan T James—Philip Cohen. Ferdinand Bock vs Bridget Sullivan—Leon S Kaiser.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday for the cotton and grain States, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Saturday; Sunday fair.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma—Generally fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

Arkansas—Local showers Saturday; Sunday fair.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; light variable winds.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair and somewhat cooler.

Kansas—Partly cloudy Saturday; warmer in eastern portion; Sunday fair.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Fiedler, shoes; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Victoria.
Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; R. J. Gardner upholstery goods; C. B. Baskette, white goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Broztell; W. L. Reynolds, silks and wash goods; Hotel Wellington.
Haley, R., Kansas City, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dress goods and silks; 458 Broadway.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. R. Irwin, china and glass; 396 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway.
Mach, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Mach, woolens; 1,133 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. Symington, furniture; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Netherland.
Mandelbaum, J., & Sons, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Woodward.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Siesdorfer, shoes; 214 Church Street; Hotel Flanders.
Mosenfelder, E., Davenport, Iowa, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Metzenberg, silverware; 438 Broadway.
Gray, Reid, Wright Company, Reno, Nev.; J. H. Gray, ladies' wear; 821 Broadway.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lefler Hat Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; O. D. Lefler, hats; Hotel Broztell.
Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Abrahamson, furnishing goods and clothing; 683 Broadway.
Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; W. M. Parvin, domestics; F. S. Bucks, hosiery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss E. Mendesall, waists; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Empire.
Weil, R., Company, San Francisco, Cal.; W. F. McNamara, furnishing goods; 100 Fifth Avenue.
Howland, L. W., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Fine, C. L., Norfolk, Va., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Cohen Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. Cohen, dry goods; H. A. Cohen, dry goods; The Hermitage.
Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; M. B. O'Toole, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Guide for Buyers.
Directory of leading Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.
For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant.

BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, 25 East 20th St.
BUTTONS.
Atlas Button Works, 13 Crosby, near Grand.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
W. Bloom & Son, 123-125 Bleecker St.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ROBES.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FLANNELETTE GOWNS, PETTICOATS, &c.
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., Ave. A.
M. & G. Sperling, 336 Canal, (also Aprons.)
FURS.
Freundlich Bros., 13-15 West 28th St.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47 Maiden Lane.
Jewelry Boxes and Window Novelties.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
KNIT GOODS (Underwear.)
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LADIES' SWEATERS AND AUTO COATS.
The "Luxe" Fashion Knit Works, 13 W. 17.
LEATHER GOODS, Novelties, Trav. Bags, &c.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grossman Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-59 Broadway.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Bachrach Co., 15 West 24th St.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Charles W. Lyford & Son, 141 Fifth Avenue.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's.
Boehm & Levine, 561 B'way, (also Ruchings.)
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.
Mayer & Crowley, 5 East 17th St.
PICTURE FRAMES AND DECORATIONS.
Crucet & Cook Mfg. Co., 308 West 133d St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STATIONERY.
A. L. Salomon & Co., 345-347 B'way.
SUSPENDERS AND BELTS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
VEILINGS AND NETS.
Louis Hamburger & Co., 91-93 Fifth Ave.
The Ideal Veiling Co., 820 Broadway.

Times Building
Times Square

Centre of twenty-five hotels, twenty clubs, fifteen theatres, and business offices without number.

The local and long distance transportation facilities here are unsurpassed.

All offices are endowed with abundant light and air.

A few are now available.

See Rental Agent, Room 406.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND
LANDING AT DREAMLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World:
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.50, 7.45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.45, 2.00, 2.45, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10.40, *11.25 A. M., 12.10, *12.55, *1.40, 2.35, 3.40, *4.25, 5.25, 6.10, 7.10, *7.55, *8.40, *9.25, *10.10, 10.40 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 40 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets, 129th St., 50 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS, Leave 129th St., N. R., 7:00 A. M.; 22d St., N. R., 7:40 A. M.; Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and Tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. Yonkers 8:30 A. M.
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 9.30 A. M., *12.30 P. M.
Lv. 22d St., N. R., 10.15 A. M., *2.00 P. M.
Lv. Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 10.40 A. M., 2.30 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12.30 P. M., 5.30 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. "Grand Republic" at Pier 1, N. R.
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c., include admission to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St. 9.00; West 22d St., 9.45, 2.30 P. M.; Battery, 10.15, 3.00. Leaving Seaside Landing, Rockaway, 5.30 P. M.

Sunday Excursion UP THE Hudson
To West Point & Newburgh
Str. Homer Ramsdell AND Wm. F. Romer
Leaves foot FRANKLIN ST., 9:00 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.
Returning, leaves NEWBURGH, 6:00 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 Cents
DINNER SERVED ON BOARD, 50c.
TROLLEY CONNECTS with Steamers at Newburgh for ORANGE LAKE PARK, 35 minutes' ride from dock to this beautiful Summer resort and amusement park. Music, boating, and all modern attractions.
Excursion tickets from New York to Orange Lake Park, $1.10. Tickets sold on Steamer.

WHY NOT KEEP COOL
Take Str. CITY OF WORCESTER
50c. AFTERNOONS 50c.
UP THE HUDSON and return, 6-hour sail. Lve. E. 24th St. 2 PM.; Battery Landing 2:30 PM.
50c. EVENINGS 50c.
UP THE SOUND and return, 5-hour sail. Lve. W. 131st St. 6:45 PM.; Battery Landing 8 PM.; E. 24th St. 8:20 PM. Return land E. 24th St. only
BRIDGEPORT EXCURSION SUNDAY
ON PALACE Str. City of Worcester
75c. ROUND TRIP FARE 75c.
Landing Port Jefferson, L. I.
Lve. Pier 29, E. R., foot Market St., 10 A. M. Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 10:30 A. M.
Music. Dancing. Refreshments.
Dining Service Management Harlem Casino.
For Staterooms or information 'Phone Orch. 606.

SIGHT SEEING STEAMER
ZEPHYR Around Manhattan Island.
Lvs. Daily and Sunday, Battery 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; E. 24th St. 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Lecturer. FARE $1.00.
Above Steamer for Charter Evenings.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
Up the Picturesque Hudson to
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex,) 8; Debrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9:00 and 10:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Returning on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Debrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St. 2:00; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M., where close connection for New York is made with Day Line steamer "ALBANY." Excursion fare $1.00. Also choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Cent. train or Cent. Hud. Str., $1.10, giving ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50
R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY
Special Express train, with parlor car, will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:48 A. M., for Montauk; thence by steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning (via Sag Harbor) 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday of each week, at 120 B'way, 263 Fifth Ave. and Long Island R. R. station foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y., and at Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Music and refreshments on steamer.

UP THE HUDSON
EVERY SUNDAY
TO HIGHLAND FALLS, ADJOINING WEST POINT.
Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Screw, Steel Steamer
"MONTAUK"
Lve. L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Dock.. 9:30 A. M.
" 24th St., E. R., N. Y......... 9:45 A. M.
" James Slip, (ft. New Chambers St., E. R.)..................10:00 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq. "L" Sta.,) N. Y............10:20 A. M.
" 131st Street, N. R., N. Y....10:45 A. M.
Returning, due New York.......... 7:00 P. M.
Fare 75c. Round Trip.
Music and refreshments.

Every Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning
Up the Sound to Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Steamer "Nantasket" leaves New Pier 8, E. R. (near Hanover Sq. "L" Sta.) Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M.
Steamer "Nantasket" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., Sundays at 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 5:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

SUNDAY EXCURSION
UP THE HUDSON
TO WEST POINT
STR. SEA GATE
Leaves Battery Landing....... 9:00 A. M.
" West 129th St..........10:00 A. M.
Giving excursionists 2½ hours to view West Point Grounds.
Returning arrives 129th St..... 8:00 P. M.
Music. Refreshments. Tickets 75 cents.

UP THE SOUND
Best Sunday Excursion
OUT OF NEW YORK
BRIDGEPORT AND RETURN 75c Round Trip
Every Sunday at 10:30 A.M., from Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, by Elegant Fast Str. EDGEMONT, stopping a short time at City Dock, Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman

BELLEWOOD $1
Mountain Excursion Resort. Every Sunday.
Leave W. 23d St.................8:55 A. M.
Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts.........9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania Ferries.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Seeing New York—Steam Yacht.
Leave W. 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world; tel. 4944 Gram. *.*Seeing N. Y. Autos, from Flatiron Bldgs., 5th Av., hourly.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE
Under the Direction of the Jesuit Fathers.
CROWN HEIGHTS, Nostrand Ave., Carroll and Crown Streets, 1,125 Carroll Street.
FOR DAY SCHOLARS ONLY.
GRAMMAR, HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.
340 STUDENTS FIRST YEAR.
The Grammar Department is a Select School for Boys from the Fifth to the Eighth Grade of the City Schools. The High School is for Boys who are Graduates from the Grammar Schools. The College Department is for Graduates of qualified High Schools.
Grammar, High School and Freshman Class Open September 13th, 1909.
For Catalogues, Etc., Address REV. J. F. X. O'CONOR, S. J., President.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE
Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find the
GROFF SCHOOL
228 W. 72d St., New York,
with its limited number of students, its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual oportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session, beginning Aug. 2d. Boarding and Day School. Unusual accommodations for a few more boarding students for the summer and the school year.
Free use of gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field.
For full information address the Principal.
JOSEPH C. GROFF, A.B., and Class 1893, U. S. N. A.,
228 West 72d St., New York City.
Long Distance 'Phone, 744 Columbus.

Make July and August Pay
Because these are vacation months, they needn't be your loss. The business training to be had in this time is doubly valuable. It gives you two months' start over Fall term pupils, at one-third less than regular rates.
The Miller School of Business
bears the full endorsement of the State Board of Regents. Graduates secure the best available positions New York has to offer. Enroll now and be among those who will have first choice.
Special Night Classes for Business People
CHARLES M. MILLER, Principal,
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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL of Languages,
Madison Square, 1,122 Broadway,
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., above 127th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
REDUCED RATES DURING SUMMER.
Lessons at school or residence, day or evening.
SUMMER SCHOOL AT ASBURY PARK, N. J.

New York University Law School
75th Year opens Sept. 23.
Morning Class, 9-12.
Afternoon Class, 4-6.
Evening Class, 8-10.
Degrees LL. B., LL. M., J.D.
Address L. J. Tompkins, Sec., Washington Sq., N. Y

ST. AGNES SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS. ALBANY, N. Y.
Re-opens September 28th for its thirty-ninth year. Announcement on application.

College of Physicians and Surgeons
OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Offers medical students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Modern equipped building, unsurpassed laboratories, Lying-In Asylum Hospitals, etc. 38th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st. For catalogue address Chas F. Bevan, M. D., Dean, Calvert and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School
FOR GIRLS. THE CASTLE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
All departments. College preparatory, graduating, and special courses. For circular address
Miss C. E. Mason, LL. M., Lock Box 719.

STAMMERING,
and similar affections of speech corrected. 20 years' successful experience. Send for instructive booklet. Dr. Bryant's School, 62 West 40th St.

Franklin and Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Pa. College Preparatory for Boys. New $100,000 bldg. Four hours from New York. Terms moderate. T. G. Helm, Principal.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M.-41 Park Row, N.Y.

CENTRAL PARK RIDING ACADEMY, 7th Av., 58th to 59th St. Write or call for descriptive circular, full information and prices.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
ON SUNDAYS superb steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return,—due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
Splendid steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music, Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
These excursions under management of FALL RIVER LINE. Tickets at Piers only on day of excursion.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.00.
Every Sunday
Leave W. 23d St. 8:50; Liberty St. 9:00 A. M.
Next Friday, July 23d.
Leave W. 23d St. 8:20; Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.
Mauch Chunk $1.50.
To-morrow.
Leave W. 23d St. 8:20; Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

SEE THE OCEAN
Yacht OBSERVATION. From Statue Liberty Pier, near South Ferry, at 1 P. M. daily to Sandy Hook Light Ship, returning in four hours.
SIGHTSEEING YACHT HALCYON
around Manhattan Isl. every day at 10:30, 2:30

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

When you come to New York City stop at the
HOTEL ROLAND
Handy to everything. Street cars to everywhere.
MODERN HOTEL.
NICE ROOMS WITH BATH FOR PER DAY $1.00 $1.50 $2.00
59th St., Madison and Park Ave.
Block from Plaza entrance to Park.
ROLAND D. JONES, Prop.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER DUNN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 20, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 Charles St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of horses, wagons, truck, harness, blankets, and immediately thereafter one oyster scow, known as Boat No. 10, now at foot of Gansevoort St.; 1,000 baskets, safe, desks, chairs, shovels, and scow equipment.
ALEXANDER C. FRAZER, Trustee.
COHEN BROTHERS, 346 Broadway, and LOUIS H. PORTER, 140 Nassau St., New York, Attorneys for Trustee.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, 68 William St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 12,437.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOMERVILLE CLOTHING CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1909, the said Somerville Clothing Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15, 1909.

NO. 12,410.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SILVERSTONE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Silverstone of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1909, the said Joseph Silverstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1909, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, July 12th, 1909.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 11,667.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —JULIUS GUTTMAN, doing business as JANET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Guttman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 12th, 1909.

NO. 11,641.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —MEYER TODFELD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Todfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 12th, 1909.

NO. 12,293.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE AMERICAN CHECKOGRAM COMPANY, (a corporation,) Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The American Checkogram Company, (a corporation,) of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1909, the said American Checkogram Co., (a corporation,) was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1375, Hudson Terminal Bldgs., No. 50 Church Street, New York City, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 16th, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

No Need to Worry.

If the cook's gone, get another. A little Want advertisement in The New York Times will get you one quickly. Telephone 1000 Bryant, or go to any advertising agency in the city.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ISAAC M. GOLOMB and CHARLES M. MAGID, doing business under the firm name of GOLOMB & MAGID, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac M. Golomb and Charles M. Magid, doing business under the firm name of Golomb & Magid, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 14th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and doing business under the firm name of Golomb & Magid, and that all creditors and other persons in interest are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
July 15th, 1909.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, acting for
N. A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MORYTZ WILDSTEIN, also known as MORRIS WILDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morytz Wildstein, also known as Morris Wildstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23d, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 16th, 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JACOB SCHLESINGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Schlesinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 16th, 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM GERHARDT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Gerhardt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 16th, 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HASKELL J. FREEMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Haskell J. Freeman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 27th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, acting for
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15th, 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ADOLPH RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Rubenstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 13th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, acting for
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15th, 1909.

Shipping and Malls

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:29|Moon sets.. ....

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water A. M.	High Water P. M.	Low Water A. M.	Low Water P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:45	7:48	1:34	2:09
Governors Island	8:15	8:16	2:10	2:38
Hell Gate	10:05	10:06	4:06	4:28

Arrived—Friday, July 16.

SS Boveric, Calcutta, May 19.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, July 8.
SS Kathinka, Baracoa, July 10.
SS Dordogne, Sagua de Tanamo, July 10.
SS Campania, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Uranium, Hamburg, July 3.
SS Colorado, Galveston, July 10.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, July 10.
SS Clara, New Orleans, July 9.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, July 13.
SS El Mar, Galveston, July 10.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 15.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 15.
SS Silvia, Nipe, July 9.
SS Chippewa, Boston, July 15.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cincinnati, Hamburg	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston		12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		10:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp		11:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Calabria, Naples		10:00 A.M.
Ponce, Mayaguez		12:00 M.
America, Naples		

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pr. A. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Suriname, Demerara	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
K. W. der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maranhense, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Sannio	Naples	July 1
Il Piemonte	Genoa	June 22
Hudson	Bordeaux	July 3
Camoens	Bahia	June 30
Amerika	Hamburg	July 8
Arabic	Liverpool	July 9
St. Louis	Southampton	July 10
Cynthiana	Para	July 5
Afghan Prince	Shields	July 3
Seminole	Turks Island	July 12
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caledonian	Glasgow	July 10
La Bretagne	Havre	July 10
Maraval	Trinidad	July 10
City of Macon	Savannah	July 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 15

DUE MONDAY.

Vaderland	Antwerp	July 10
Minneapolis	London	July 10
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 10
Tennyson	Barbados	July 12
Advance	Cristobal	July 12
Zulia	La Guayra	July 10
Coamo	Porto Rico	July 14
Marowijne	Barbados	July 12
Amelia	Port Antonio	July 14
Antilles	New Orleans	July 14
El Norte	Galveston	July 13

Reported by Wireless.

SS Bretagne, incoming from Havre, was reported by Marconi wireless 785 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:15 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday afternoon.

SS St. Louis, incoming from Southampton, was reported by Marconi wireless 682 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, this evening.

SS Amerika, incoming from Hamburg, was reported by Marconi wireless 273 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:45 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Bremen, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 170 miles southwest of Brow Head at 6:15 A. M. yesterday. Due at Plymouth about 6:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Arabic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 858 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS St. Paul, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 200 miles southwest of Brow Head at 8:55 P. M. yesterday. Due at Plymouth about 4:30 P. M. to-day.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caroline, at Havre, July 15.
SS Clan Maciver, at Delagoa Bay, July 15.
SS Alconda, at Sourabaya, July 16.
SS Kennebec, at Suez, July 16.
SS Welsh Prince, at Kobe, July 15.
SS African Prince, at Montevideo, July 14.

Sailed.

SS Cretic, from Genoa, July 15.
SS Taormina, from Genoa, July 14.
SS Cleveland, from Southampton, July 16.
SS Cambria, from London, July 16.
SS Prometheus, from Hamburg, July 14.

Passed.

SS Schuylkill, New York for Ching Kiang, passed Gibraltar.
SS Pennsylvania, New York for Plymouth, passed the Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.		Malls Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	July 17	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Suveric	July 22	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco) — Tenyo Maru	July 22	6:30 P.M.
New Zealand, Australia, (except West,) Samoan Islands, and New Caledonia, (via San Francisco)—Tymeric	July 25	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of China	July 30	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U S Transport	July 31	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco) — Mariposa	Aug. 1	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The meteorograph attached to the kite sent up from the Mount Weather Observatory Friday, at an altitude of 17,800 feet, records a temperature of 8 degrees. At the time of the flight the temperature at the observatory was 80 degrees.

Moderate temperature is general in the Middle West and pressure conditions indicate fair and pleasant weather from the Great Lakes to the Middle and North Atlantic seaboard during the next two or three days.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday, moderate temperature; light to moderate west winds.

New England—Fair Saturday, except showers in Maine, cooler in south portion. Sunday, fair; light to moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follws:

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
3 A. M.	64	73	4 P. M.	78	75
6 A. M.	62	72	6 P. M.	79	76
9 A. M.	68	74	9 P. M.	74	..
12 M.	73	81	12 P. M.	69	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 9 P. M.

Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

If you want a used automobile bargain examine the Automobile Exchange columns in the Sunday Times. Every conceivable type at all prices.—Adv.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

COOK.—French, German, or Swedish preferred, in small family, at seashore for Summer; wages $30. Answer, with references, Box C 37 Times, Times Square.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Steady positions and good salaries to capable saleswomen for this department. Apply to Superintendent, 8-10 A. M., or by letter.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lexington to 3d Av., 59th-60th St.

STENOGRAPHER, with business sense and tact; must have had experience; state salary wanted and length of experience and references. Address Competent, Box C 38 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

DESIGNER.—First-class designer wanted by a leading Philadelphia waist and dress house; salary no object, and an excellent opportunity for the right party. C 21 Times, Times Square.

SOLICITOR, acquainted with wholesale dry goods houses, jobbers, and manufacturers, on commission; good opportunity for the right man; state experience. P. M. A., Box C 79 Times, Times Square.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for selling and distributing departments in large retail milk business; applications strictly confidential; must state experience and qualifications. C 78 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By prominent banking house two men in banking department, one as bookkeeper and another as assistant coupon teller; must be not over 25 years of age, of good family, quick and accurate. Address in own handwriting, giving age, family and business references and salary expected, T. S., 127 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright boy, about 16 years of age, for law office; references; state religion; salary, $4. Address Box G-3, 6 Broad St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, knowledge of bookkeeping; one who can operate typewriter; apply by letter. Address J. E. Middle, 377 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

M.—STENOGRAPHER.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 239 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

A.-A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5,712 Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, secretaries, male, female, furnished free. 4,470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

Domestic Help.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 153 West 23d St. Employer's fee, $2 for one month. Telephone connection.

COOKS, $25; laundresses, $25; waitresses, nurse. Flaherty Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741—Riverside.

MRS. RICE KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—Thoroughly competent domestic help; investigated references. Tel. Riverside 9348.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. Phone 4786 Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, intelligent; competent to fill difficult position; best references; $15. Reliable, H 133 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable beginner, business college graduate; will take moderate salary where there is a chance to advance. Emma Rogers, 759 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate transcriptions; experienced, intelligent, educated; substitute, permanent; reference. P. L., 127 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience, but neat, rapid, accurate, desires permanent position; $7. Worthy, H 134 Times, Downtown.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, supervised; weekly and monthly arrangement; $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511, 320 Broadway. Telephone 3539—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; balances, systematizes, audits books, regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16, public school graduate, wishes position in importing, law, insurance, or banking office. H 198 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—(26,) single, experienced driver and thorough mechanician; operate any car; conversant with English, French, German, Italian; unquestionable referenes. Carl Smith, Herald Square Garage. 'Phone Murray Hill 4525.

CHAUFFEUR, skilled, licensed, German-American of excellent family, desires to accept position in private family. Chauffeur, care William Fahlbusch, 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR. — German-American, married; experienced Haynes and Buick cars; handy with tools; private family preferred; city, country; reference. Gus, 216 Willis Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—22; city or country; understands any gasoline car or launch. Joe, Herald Square Garage. Tel. Murray Hill 4525.

DETECTIVE.—Confidential investigating, shadowing; licensed, bonded. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 3436 Bedford.

OFFICE BOY.—Boy, 13, honest, willing to work, as errand or office boy; $4 to start. H. M. Mannheimer, 477 West 140th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, with several years' experience in the advertising department of a prominent newspaper, wishes a position where good, hard work is appreciated; long hours no drawback; will go outside of city; no soliciting; best references. C 6 Times, Times Square.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; cool, light; table guests.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suites; private bath; single room; electric lights; Southerners accommodated.

80TH ST., 102 WEST,
(THE ANDERSON,)
Formerly 150 and 152 West 80th St.
Cool Summer location, between Central Park and Riverside Drive; beautiful suites of one, two, three rooms and bath, furnished; American dining room: home cooking our specialty; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms, light and cool; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; references.

Where the Lost Is Found Again.

Whatever you lose advertise it in The New York Times. Go to any advertising agency, or telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST—Tiffany watch, gunmetal case; black leather fob bearing N. Y. A. C. emblem attached; from Lyrico Theatre, West 42d St., to 59th St. and 6th Av.; reward. R. N. Dixon, New York A. C., 59th St. and 6th Av.

LOST—Turquoise matrix pin, marked J. L. B., on train between Asbury Park and Red Bank, Asbury Station or in Asbury Park, July 13; reward. Return to Hickey, 146 Broadway.

LOST—July 14, in Subway, Nevins St. station, Brooklyn, parcel containing stock book with blank cover. Reward if returned to Nellie Collins, second floor, 15 Cedar St., New York.

LOST—Wreath brooch, (diamond and olivines,) bar pin, (pearls and coral,) July 11, between 74th and 96th Sts., on Central Park West; reward. Phelps & Perry, 3A Maiden Lane.

LOST—Gold watch, attractive raised design, leather fob attached, (Yale emblem;) shopping district; valued sentimentally only; mutual reward. Conroy, 137 West 110th St.

LOST—Between Elmhurst, L. I., and 49 Wall St., Friday, July 16, leather case containing four scarf pins; liberal reward. Return to Taylor, Smith & Evans, 49 Wall St.

LOST—Umbrella, gunmetal and gold handle, from Broadway car about 53d St., Monday evening; reward. Return to (ask Mr. Foster Company) Flatiron Building Arcade.

LOST—Dress suit case, (contents personal effects), umbrella, cane; July 2d, on L. I. R. R. outgoing train. $5 reward. J. L. Barnum, 153 East 86th St.

LOST—Lady's double-case gold watch, monogram E. D. R., Church St., between Cortlandt and Vesey; reward. Room 1,017, 30 Church St.

LOST—Plain gold ring, engraved inside "Christmas, 1866," locality of Fort Lee Ferry, New York side, July 12; $10 reward. 711 6th Av.

LOST—Gold fob, football shape, face "R. A. M. I.," back "Ed. Klonick, '07;" Riker's, 42d St.-6th Av.; reward. Return to 506 5th Av.

LOST—In Grand Union Hotel lavatory, package books, letters, papers; reward. N. Y. Observer, 156 5th Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 227,186, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Three rings, July 2; reward the value thereof. Stimpson, 310 West 140th.

$100 REWARD.—Three-stoned diamond ring in ladies' room. Abraham & Straus; positively no questions asked. Peavey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST—A small long-haired white dog from the neighborhood of Park Av. and 73d St. For reward return to 58 East 73d St. No questions asked.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST—Fox terrier; black spots, brown face, with black streak; reward. McGee, 2,113 Newkirk Av., Flatbush.

$20 REWARD for female brindle and white Boston bull, July 10. Winters, 112 East 41st.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

FOUND—Evening July 12, lady's silver watch at Cortlandt and West Sts. Inquire of Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Sr., 123 Bement Av., West Brighton, S. I.

FOUND—Pay envelope; state particulars, &c. A. H., Box D 1 Times, Times Square.

FOUND, July 15—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Inquire 9 Morris St.: ON SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Pair slippers, overalls, underwear, paint brushes, book, case, satchel, cap, bag, music. ON THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Piece pipe, shoes, shirt, apron, slippers, belt, trousers, books, bag, bathing suit, wallet, towel, shoes, cap, hats. ON SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Pillow slip, bathing suit, pair gloves, 3 rods, cap, photos, letter, roll papers, ribbon, bonks, bag, collars, shirts, letters, 2 blue prints, milk, pair gloves, shirt, dress, cone, 3 umbrellas. ON NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Cushion, bottle medicine, overalls, music, bag, toothpicks, 2 umbrellas. IN SUBWAY—Hat, pliers, handkerchief, books, &c.; glasses, papers, 2 chisels, books, can extract, belt, pattern, glove, shirt, glasscutter, roll paper, 2 purses, package thread, music, satchel, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND, July 16—THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. Inquire Pier 19 N. R.: PROVIDENCE LINE, S. S. PROVIDENCE—Gold watch and chain, nightdress, 2 nightshirts, pajamas, cap, hatpin. FALL RIVER LINE, S. S. COMMONWEALTH—Pocketbook, box pills, comb, pair gloves, handkerchief, 2 night gowns.

FOUND.—July 16—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Package.

FOUND.—July 16—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Umbrella, package.

FOUND.—July 16—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Suit case, 5 umbrellas, 3 packages.

FOUND.—July 16—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City; Watch, silk hat, bunch of keys, soap dish, umbrella, night shirt, cane, 3 packages, fob and ribbon, lady's coat, lady's jacket, roll blueprints. CORTLANDT ST. BOAT: 2 books. JERSEY CITY STATION: Handbag.

FOUND.—July 16—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: 3 packages, baby's coat, lady's coat, neckpiece, umbrella, memorandum book, dress suit case.

FOUND.—July 15—CENTRAL R. R. of N. J. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City. SANDY HOOK ROUTE: Package containing shirt. LIBERTY ST. FERRY: Pair jewels, hat.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

82D ST., 117 WEST, (between Central Park and Riverside.)—Desirable large and small rooms; Summer rates.

82D, 122-124 WEST, Maison Pelletier.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; permanents; transients; Summer rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; near park, Subway, elevated; telephone; table board.

91ST, 48 WEST, (near Parks.)—Nicely furnished cool rooms; $7 up; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; good table and service; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Two front rooms; bath; singly or en suite; home table.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; also single room; good board; telephone; references.

93D, 257 WEST.—In select house, large, small rooms, every convenience; Summer rates; table guests.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also doctor's office; excellent board; Southern home.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone; near Subway; table guests.

142D, 516 WEST.—Private house; running water; refined Christion family; home atmosphere; references expected.

147TH ST., 541 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, cool, attractive rooms; references required.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Finest location in New York City; block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking park and river; private baths; private telephone; superior table; more foliage than country; every convenience.

East Side.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; park privileges; telephone; table guests.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Attractive rooms; quiet, accessible; excellent board; references.

22D ST., 33 EAST.—Very attractive single rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; special rates for Summer months; references.

MADISON AV., 939, (near 74th.)—Ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; table guests.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Large cool rooms, overlooking Wall St.; Subway; three minutes Broadway; accessible seashore; house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets; Summer rates.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.

New York.

ACCOMMODATIONS for few boarders; high ground, overlooking Hudson, with shore front; large rooms; excellent table. Terms apply Mrs. J. M. Gavoy, Grand View-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Elm Place Farm.—Mountain air; shady lawn; piano; terms on application. S. J. Reeve, Middletown, N. Y.

Long Island.

ARVERNE.—Aug. 1 to Sept. 11, large room, southwestern exposure; three windows and private balcony; excellent table; best location. For terms address Joseph E. Baer, 251 5th Av., New York.

A Jewish family have one large ocean front room. Sea View Cottage, Atlantic Av., Far Rockaway. Tel. 799—Far Rockaway.

Large room, excellent board; private family; near beach and station; Bensonhurst. 115 Bay 29th St.

New Jersey.

Two very large, cool rooms, with superior board, in private family, Irvington, New Jersey, fifty minutes from New York; terms reasonable. Address Bruce, 1,156 Springfield Av., Irvington, New Jersey.

Always a breeze; superb view of twenty surrounding towns; private modern home; 12 miles out. The Mansion, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

WHITLOCK VILLA, KEYPORT, N. J.
Select private hotel; excellent table; good fishing, bathing free to guests; rates $6 up.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.

New Jersey.

Allenhurst.—Private house, block and half ocean; will take three or four guests; private bath; garage. Timpson, 234 Elberon Av.

$5 A WEEK.—Boys' Select Mountain Camp, near Plainfield; ball, swimming, wild berries, fruit, poultry. J. E. Williams, 251 5th Av.

The Lorraine, Upper Montclair.—Large rooms, single or connecting; excellent table; terms moderate.

New England.

A DAIRY FARM NEAR HARTFORD CAN accommodate six adults; convenient to trolleys and amusement parks; exceptional table; cleanliness and quiet guaranteed; persons seeking superior accommodations at a reasonable price should address Farm, Box C 20 Times, Times Square.

Unusual board and references; 40 adults, exclusively; choice table; delightful house; fine site; superb, convenient region. Superior, Box 166, Manchester, Vermont.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—505 WEST 143D ST.
The best in New York.
Not too good to be true.
Come and see for yourself.
Single rooms, $4 weekly and upward; double rooms, $9 weekly and upward; four-room suites, private hall, 'phone, and private bath, $18 weekly and upward; cool and delightful; long-distance telephone in each private hall; maid service; baths in abundance, many of them private; continuous hot water; high-class private dining room, with meals of the "altogether different" kind; rates reasonable; transients accommodated. 'Phone Moore, Audubon 2,990.

1—AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE, opposite Washington Square.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; superior house; gentlemen; references.

5TH AV., 46.—Corner house; cool, well furnished, large, small rooms; home comforts; telephone.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; running water; all conveniences; bath; select; 'phone.

44TH ST., 233 WEST, (Astor Block.)—Large, well furnished rooms; Southerners accommodated; telephone 896—Bryant.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished, clean rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; board optional; moderate; references.

50TH, 70 WEST.—High-class large, small, cool rooms; private baths; tourists accommodated.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; daintily furnished; electric lights, telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; cool, comfortable; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished rooms; refined house and neighborhood; Summer prices; telephone.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; telephone; references; private house.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; first-class house.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive; private house; cool; south; large, small; abundant hot water; telephone.

83D, 68 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms, $3 up; breakfast; telephone; private house.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, near Riverside.—Desirable rooms, one or two gentlemen; reasonable; references.

87TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, bath adjoining; private family; convenient to "L" and Subway; gentlemen.

88TH ST., 570, West End Av.—Private house; a few handsomely furnished rooms and bath; terms moderate. Tel. 7,996 Riverside.

91ST ST., 55 WEST.
Two large rooms, one suitable for doctor, dentist; telephone 319—River; under new management.

91ST ST., 152 WEST.—Large, airy parlor suite; five windows; river breeze; newly decorated; comfortably furnished; Subway, "L"; $3, $6. Fulton.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; also small; running water; large closets; private house.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms in private house, also excellent accommodations for physician; convenient location.

97TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room for doctor or dentist; also one furnished; Summer rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c, a line a day.

West Side.

114TH ST., (67 St. Nicholas Av.)—Outside room; elevator; $3.50; Subway, "L"; Apartment 12-2.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Comfortable room; strictly private house; water; bath; telephone; refined gentleman only.

130TH ST., 140 WEST.—Newly furnished large and hall rooms; Summer rates; tourists accommodated; telephone.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; ample closets; parlor; refined neighborhood; telephone; reasonable.

139 WEST 69TH ST.

Double rooms and private bath; clean and cool; all modern conveniences; highest class furnishings in profusion; parlor suites two rooms, private baths; Summer prices; transients accommodated; 'phone—Columbus 5,774.

141ST ST., 600 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room in elevated apartment; ground floor; $6. Ackermann.

East Side.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Delightful rooms, half block east of Waldorf; every convenience; telephone; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 38 EAST.—Very desirable room for gentleman; also small room; moderate rental; references.

49TH ST., 50 EAST.—Attractive small room; also large room suitable for two gentlemen; low rate.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; reasonable.

60TH ST., 57 EAST.—Large and small rooms; private house; near Central Park; reasonable; telephone.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (Nicholas Fish Mansion,) —Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Rooms, suites, $3-$10 weekly; private baths; board optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 129 Henry St.—High-class rooms, all conveniences: convenient Subway, ferries, bridge; reasonable.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Engineer just returned from Mexico wishes to present for close investigation a mining proposition of extreme value in the richest district of the Republic to a bona-fide investor who can command at will $10,000 to $40,000. H. T. Oliver, Murray Hill Hotel.

LADIES! ! $100 purchases interest in new business yielding small but steadily increasing income; SURE INVESTMENT. A. H., Advertising Office, 148 8th Av.

Jobber can use entire output manufacturer pillow loops, rope portieres. J 48 Times, Times Square.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—SADIE W. FRAME, Plaintiff, against EMLEN P. FRAME, Defendant.—Summons—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 12, 1909.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To EMLEN P. FRAME:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles L. Guy, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 17, 1909, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 24th, 1909.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1909.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.—**Memorial Baptist**, Washington Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Rev. Edwin B. Simmons, 11 A. M., "The Dominant Christ"; 8 P. M., "The Man of Sorrows."

Calvary Baptist Church, W. 57 St., bet. 6 & 7 Avs.—Sermons at 11 and 8 by Rev. Wm. W. Barker, Asso. Pastor.

DR. CAMPBELL, formerly pastor of the Lexington Av. Baptist Church, will supply the pulpit at Hope Baptist Church, 104th St. and Broadway, Sunday, July 18. Morning, 11; evening, 8.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
Rev. Robert A. Cameron, D. D.,
will preach 11 A. M.—8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET,
Charles A. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., **Rev. Edward Loux** will preach.
8 P. M., **Rev. Fred'k W. Hagar** will preach.
Both Services in Parish House, Sanders Hall.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

Second Avenue Baptist Church,
Between 10th and 11th Streets,
Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce, D. D., Pastor.
Sermon 10:45 A. M.; Sunday School 12 noon; Great Open Air Service 7 P. M.; Children's Festival, with Object Sermon, 8 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.—**BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.**,
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, Asst. Pastor, will preach.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

LUTHERAN.—**Evang. Luth. Church of the Advent**, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST.—**MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,**
Corner 60th Street.
11 A. M., Preaching by Rev. C. B. McClelland.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. M. B. Chapman.

NEW THOUGHT.—**New Thought Meetings**, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th.—Sunday service, 11 A. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

PRESBYTERIAN.—**Brick Church**,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: { Rev. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.
Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., of Union Seminary, Richmond, Va., will preach at 11.
Weekday Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church,
West 57th St., between Broadway-7th Av.,
Rev. W. MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Rev. George H. Smyth, Jr., preaches at 11 A. M. Sabbath morning services until the end of July, all other services discontinued for Summer.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. R. A. Torrey, D. D.,
the well-known Evangelist, will preach both in the morning and afternoon.
Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
Edgar Whitaker Work, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John M. Fulton, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach at 11 A. M.

Madison Av. Presbyterian Church,
Northeast corner of 73d Street.
Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., } Ministers.
Wm. Raymond Jelliffe, }
PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 10:30 A. M.
The Rev. JOHN KELMAN, D. D., Minister of St. George's United Free Church, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, the author of many well-known works, will preach at this service.

Old First Presbyterian,
Fifth Avenue and 12th Street,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Mr. McCague will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Public Worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—**Church of the Ascension,**
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street,
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M., Sermon; subject: "The Vision of God."
8 P. M., Sermon; subject: "The Influence of Personal Service."
Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
PREACHER JULY 18,
The Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, D. D.,
Bishop of Michigan.

REFORMED.—**The Middle Collegiate Church,**
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN W. VAN ZANTEN
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church,
5th Ave. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN S. ALLEN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Surprised Saints."
Evening: "The Parable of the Wedding."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Church closed during month of July.

The West End Collegiate Church,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister
Rev. WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN, Ph. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M.

True Reformed Church, 21 Bank St.—Sermon by Rev. J. C. Voorhis at 10:45. Topic—"The Christian's Ideal." All welcome.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Morning service only during the Summer.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—**Religious Society of Friends**, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 144 East 20th St., New York, 11; Washington and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, 10:45. J. Lindley Spicer proposes attending N. Y. meeting.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—**Religious Society of Friends.**—Religious meetings, 11 A. M., at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

UNITARIAN.—**All Souls' Church**, 4th Av. and 20th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., conducted by Rev. LEON A. HARVEY of Brooklyn. Subject—"The Supreme Business of Life." The Public cordially invited.

OTHER SERVICES.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, July 18th, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning Service, Preaching by Rev. A. B. SIMPSON. Evening Service, Rev. W. F. MEMINGER.

Tent Evangel, 125th, bet. Ams. and Manhattan Avs.—Evangelist Harry Taylor, July 18th, 4 and 8, and all week at 8. Rev. Tho. Houston, July 25th, 4 & 8, and to 31st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH of Manhattan, City Hall, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1909.

No. 1. For regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., Arden Avenue, from Broadway to Nagle Avenue, and constructing retaining walls.

No. 2. For regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., Thayer Avenue, from Broadway to Nagle Avenue, and constructing retaining walls.

No. 3. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive.

No. 4. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway.

No. 5. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, from Broadway to Buena Vista Avenue.

No. 6. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Jumel Place, from One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street to Edgecombe Road.

No. 7. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Sherman Avenue, from Broadway to Tenth Avenue.

No. 8. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from Convent Avenue to St. Nicholas Terrace.

No. 9. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from St. Nicholas Terrace to Convent Avenue.

No. 10. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

For full particulars see City Record.
JOHN F. AHEARN, President.
The City of New York, July 10, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of building, constructing, maintaining, and operating a street surface railroad in the Village of Pelham Manor, Westchester County, New York, has made application to the Board of Trustees of said village to build, construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad through, upon, and along the following avenues, streets, roads, and highways in the Village of Pelham Manor, New York, namely:

First—From the junction of Pelhamdale Avenue and the Old Boston Post Road southerly through and along Pelhamdale Avenue to the Boston Turnpike; thence easterly through and along the Boston Turnpike to the boundary line of the City of New Rochelle, and also, from the junction of Pelhamdale Avenue with the Boston Turnpike southerly, through and along Pelhamdale Avenue to the bridge of the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Second—From said bridge of the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, through and along Pelhamdale Avenue to the Shore Road, and thence easterly, through and along the Shore Road to the boundary line of the City of New Rochelle.

Such application will be considered by said Board of Trustees on the 21st day of July, 1909, at 8 o'clock P. M. on that day, at the Village Hall in the Village of Pelham Manor, Westchester County, New York.

Dated Pelham Manor, N. Y., June 28, 1909.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
CHAS. H. POND,
President.
HENRY N. BABCOCK,
Village Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for dredging about 25,000 cubic yards in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, (Contract No. 1,193,) and for dredging about 150,000 cubic yards on the East and Harlem Rivers in the five boroughs, (Contract No. 1,188,) and for furnishing and delivering sand and broken stone, (Contract No. 1,189,) will be received by the Deputy and Acting Commissioner at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 20, 1909.
(For particulars see City Record.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HELM, MORNAY D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth E. Helm, Alexander Lambert, H. H. Barker, Paul Outerbridge, R. T. Humphreys, Robert J. Sherlock, The Durland Company, Koscherak Bros., John Miller & Co., Charles H. Beckett, Robert J. Draddy, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Mary E. Helm, individually and as executrix of MORNAY D. HELM, deceased; Planet Mills Manufacturing Company, Empire Trust Company, Joseph I. St. John, Edgar E. Helm, and to all persons interested in the estate of MORNAY D. HELM, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1909, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mary E. Helm, as temporary administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have cause the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.
[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CHARLES H. BECKETT, Atty. for Petitioner,
135 Broadway, New York.

Five Hundred Agencies.

There are about five hundred advertising agencies in the city that accept Want advertisements for The New York Times at regular office rates.

The Sunday Times To-morrow

One Hundred Millions for Amusements

An article with carefully prepared information showing how for the theatres of the country that vast sum is spent. What it means as a National industry.

Exploding the Myths of Capt. Kidd

Another expedition is about to start in quest of Kidd's "buried treasure." An article in The Sunday Times will reveal Kidd in a light different from the one ordinarily accepted.

Reno the Successor of Sioux Falls

The new divorce centre of the country is located in Nevada. Hundreds have become "residents" for separation purposes—and it means a million dollars a year for Reno.

The Log of Henry Hudson's Half Moon

Within a few days the replica of Henry Hudson's famous ship will float in New York waters. The Sunday Times will to-morrow print the log of Hudson's Voyage of Discovery.

American Women Barred from Austria's Court

The consequences of marriage with subjects of Francis Joseph depicted by "A Veteran Diplomat" apropos of the engagement of Miss Anita Stewart to the Prince of Braganza.

Black Hand Work in Sicily and New York

A striking parallel between a recent happening in this city and the workings of the Mafia in Sicily as described, with many telling examples, by Rene Bazin.

Then there will be some "Sunstruck Thoughts" by "Hashimura Togo" . . A capital page on Foods and Summer Eating and Drinking . . The third of Dr. Eliot's books for a five-foot shelf, William Penn's "Fruits of Solitude" . . A description of a new wonder of New York City, the "Municipal Building" . . Some delightful satire by J. W. Foley . . And many other features of timely interest.

Good Pictures---Splendidly Printed

The always attractive Picture Section will be full of good pictures. Pictures of President Taft are not new, but The Sunday Times will have one that is different. Every one who sees it will enjoy it. There will be a spirited page showing America's polo conquest of England; another page giving many pictures of the Champlain celebration; good baseball pictures; stirring mountain-climbing photographs; pictures of the Seventh Regiment and First Battery in the field; photographs of American women recently "presented" at the Court of St. James; of Parisian toilettes of midsummer; of "an open air" play on the grounds of Joseph H. Choate at Lenox; of favorites of the stage, and many other entertaining pictures.

Readers of The Times Should Always Place Their Orders for the Sunday Edition in Advance.

ANTHRAX EPIDEMIC KILLS MAN AND COWS

Deadly Disease Appears Near Middletown, N. Y.—Difficult to Stamp Out.

ACT OF BRAVADO FATAL

Man Puts Hide of Animal That Died of the Disease Around His Neck and Is Infected.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 16.—As the result of an epidemic of the deadly anthrax, which broke out here some ten days ago, one man, four horses, and forty cows have already died. This infectious disease, one of the hardest to stamp out in cattle, seems already well developed here.

Theodore Wright, aged 50, caught the disease while indulging in a piece of bravado. He lives in Gardnerville, near here. On Friday, July 9, he skinned several cows which had died of the disease. He was told not to get the green skins near any wound he might have and to wash himself thoroughly with an antiseptic after handling the hides.

He said he wasn't afraid of catching anthrax, and to show that he meant it he wrapped one of the green hides around his neck and carried it thus to the house. It is supposed that the bacilli found entrance through some little break in the skin of Wright's neck.

His face and throat began to swell in two days. Prostration followed—a fever, and from this Mr. Wright could not rally, dying in agony after five days.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Acting Chief Veterinarian J. F. Devine, who was sent to Orange County by State Commissioner of Agriculture Raymond A. Pearson, has returned and reports the anthrax epidemic well under control, with thirteen farms quarantined and applications for vaccination of cattle from three other farms adjoining the infected district.

Between twenty-five and thirty cattle have died this year in Orange County from the disease. One farmer and dairyman lost eleven cows out of a herd of thirty-one.

A peculiar feature of the present outbreak was the exhibition of high temperature and the usual symptoms of anthrax in some of the infected herds and the sudden lowering of the animals' temperature after vaccination and their recovery and in some instances recovery without vaccination. This is believed to be due to the attack being in a milder form. The present outbreak was reported to the department about ten days ago. In all such cases veterinaries were at once sent to the district, and the farmers were instructed what to do.

There are other parts of the State that periodically have outbreaks of anthrax among cattle. At this time in St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties the vaccination of herds is going on as it did last year, and so far no deaths have been reported among the cattle up north this year. But no less than forty or fifty herds are under surveillance there.

Anthrax is a disease which spreads rapidly and leaves behind it spores that require the most rigorous and long-continued treatment to render harmless. The death which it often brings about is swift and terrible. It is a scourge that has received the attention of Pasteur, Koch, Bert, and other scientists. New York State has had the problem to deal with before, particularly in 1897.

It is an infectious disease occurring sporadically in epizootics in herbivora and omnivora, and is communicable to nearly all warm-blooded animals and to man. Europe has suffered most from its ravages, but it has been reported in this country from fifteen States and Territories.

"The bacterium of anthrax is not itself an especially hardy organism," says "The Cyclopedia of American Agriculture," which was published last year, "but its spores are among the most resistent of bacterial life to chemical and thermal agents. They resist drying for months or years, and boiling for half an hour does not always destroy them.

"For this reason it is very difficult to eliminate the virus from infected pasture lands, especially if they are wet or marshy. As the spores may remain in the soil without development for many years, the disease may not appear until long after the introduction of the virus. Anthrax has been known to break out among cattle grazing on a field in which the carcasses of affected animals were buried several years before. The period of incubation is very short."

In cattle the infection is usually through the alimentary canal; in horses and sheep through the skin or digestive tract, and in men through wounds in the skin or through the lungs. The spores remain in sheep hides sometimes for years, and then, taken into the system of wool sorters through the lungs or a wound in the hands or arms, cause the disease. For this reason it is sometimes called wool sorters' disease. The occurrence of several cases among the wool sorters of Bradford, England, in 1880 caused the Local Board Government of that country to make an elaborate investigation into the disease.

Anthrax has been classified according to its course as peracute, acute, and subacute. The peracute is sometimes called apoplectic anthrax, since it gives rises to symptoms of cerebral apoplexy. An animal so afflicted becomes ill suddenly, staggers about for a little while, and then falls to the ground, and dies in less than an hour.

The acute form runs a longer course, though it comes to a climax usually in twenty-four hours. An animal afflicted with this form suffers a rise of temperature of 105 to 108 Fahrenheit, with congestion of the brain or of the lungs. If the brain is affected the animal stamps the ground, runs around, bellows, works himself into a frenzy, and then dies in convulsions.

The subacute form of the disease is sometimes called anthrax fever, or intermittent anthrax. It runs from one to several days, though two days is the usual limit. Local lesions follow infections of the skin and mucous membranes, and are sometimes called carbuncles. In man the lesion is known as a malignant pustule.

In man the course of the disease is about that reported above in the case of Mr. Wright. Sometimes, when the spores have been drawn into the lungs, the disease takes the form of pneumonia; when they are swallowed they produce ulcers of the stomach and intestines with gangrene of the spleen. In such cases it is almost fatal in two days.

"Pasteur's method of protective inoculation," says The Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, "consists in inoculating the animal with a small quantity of culture which has been grown at a high temperature for several days. This deprives the bacteria of their virulence. To strengthen the resistance the animals are again inoculated with a stronger virus. After the two inoculations they are said to be protected against the virulent anthrax virus; but the immunity is of short duration.

"The injection of anthrax antitoxin or serum together with a small quantity of virulent anthrax bacteria has proved to be very satisfactory. It has the advantage of being administered at one time. This method of protection against anthrax was first proposed by Sobernheim in 1899. It is known as the simultaneous method."

The most rigorous measures are needed to prevent the spread of the disease. Well animals must not only be separated from the sick ones, but they must be moved away from pasture lands upon which the sick cattle have grazed and become infected. The disposition of the dead animals is a matter of large importance. If possible, they should be burned, or buried deeply and covered with quicklime before the dirt is replaced. The ground over them should be fenced to prevent other animals grazing over it, and the surface should be burned annually for several years to destroy the spores should they come to the surface of the earth.

In the case of men infected with the disease the pustules should be cut out when small or opened and cauterized. The internal form of the disease, affecting the lungs, the intestines, or stomach, is difficult to handle. There is little to do except to support the strength and stimulate the vital powers until the disease passes or death occurs.

STORM BREAKS THE DROUGHT.

Big Rain in New Jersey and Brooklyn—Some Lightning Damage.

With a downfall of water which amounted practically to a cloud burst in some of the adjoining boroughs and New Jersey towns, but in Manhattan did little more than wet the sidewalks, the drought, which had parched New York's suburbs and a radius of seventy-five miles around for the last eighteen days, came to end yesterday afternoon. Even in the parts where the storm was most violent, however, it lasted only a few minutes. But in town it brought the temperature down 11 degrees.

Until the storm came the rainfall this month, according to the figures of the local Weather Bureau, had been only .02 of an inch, although cities no further away than New Haven, Conn., and Scranton, Penn., have had plentiful supplies of rain.

Injury to persons and damage to property followed in the wake of the storm in New Jersey. In Sea Girt the blacksmith's shop of William Morton was struck by lightning while he was shoeing a horse. Morton was knocked unconscious, although the animal he was attending was unharmed. The shop was set afire and burned to the ground before the Manasquan Fire Department could check it.

The Beach House in Sea Girt was also struck, and lightning made a hole through the home of Dr. McNight without, however, injuring any of the family, all of whom were within. Many tents in the State camp were blown down, but no material damage was done.

In Bayonne, N. J., a barn belonging to a butcher was struck by lightning and set on fire. It was destroyed, but three horses and a lamb, which were in it, were rescued.

The highest temperature in town yesterday was 84 degrees, and it was only two degrees cooler when the storm arrived. Afterward the temperature dropped to 71 degrees, and the promise was held out that it would remain fairly cool. For to-day generally fair and somewhat cooler weather is promised.

BRIDE FOUND DEAD; GAS ON.

Her Mother, Warned in a Dream, Met Son-in-Law at Threshold of Home.

A husband of two weeks, returning from work for dinner yesterday with his bride in their furnished room at 199 Third Avenue, met the bride's mother on the stairway.

The latter, though angered by her daughter's marriage, had dreamed that all was not well with the girl, and had come to see and forgive her.

Mother and son-in-law entered together, and found the young wife dead in bed, with gas flowing from a jet.

The bride before her marriage was Miss Celia Talburg of 1,167 Fox Street, the Bronx. She was a Roman Catholic, and Frank McDermott, the young bookkeeper who wooed her, was a Protestant. Because of this difference in faith the bride's mother and McDermott's family had objected bitterly to the marriage.

Two weeks ago McDermott and the girl slipped away to New Jersey and were married. They took the room in the Third Avenue house.

A week ago Mrs. McDermott went to see her mother, and, according to Mrs. Talburg, they quarreled. McDermott met a similar reception at his home, it is said, so the newlyweds determined to stay away.

McDermott had no employment when he married, but he had saved a little money. They purchased a gas stove and set it up on a table, and, by attaching a rubber tube to a gas jet on the wall, were able to cook light meals.

On Thursday McDermott got employment with the Trow Directory people and left yesterday for his first day's work. His wife, he says, was happy and kissed him good-bye. She gave no hint of a wish to die. At noon McDermott went home and was astonished to meet his wife's mother on the stairs.

"I dreamed last night there was something the matter with Celia," said Mrs. Talburg. "I was downtown shopping and decided to come and see her."

"Oh, she's all right," answered McDermott. "She was as happy as a bird this morning."

They went upstairs together, and a little later were found by other tenants grief-stricken in the little room where the young wife lay dead.

The gas tube was hanging suspended from the jet on the wall. There were no letters found to confirm the police report of suicide.

McDermott says he believes his wife took the tube from the stove, but forgot to turn off the gas.

BISHOP SHANLEY FOUND DEAD.

North Dakota Prelate a Victim of Apoplexy in His Room.

FARGO, N. D., July 16.—Bishop John Shanley of the Roman Catholic Diocese of North Dakota was found dead in his room in the episcopal residence to-night. He worked up to a late hour Thursday night, and his secretary did not begin to be concerned until to-night. He then went to the Bishop's room and found that he had died of apoplexy.

Bishop Shanley was born in Albion, N. Y., in 1852, and removed to St. Paul in 1857. He was educated at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, receiving his D. D. degree in 1874. He was consecrated Bishop of Fargo in 1889.

DIES AT HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Franklin H. Baxter Falls Dead in St. Peter's Churchyard, Westchester.

Franklin H. Baxter of 15 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, the last member of one of the earliest families to settle in the village of Westchester, dropped dead yesterday in St. Peter's churchyard, Westchester, as he left the graves of his father and mother. Baxter, who was 28 years old and unmarried, was accustomed to visit the churchyard daily, and had not missed a day, it was said, since the death of his father, three years ago. His mother died a year later.

Young Baxter had spent the better part of an hour in the churchyard, and stopped to speak to two gravediggers as he was leaving. Suddenly he uttered a cry and fell into a wheelbarrow which stood beside the open grave the men were digging. They summoned a doctor, but by the time he arrived Baxter was dead of heart disease.

Newcomb Prizes for National Museum

WASHINGTON, July 16.—By his will, filed for probate to-day, Prof. Simon Newcomb, the famous scientist, bequeathed all his foreign decorations, medals, prizes from scientific bodies, diplomas, and certificates from universities and colleges, to the National Museum here.

Can't Find Suicide Burt's Will.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 16.—Under an order from Judge Jackson the search for the will of the late Alfred Burt, who was found hanging from a beam in the garrett of his home on July 1, was authorized here to-day. The safe deposit vault containing his belongings was opened, but held no will.

CITY BREVITIES.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger appointed Henry J. Goldsmith yesterday a committee to take testimony as to the mental condition of Jacob B. Davis, 80 years old, of 16 Perry Street. The application was made by Charles O. Davis and Irene Hubner, Davis's children.

Mayor McClellan before departing on his vacation appointed J. B. Brine of this city one of the members of the Citizens' Committee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

The Rev. Robert Cameron of Boston will take the place of the Rev. Dr. Haldeman in the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in the latter's absence on vacation. To-morrow night Dr. Cameron will speak on "Have the Jews a Future, and If So, What?"

Judge Ward of the United States Circuit Court directed the Colonial Trust Company, Charles F. Lane of Philadelphia, and Lyle Evans Mahan of this city, ancillary receivers in this district of the business affairs of the J. Franklin Whitman Company, yesterday to pay to themselves as receivers of the concern the sum of $1,181.87 collected for work done under contract on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

MISSING HAROLD COX DEAD IN A THICKET

Body of White Plains Bank Clerk Discovered by a Milkman on His Rounds.

SHOT WITH BANK REVOLVER

His Books Were All Right, but Overstudy and an Accident on July 4 Apparently Had Unbalanced His Mind.

After eleven days of fruitless search, in which every man in White Plains took part, from the best-known residents in their automobiles to the poorer folk on foot, young Harold C. Cox, the clerk in the White Plains Savings Bank, was found yesterday, dead by his own hand. They buried him in the afternoon in the Rural Cemetery with a few prayers over the grave, and only his relatives and closest friends present.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Davey, a milkman, pulled up on Hartsdale Road, near Soundview Avenue, because he had found he could save time by walking through the woods to the farmhouse on his route. He took an unused path to the house, walking through underbrush.

He had gone but twenty feet through this brush when he saw a body. It lay full length, its head thrown far back and its left arm across the chest. The right arm was parallel to the body, and in the hand was a revolver. Two of its shells were empty.

Davey telephoned to the police, and Street Inspector Charles Sutton, the boy's uncle, De Los Cox; Policeman McGraw, and fifty people of the town went out to the place. There was no question of identity. Things Cox was known to own were found on the body—an initialed watch and a Young Men's Christian Association membership card. The revolver was the one he had borrowed from the bank the day he disappeared, with which "to do a little celebrating."

Nothing was found to show cause for the act—that is as deep a mystery as ever. President Cromwell and Secretary Hamilton of the bank where he worked declare they never had a more conscientious employe.

"His accounts were right to the penny," said Mr. Cromwell yesterday. "He had several thousand of his own on deposit. I want any such rumors emphatically denied. There is no truth in them."

Only two theories are advanced to explain his evidently premeditated act. A Texas grl stayed for some months in White Plains, and Cox several times rode and drove with her. She was pretty, and he was evidently somewhat taken with her. But that was all. He seemed in no degree depressed when she went back to her ranch more than a month ago, and he had gone on as usual mixing in the social life of the community.

The other theory is advanced by Mrs. Kroeger, with whose son he was most intimate. He had lived at her house for months, and she said he studied too hard. He was taking a course in banking in a correspondence school in addition to his regular daily work. Mrs. Kroeger thinks that that and an accident on July 4 had unbalanced his mind, at least temporarily.

On that day he had gone out driving with her son, Alfred, and another friend, Chauncey Griffin. In turning a sharp corner of a wood road a shaft bolt fell out, the shaft swung loose from the wagon, and the horse took fright and ran. A moment later the wagon threw the three young men in a heap upon some rocks.

No one was seriously hurt, but only Cox refused to see a doctor. He simply went home, talked gayly enough, joked of the accident, and after supper said he meant to go for a walk. That was at 8 o'clock. Just before he left he said to Alfred:

"I wish I had seen a doctor."

Where he was that night no one knows. Some one saw him on the street at 10 o'clock, and they spoke of the ball game to take place next day. The morning of July 5 he went to the bank. Mr. Hamilton was there, and Cox opened the mail. After that was done he picked up the bank revolver.

"I want to do a little celebrating myself," said he. "Can I borrow this?"

Mr. Hamilton agreed and Cox broke the revolver, throwing out the cartridges.

"I'll get some blanks," he said, "no bullets flying around for me." He went directly to the hardware store and bought a box of loaded cartridges. As he came out a friend called:

"Are you coming to the game, Hal?"

"I'll be there," said Cox in his usual brisk voice, "I'll see you later."

At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock that day he alighted from a trolley car in Mount Vernon with a transfer to this city. That was the last seen of him. He must have walked to the woods where he was found, and the shots he fired were not noticed among the reports that sounded on all sides that day.

REAL CALL FOR MEN OVER 50.

Many Advertisements Telling of Work for the Elderly Show This.

The response to the offer of THE TIMES to print to-morrow free of charge advertisements from employers willing to give work to men or women over fifty years old has been large. A column or more of such advertisements will be published.

Apparently to encourage those employers hesitating whether or not to give employment to elderly men, Messrs. L. A. Sayre & Co. of Newark write:

> THE TIMES deserves all possible help and encouragement in its efforts to assist the unemployed over 50 years old. In our shipping department where goods are inspected and packed we used to follow the customary method of employing a number of boys. These were constantly changing and were careless and wasteful. We now employ old men, paying a little more and getting better service. To other employers we would say, try it, and see if you are not pleased.

One of the men over 50 who advertised three Sundays ago in THE TIMES a few days later received a check for $5 from a stranger in Fargo, N. D., who thought he was in need. Regarding the check, which he is anxious to turn over to some one who does need it, he writes to THE TIMES:

> I am happy to inform you that I do not need pecuniary assistance, as, in reply to your communication of June 30, I stated my circumstances.
>
> Therefore I am willing to return you the check this day received, which you can forward to others that will only be too glad to receive it. At the same time send my thanks to Mr. John Brown of Fargo, N. D., hoping that he will not take umbrage at my refusal to accept of his generosity.

THE TIMES will publish to-morrow not only the advertisements of employers, but also those of men and women over fifty asking for work, including those received last week too late for publication last Sunday.

Posted as Drunkard, Sues for $10,000.

GLASSBORO, N. J., July 16.—A suit for $10,000 damages was instituted to-day by Arthur Johnson of this place against the Board of Drunkards' Guardians recently appointed, because they publicly listed his name among the "jags" of the town. Johnson says he does not understand why his name was posted in the Franklinville Hotel, one of the places where he has been listed, because he was never in the place. He says he will carry the fight to the highest court of the State, if necessary, to get redress for the injury.

DROP SHOPLIFTING CHARGE.

Store Declines to Prosecute a Woman Whose Mind Was Affected.

While her husband was downtown purchasing tickets for Europe for to-day, a woman who said she was Mrs. Maud Crawford of Des Moines, Iowa, was arrested yesterday in a department store at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, charged with shoplifting. She was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

According to the police, Mrs. Crawford and her husband, R. A. Crawford, arrived in this city yesterday morning and registered at the Herald Square Hotel, saying that they intended staying only until to-day, when they would sail for Europe. While in the store at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, it is alleged that Mrs. Crawford went from counter to counter picking up small articles, valued at $2.42, and consisting of four handkerchiefs, one necktie, a stamp book, a bottle of perfume, a lace scarf, four centrepieces, one book of powder papers, and a silk perfume bag.

At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the woman refused to say anything about herself or tell on what steamer she and her husband intended sailing. She appeared to be about 50 years old, and was well dressed.

When Mrs. Crawford was in Jefferson Market Court, her husband, who was summoned from the Herald Square Hotel, told Magistrate Cornell that his wife's mind had been disturbed by chronic heart trouble, and that a physician had advised that he take her abroad.

"I sympathize with you sincerely," said the court, "and I will put this matter over for disposal at the Night Court. You will probably be able to arrange with the store people to drop the charge, and you might find a bondsman to put up $200 bail so your wife can be released in the meantime."

The house detective of the Herald Square Hotel gave security and Mr. Crawford took his wife out of court with him.

In the Night Court Magistrate Corrigan said that he had received a note from the General Manager of the department store saying that he was willing to withdraw the complaint and leaving the entire case to the Magistrate. He discharged Mrs. Crawford.

BEGGED A PARTING KISS.

Woman Eloper's Plea in Court Found the Judge Obdurate.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 16.—When Mrs. Clara Regald and William S. Lamb were arraigned before Judge Horner in the Burlington County Court here to-day on charges which were the outcome of their recent elopement from Pemberton, some surprise was occasioned when the woman publicly announced that before being separated from her companion she would like to kiss him, and asked the court if there would be any objection to the osculatory ceremony.

The request came just before Judge Horner was ready to close the case. All of the facts of the couple's elopement to Atlantic City and arrest on complaint of Lamb's wife had been unfolded to the court, and it had been announced that under the circumstances surrounding the case there would be a suspension of sentence. Then the woman was asked: "Will you promise to keep away from Lamb?"

"Yes," she replied, after some hesitation, and added, "but I'd like to have a parting kiss with him, Judge. May I?"

The court's answer could not have been misunderstood, for, in sharp tones, came: "Not a bit of it; you must keep away from him."

"All right, Judge. I'll do as you say," the woman replied, "but I love him dearly and always will."

LOST WEALTH HE DISPLAYED.

New Variety of Confidence Game with the Landlady a Victim.

Frank Guardo, an Italian laborer of 740 East 211th Street, visited the Alexander Avenue Police Station, in the Bronx last night, and through an interpreter told the Lieutenant that he had been robbed by two strangers in 138th Street. He met the men, he said, in Ninety-third Street, near First Avenue, as he was on his way to work early yesterday morning. They told him they had just come from Mexico, where they had got $7,000 from a railroad in a damage suit, and were looking for a boarding place, where they and their money would be safe.

Guardo suggested that they go to his house, but the men expressed fear, as he was poorly dressed. In the end, however, they agreed to follow his advice, if he could show them that he had money of his own. Therefore, said Guardo, he went all the way to 211th Street, got into his best clothes, borrowed from his landlady her $90 diamond ring, $40 watch and chain, a cheaper ring, and $40 in money, and armed with these came downtown to meet the strangers by appointment in 138th Street and Park Avenue.

They enticed him into an areaway, said Guardo, and there bound him hand and foot, and robbed him of all he had. At last he managed to escape, and all day long tried to tell his troubles to policemen. But his ignorance of the language made his efforts futile, and it was not till a friend advised him to go to the station with an interpreter that he had the opportunity to tell his misfortunes.

How Guardo could understand the long story of the Mexican trip told by strangers, who were Americans, is more than the police can understand, but they are investigating his tale.

B. R. T. ROBBED OF $1.10.

Two Men Snatch the Ticket Seller's Change and Vanish.

One of a pair of rough-looking men robbed Mrs. Kate Donegan, the ticket seller at the Brooklyn Avenue station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, last night of $1.10.

There was no one on the platform at 10 o'clock when the two men entered the station. As they passed in front of the little window through which Mrs. Donegan receives money and passes out tickets one of the men put his arm through the opening and grabbed up a small pile of change lying conveniently near.

Both turned and ran. Before Mrs. Donegan could get her revolver out of the small drawer in which it is kept they were half way downstairs. Mrs. Donegan ran to the head of the stairs and shouted for a policeman, but by the time one came the men had disappeared. So had the company's $1.10.

Music in the Parks To-morrow.

Central Park, Nahan Franko, Bandmaster.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Kaiser March ....Wagner
Overture, "Egmont" ....Beethoven
Fantasie, "The Flying Dutchman" ...Wagner
Ave Verum, from "Mozartiana". Tschaikowsky
Transformation music, "Parsifal" ....Wagner

PART II.

Overture, "Tannhauser" ....Wagner
March movement from symphony "Lenore" ....Raff
Prize song from "Die Meistersinger" ..Wagner
Introduction and death scene, "Tristan and Isolde" ....Wagner
Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla, from "Rheingold" ....Wagner

Doxology.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

PART I.

2:30 to 4 P. M.

March, "Durch Kampksum Sieg" ....Von Blou
Overture, "Martha" ....Flouto
Waltz, "Serenade Espanole" ....Schlepegrell
Selection, "Pilgrim Chorus," from "Tannhauser" ....Wagner
Overture, "Don't Take Me Home" ....Von Tilzer
Selection, "Traviata" ....Verdi
March, "A True Soldier" ....J. Lacalle

PART II.

4:30 to 6 P. M.

March, "Unser Kaiser Frederick"...Von Glan
Overture, "Light Cavalry" ....Suppe
Waltz, "Over the Waves" ....Resas
Cornet solo, "Inflamatus—Stabat Mater," by Signor Pausano ....Rossini
Selection, "Cavalleri Rusticana."
March, "Taffy" ....Von Tilzer
Intermezzo, "A Whispered Thought" ....Johnson
Selection, "Gioconde," (finale)....Ponchielli

Grape-Nuts
FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

EX-PASTOR'S VISIT COST A NIGHT IN JAIL

The Rev. Mr. Kemp Insisted on Baptising His Old Choir-boy's Baby.

ARRESTED WITH HIS HOST

Clergyman Admits That His Robbery Tale Was Untrue—A Former Curate of St. Paul's, Later in Chicago.

William Deschel, an elevator operator in a downtown office building, said yesterday that he had learned one thing since Thursday an dthat is to be careful whom he takes to his home. His desire to show his former pastor his four-day-old son aroused the neighborhood in which he lives on Thursday night, and cost Deschel and the former priest a night in the station house, followed by a hearing in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Being a happy father, William always hurried home that he might be with the mother and the little one as much as possible. On Thursday they had their evening meal, and then it was discovered that there was not enough milk in the house to last the baby through the night.

"We must have some milk for the baby," Mrs. Deschel said to her husband.

"All right, I'll slip around the corner and get it right away," he replied, and he started out.

Now Deschel says he had hardly reached the sidewalk before he ran into a man whose face was familiar, but whom he was not absolutely sure that he knew.

"Surely this is William, my best soprano singer," said the stranger, approaching Deschel in a friendly manner. William looked steadily at the stranger.

"Can it be possible that this is Father Kemp?" said William, more than surprised, because the stranger was not dressed in clerical garb.

"That's who I am," said the stranger, "and how are you making out, William? You have grown to be a great big boy."

"Fine," said William. "I am a 'father' now myself," he said with a merry twinkle in his eye. "I have been married for eighteen months, and last week there came a bouncing baby boy to make our home complete."

"I must see your baby. No choirboy of mine can be the father of a baby without my being the priest who baptizes it," said the clergyman.

"But my wife is a Roman Catholic, and I promised when I got married that the baby would be raised in that faith," said William.

"Well, let me have a look at the young one, anyway," said the clergyman.

Together they walked around to Greenwich Street. They had to walk up four flights of steps, and it was an awful climb for the clergyman under the circumstances, but he encouraged himself frequently by stopping for what he told William was a little drop of "cough medicine."

Finally they reached the little apartment where his wife was waiting for him to bring the milk.

"I have brought my old curate to see the baby," said William, as his wife opened the door.

"Ssh-Sssh, don't awake the baby, he has just gone to sleep," said Mrs. Deschel.

Together Deschel and Father Kemp went into the front room of the little apartment. The baby was asleep in a crib in the dining room. Father Kemp explained to the mother that Deschel was a choir boy at old St. Paul's when he was a curate there, and he had always taken great interest in him.

There was some desultory conversation in quiet tones for half an hour. Then the clergyman asked permission to spend the night, saying that he was very tired and needed rest. A lounge was shown to him on which he might rest at least temporarily, and Deschel and his wife retired.

They had been asleep but a short time when the sharp ear of the mother detected the wailing of the infant. She managed to get out of bed and into the room where the child had been put to sleep. She said yesterday that she found Mr. Kemp with the little one in one arm and a glass of water in his other hand, with which he appeared to be baptizing the infant.

"What are you doing?" cried Mrs. Deschel.

"I'm baptizing the baby in the faith of his father," said the clergyman.

"Give him to me, right away," she screamed. Then she opened the door and called for help, the clergyman meanwhile insisting that he would baptize the baby to keep it from being christened in the Roman Catholic faith.

The cries of Deschel and his wife attracted several of the neighbors as well as Policeman Hughes from the Charles Street Station. When Hughes appeared the clergyman said he had lost his watch and chain and a diamond ring valued at $500. Deschel and the clergyman also were locked up.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the clergyman admitted that he had not been robbed. The charge of intoxication entered against him was dismissed. Deschel was also discharged.

The Rev. Mr. Kemp was attached for seventeen years to old St. Paul's Church. A few years ago he resigned to go to Chicago. He was released from that church because disagreeable stories were told about him. He is said to belong to a prominent family and to have an independent income.

COLER SUSPENDS MOORE.

Brings Charges of Neglect of Duty Against Building Superintendent.

As an outcome of the trouble which has developed in the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings since the Commissioners of Accounts began their investigation of the affairs of the borough administration, Borough President Coler suspended yesterday Superintendent of Buildings David F. Moore pending a hearing on charges of neglect of duty. Mr. Moore is also charged with withholding from the Corporation Counsel a building law violation involving the safety of human beings. After suspending Moore, Mr. Coler made Chief Inspector Thomas H. Dixon Acting Superintendent.

The suspension of Moore followed closely upon the suspension from duty of Chief Inspector Martin H. O'Neill by Moore on Thursday. O'Neill had admitted before the Commissioners of Accounts that his young son was the nominal head of the firm which did the work of replacing the roof on the Kings County Court House and that they had a joint bank account. Supt. Moore suspended O'Neill without consulting the Borough President, and this is said to have angered Mr. Coler.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:05—2,791 8th Av.; Paul Roehm	$10
8:20—436 W. 38th St.; Delia Stillmeyer	$25
8:55—334 E. 110th St.; Jacob Simons	$100
P. M.	
8:00—301 E. 108th St.; T. Price	Trifling
8:05—444 Broome St.; Empire City Petticoat Co.	$2,000
8:40—115 Eldridge St.; L. Konn	$500
8:40—334 E. 78th St.; M. Mittler	$200
8:45—346 W. 19th St.; O. Kampneir	Trifling
8:45—109th St. and Riverside Drive; P. Kleeberg	None
9:00—655 E. 187th St.; P. Faccoman	Trifling
9:10—931 Park Av.; M. Silverman	$50
P. M.	
10:00—29 Perry St.; Edmund Masterson	$10
10:45—135th St. and North River; R. Gordon & Sons	$500

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Robert Burns
Mild 10c Cigar

PLUME IMPORTERS FIGHT CUSTOMS RULE

Decision Calling for the Destruction of Seized Aigrettes to be Reconsidered.

SAY IT WOULD KILL TRADE

Moreover, There Is No Law in This State Forbidding the Importation of Heron Plumage, Merchants Say.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector of the Port Loeb to destroy some $1,000 worth of aigrettes which were smuggled into this port on the Lamport & Holt Line steamships Tennyson and Verdi has aroused such a storm of protest from feather importers here that the destruction of the seized heron plumage has been deferred and the case will be again submitted to Washington.

This protest is voiced by Benjamin F. Feiner of 35 Nassau Street, counsel for the Feather Importers' Association of New York. He visited the law division of the Customs Service yesterday afternoon, and after a conference with Harrison Osborne, the Collector's solicitor, it was announced that the aigrettes would not be destroyed until the new phase of the case had been considered.

The question involved is considered by the importers one which affects the business of every firm engaged in importing bird plumage. The decision they consider would establish a precedent which, if followed to a logical conclusion, would end their business. The Solicitor of the Treasury in ordering the destruction of the aigrettes held that while under Chapter 20 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1900 it is a misdemeanor to sell heron plumage in this State, this would not affect the tariff law, which calls for the selling of seized articles. But an act of Congress of 1900 provides, among other things, that all parts of song birds the importation of which is forbidden to any State or Territory, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the laws enforced there.

Under this act authority was given the Collector to destroy the seized plumage, the Solicitor holding that the plumage has the same status as if the heron from which it was taken had been killed in this State.

It is this which has aroused the importers. They say that if in this case aigrettes brought from another country are to be treated in the same way as the domestic articles, the sale of which is forbidden here by law, then the Audubon Society or some other body can use this as a precedent for attempting to stop the importation of the white heron feathers.

Mr. Feiner said that it was impossible to estimate the effect such a decision would have on the trade. "They have stocks on hand," he said, "and have made purchases for the coming season's business amounting to millions of dollars, and if the decision of the Treasury Department is correct all such merchandise will be seriously affected. There is nothing in Chapter 20 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1900 making the possession or sale of foreign aigrettes in this State unlawful."

Following the protest of the Feather Importers' Association Mr. Osborne received a call from L. C. Carter, lawyer for the Audubon Society and Secretary of that organization. He opposed any change in the plan to destroy the aigrettes and said that the conclusions of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department were correctly taken, and the plumage should not be sold.

Each side will be given time to file briefs, and the case, with the recommendations of Mr. Osborne, will be again submitted to Washington.

DIDN'T CREDIT HER FATHER.

Complaint of Miss Spooner About a Magazine Article—Writer's Answer.

Charlotte E. Spooner wrote to the newspapers yesterday, asserting that Charles P. Norcross, in an article on the Astors in the August number of The Cosmopolitan, had made up about half of his article from one on the Astor family written by her father, Walter W. Spooner, for "Historic Families of America," several years ago, and this without using quotation marks or giving her father credit for the matter, though part of it was used word for word.

Mr. Spooner was the editor of "Historic Families of America." His name, however, was not signed to the article on the Astors, and, according to the present owner of the publication, he was merely employed to do piece work on it.

Mr. Norcross says in answer to Miss Spooner that he went to the present owner of the publication, got what matter he needed for his article, and asked what credit should be given for it. The owner, he says, told him that he did not want the publication mentioned in any way. This statement the owner corroborates, adding that there was no reason why any credit should have been given to Mr. Spooner.

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GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, ANNETTE KELLERMANN, and Ten other big acts.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909. 12 PAGES.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES.

By BURGES JOHNSON.

IF God grant me old age,
I would see some things finished; some outworn;
Some stone prepared for builders yet unborn.
Nor would I be the sated, weary sage
Who sees no strange new wonder in each morn.
And with me there on what men call the shelf
Crowd memories from which I cull the best—
And live old strifes, old kisses, some old jest;
For if I be no burden to myself
I shall be less a burden to the rest.

If God grant you old age,
I'll love the record writ in whitened hair.
I'll read each wrinkle wrought by patient care,
As oft as one would scan a treasured page,
Knowing by heart each sentence graven there.
I'd have you know life's evil and life's good,
And gaze out calmly, sweetly on it all—
Serene with hope, whatever may befall;
As though a love-strong spirit ever stood
With arm about you, waiting any call.

If God grant us old age,
I'd have us very lenient toward our kind,
Letting our waning senses first grow blind
Toward sins that youthful zealots can engage,
While we hug closer all the good we find.
I'd have us worldly foolish, heaven wise,
Each lending each frail succor to withstand,
Ungrudging, ev'ry mortal day's demand;
While fear-fed lovers gaze in our old eyes,
And go forth bold and glad and hand in hand.

—From Harper's Magazine for August.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FLETCHER AND FRANKLIN.

In Boston two houses are exhibited as the birthplace of Franklin, showing, as Mark Twain said, that he was twins, but, this being the case, it is unkind of Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, in his "Introductory History of England" to speak of him as a Pennsylvania Quaker, to say nothing of accusing him of deliberate and repeated falsehood, and styling him the "most disgusting hypocrite of the lot." He characterizes North as "of almost Gladstonian incompetence in grasp of foreign politics."

"IN A GOOD CAUSE."

The London Hospital for Sick Children, for which Dickens pleaded in a charming paper and for which he gave his first reading of the "Christmas Carol" "is in sore financial straits," and "F. Anstey and others" have written a little book of short stories and verses to be sold for its benefit. They call it "In a Good Cause," and the "others" are Sir Gilbert Parker and Messrs. Henry Newbolt, Owen Seaman, Graham Robertson, Tom Gallon, Pett Ridge, and Miss Marjorie Bowen. Mr. Murray publishes the book.

AIRSHIPS OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

The remarkable development made in aeronautics in recent months is well illustrated by the fact that F. T. Jane, whose annual publication, "Fighting Ships," is an authority upon that subject, has announced a companion annual, to appear in October, under the title of "All the World's Airships." By means of a thorough system of indexing, a vast deal of information is to be presented in a form adapted for rapid and easy reference, and this information is to cover all the known types of construction. The flying machines of each nation will be separately dealt with and classified into dirigibles and aeroplanes. Each main division will be subdivided into the natural classes: rigid, semi-rigid, and non-rigid in the first class; monoplanes, biplanes, and triplanes in the second, with a special section for nondescripts.

OLD TIME "BEST SELLER."

Lists of best sellers were not kept fifty years ago, a fact one cannot help but regret since a comparison of the style of books which most frequently burned the midnight oil for our fathers with what consumes the electric bulb of to-day might be of decided interest. A document on file in one of our New York publishing houses has just come to light, however, which, if it can be taken as a veracious record of fact, supplies the missing data in a manner that leaves no doubt as to the quality of reading indulged in by our ancestors. The document in question bears the date 1855 and contains the following statement from Edward Everett to Lord Macaulay in regard to the latter's "History of England": "No book has ever had such a sale in the United States except the Bible and two or three schoolbooks."

A TITLED COOK.

Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, who has just joined the ranks of English authors, by right of a cookbook, was rather a conspicuous figure in London society in the early years of her marriage to the first Earl, but has for some time lived quietly. The cookbook is rather extravagant in its demands for cream and butter and such other things as are supposed to abound in the pantry and dairy of an English country house of the old right sort, and is not always definite as to quantity, employing the old-fashioned phrases as "Take some," "Take plenty of." Not for such recipes will Mrs. John Bull bestow seven shillings and sixpence on the British peerage.

SAILORS' LITERARY TASTES.

Some interesting facts illustrating the literary tastes of sailors are to be gathered from recent statistics on the subject compiled by the American Seamen's Friend Society. Fifty years ago, it seems, this society commenced its "book campaign" by equipping ten sailing vessels with libraries. The avidity with which the latter were patronized led to a rapid increase in the number of libraries sent out, until now the total, since the year 1859, comes to 26,078 libraries, containing in all 620,808 volumes, accessible to 445,044 sailors. According to the reports of the Captains something like nine out of ten of these sailors are habitual users of these libraries, and a further compilation gives the following books as the favorites, in the order named, with these nautical bookworms: Stevenson's "Treasure Island," Dumas' "The Three Musketeers," Stoddard's "Cruising Among the Caribbees," Watson's "Hurricane Island," Weyman's "Under the Red Robe," Wallace's "The Prince of India."

DECEASED AUTHOR'S LETTERS.

The solicitors to the executors of the late George Meredith have written to the London press notifying all persons holding letters or documents written by the novelist that the copyright of such papers is now vested in the executors. This raises an interesting point of law, which is commented upon as follows by one of the London papers receiving the communication:

"The general impression would be that the possessors of private letters would have the right of reproducing them in any form they chose, and this right is constantly assumed in communications to the newspapers. This is only one of many confusions for which the framing of the Copyright act is responsible. For instance, it required costly litigation, a few years ago, to decide the proprietorship of public speeches reported verbatim—whether it was vested in the speaker, in the reporter, or in his employers. The case arose over the right of a publisher to reprint speeches in book form without the permission of the speaker, and the decision of the court was against the publisher. It would be well if privilege in regard to letters was as clearly defined."

JULES VERNE INFLUENCED BY POE.

A French writer, Henri Potez, in an article in La Revue of Paris, has added one more to the list of his countrymen who are indebted to Edgar Allan Poe for their special achievements in literature. The latest debtor to the American poet and romancer, according to this authority, is Jules Verne. In support of his claim he instances the latter's "Journey to the Centre of the Earth" as taken in part from "The Gold Bug." "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym" he quotes as a definite inspiration to Verne's "Chancellor," "Journey to the Centre of the Earth," and "Adventures of Captain Hatteras." Poe's "MSS. Found in a Bottle" and "A Descent into the Maelstrom" he traces in Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." He finds the peculiar climax of the latter's "Around the World in Eighty Days" in Poe's "Three Sundays in a Week," while Poe's balloon Victoria, described as crossing the Atlantic in sixty-five hours, he considers the inspiration of the French romancer's "Five Weeks in a Balloon." The quality in Poe's work that Verne did not copy, according to M. Potez, was the former's use of the element of horror in his romances and it was because he left this element out and transfused the characteristic Poesque mystery with something of a comedy flavor that the French writer attained to such a high degree of popularity.

IN THE GREEK REVOLUTION

Vivid Pictures of the Struggle for Liberty Against the Turks, Outlined in the Biography of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe.

A NEW ENGLAND HUMANITARIAN.

The Story of a Man Who Accomplished Results in Many Departments of Life—Laura Bridgman's Teacher.

By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

IF all the world loves a lover, all the world loves a hero as well, and it was force of the rarest and finest that went to the making of the hero, Samuel Gridley Howe, report of which must outlive the wear and tear of many lifetimes.*

A youth of 23, of an extraordinary beauty, with his clear-cut features, his blue eyes, fresh color, and black hair, tall and well made, of good social position, a university graduate, already an accomplished physician, he surrendered his chances of preferment, when his love of liberty and the great spirit and example of Byron fired him, and went through every obstacle to the aid of the Greeks revolting against oppression. That obstacles were made to overcome was one of his by-words.

In the early part of the last century the term Philhellene was a word to conjure with. It meant, says Mrs. Richards, "a man who was ready and eager to give up ease, custom, money-getting, and go overseas to fight a savage foe among savage mountains, all for love of freedom and of the dear land which was next in his affections to his own, the land of the imperishable ideal. Most notable among these knightly souls was Byron himself, and his example, even more than his glowing words, fired many hearts in England and America. It was most natural that my father should long—indeed, it would have been strange if he had not longed—to follow that gallant spirit and to join the crusade against the unspeakable Turk. But far deeper feelings than those of romance and hero worship contributed to form the resolve. * * * The instinct of helping those in need, which was to be the ruling passion of his life, was beginning to assert itself. * * * He saw the great opportunity and recognized it."

Dr. Howe landed in Greece in the Winter of 1825, and went almost directly into the guerrilla warfare. He says of himself then: "I was naturally very handy, active, and tough, and soon became equal to any of the mountain soldiery in capacity for endurance of fatigue, hunger, and watchfulness. I could carry my gun and heavy belt with yataghan and pistols all day long, clambering among the mountain passes, could eat sorrel and snails, or go without anything, and at night lie down on the ground with only my shaggy capote and sleep like a log."

Dr. Howe had, of course, a commission as army surgeon, at first with no salary, although with a trifle of private practice. He very soon acquired fame through his surgery, always, however, having to contend with the cruel ignorance of the native physicians. He shared the life of the soldiers, who were intelligent to some degree, hardy, living on a biscuit, an onion, a few olives or snails, and roasted wasps. They thought work disgraceful, submitted to no discipline, exposed themselves to no fire, fighting always from ambush, using their yataghans only to maim the slain, although sometimes behaving in a way that would disgrace the soldiery of no nation. Against them the Turks had trained, tried, and disciplined forces. "It was a gallant sight to see them drawn up in full array," the journal runs concerning the Ottoman forces, "their arms glittering in the sun, the richly dressed officers dashing around like lightning on their superb Arabians, the foot steadily marching in close columns, while the light troops and cavalry were beating round the plain or dashing into the hollows. In a few hours they were out of sight."

But what the Greeks lacked in other ways they made up in enthusiasm. When Kolokotrones came from prison he was received like a conqueror coming from battle. "Men, women, and children went out to meet him, and he was welcomed by the shout of joyful voices, ringing muskets, and thun-

*THE JOURNALS AND LETTERS OF SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE. Edited by his daughter, Laura E. Richards, with notes by F. B. Sanborn. In two volumes. Vol. I. The Greek Revolution. Pp. 413. Vol. II. The Servant of Humanity. Pp. 399. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. London: John Lane.

DR. HOWE, HUMANITARIAN, IN THE GRECIAN REVOLUTION.

daring unmade. . . . 'Give us one brave Kolokotrones,' they cried, 'and we will follow him to death.'"

Only the lure of a great purpose could carry one through the life the young hero lived in these years of war and work and want. Sometimes it was journeying through mountain passes followed by the Turk, it was dwelling in caves, it was sleeping on stones in the bottom of a leaky boat; for there was much seafaring from port to port.

"His prepossessions, even on first acquaintance, were singularly to the point. He formed at once a correct understanding of Kolokotrones, of Admiral Miaulis, of Capo d'Istrias, of the great Mavrocordatos, and never had occasion to change his mind.

All the years of the struggle were a series of alternations of hope and despair, until hope got the best of it and he could employ the people in building hospitals and public works. Sometimes there were bitter disappointments, as when Ibrahim Pasha passed with his troops through defiles which 300 Spartans could have made impassable. But it was idle to despair of a people who, when the enemy took possession of a town, yesterday seething with life, finds not a soul in it, nor a loaf of bread; the people, at an hour's notice, says the journal, "pack up their all and are off to the mountains, where, in caves and hollows, they spread out their little carpet and squat down upon it, without thinking they are suffering hardships." On the other hand, there were Greeks who spoke only Turkish, and the Greek soldiers abused their own people as badly as the Turks did. "A Greek flies from his house on the approach of a Greek troop as from an enemy." It was not strange if the poor Greek exclaimed, "What is liberty to me? The Turk despoiled me of half my goods; the Greek takes all; the Turk beats me sometimes; the Greek beats me every day!" One can imagine how difficult the whole business was when there was a party of the Greeks not only indifferent but in opposition to the revolt. Besides that, there were pirates, who seized on friend and foe alike; the most depraved among them, let it be said, lighted a lamp to the Virgin before going forth on his cruel undertaking, and made the sign of the cross before he shot a man. All this was offset by the example of such men as Gennadios, the schoolmaster, who called upon the people to unite, and gave all he had himself, melting to tears the crowd that gave their uttermost, and Prince Ypsilanti, who had already lost everything else, giving his golden scabbard and swordmounts.

The destruction of the Turkish fleet before Navarino put an end to the idea that Turkey could conquer Greece. The battle was precipitated by the action of the Turks, whose fleet three times outnumbered that of their opponents, its horrors heightened by blazing, drifting fireships, the sea covered with spars, to which clung thousands of sailors from the exploded ships.

Shortly after this Dr. Howe was asked by the Greek Government to return to America and do what was possible to arouse enthusiasm and procure money and provisions. He was nearly a year achieving his end, under great difficulties. An old Sciote woman whom he had helped, recognizing him on his return, wept for joy, kissing his hands. "Thousands have perished," she said, "but, O God, forever bless the Christians of America! If it had not been for them it would have been tens of thousands!"

The greater part of the rest of his stay in Greece was passed by Dr. Howe in distributing the relief he had brought, some in direct charity, some in establishing hospitals, some in founding colonies in forsaken places, some in payment of the work of building what is called the American mole at Egina, that the work people might preserve their self-respect and not be considered paupers. Seven hundred families were employed and paid in this work. It required very little food to satisfy this frugal people. At a priest's house a meal that was almost a banquet was made of one large beet, boiled tops and all, cut up with oil, salt, pepper, and lemon juice and served with a slice of bread. Yet before Dr. Howe left Greece there was more or less luxury in similar dwellings.

A large part of the journeys in relief of the people was made by water among the islands, where his love of beauty was fully satisfied. What this beauty was can be judged from one scene where his vessel lay motionless on the sea. "Behind lay Egina, with its slope to the sea, richly cultivated and interspersed with olives, while further back rose its hills, crowned by the temple of Jupiter Pluvius, whose still standing columns were plainly to be seen. To the right lay Attica, stretching south and terminated by Sunium; high up was Athens, its Acropolis and Parthenon rising above the mist which floated over the town; Salamis was before us; to the left the Isthmus of Corinth, above which rose the ragged, almost perpendicular, Acro Corinth crowned by its fortress."

In 1830 Dr. Howe, after incomparable services, left Greece a free country. Returning home, the exercise of philanthropy in another field was offered him, and he went to Europe to procure teachers and study methods of teaching the blind. In Paris he was associated with Lafayette and concerned in the three days' revolution; and then he was appointed to carry funds to the suffering Polish exiles, and was arrested by the Prussian authorities and thrown into prison, set at liberty after some weeks only through the strenuous exertion of his friends and after the receipt of outrageous insults from the Prussian gendarmerie. Eleven years afterward, wishing to visit Berlin, he was refused permission, but years later the King of Prussia gave him a gold medal for his work for the blind. It amused Dr. Howe to find that its monetary value was exactly equal to the sum he had paid the Prussian Government for board and lodging in the disgusting Prussian prison.

If the first volume of Mrs. Richards's memoirs of her father is full of romantic and heroic adventure, the next volume is even more thrilling in its account of the conquests in the fields of suffering humanity; while, as the lights and colors are balanced in the painter's composition, so the Cretan insurrection brings back a flash and reflection of the old spirit of the Greek struggle.

To researches in the science of humanity all the rest of the hero's life was devoted, and with a vital intensity. With six blind children he laid, in his father's house, the foundation of every institution for the blind in America, the family accepting the situation and aiding the work with the most beautiful forbearance and happiness in it. Interesting wealthy and benevolent people, and finally securing an appropriation from the Legislature, he opened the great institution for the blind at South Boston with its incalculably precious work. But not only to the blind but to the soul of the blind and deaf-mute did he presently give avenues in which to expand the work so wonderful as to partake of the miraculous; and in his hands the development of Laura Bridgman opened the way by which, later, Helen Keller's genius found power of expression. Launched on this work, all other needs appealed to him. He found means to illumine the brain of the idiot, and, as it were, to create intelligence there; he changed the whole condition of the insane, and ameliorated the bitterness of prison life. In all of these things and others he was a pioneer, an organizer, and more than half a century in advance of his time. Finally, with Horace Mann, in opposition to what was in that day conceded to be the best authority, and which was contemptuously exerted, he insisted upon teaching articulation to those that had never spoken, and succeeded.

In his visits to one and another of the institutions he often took his children that they might learn lessons of sympathy with suffering. "The blind had always been our playfellows," writes Mrs. Richards. "In a different way we were familiar with the cheerful inmates of the School for Feeble-minded, but as we grew older we must make acquaintance also with our sadder sisters and brothers of the insane asylum and the almshouse. He never showed us anything that would shock or frighten us, only that which would awaken our interest and sympathy. My sister Maud writes concerning these visits: 'I remember how all the inhabitants of poorhouse or insane asylum seemed to wake up at his arrival. It was like switching on the electric light in a dark theatre.'"

Happily married to one of the most beautiful and accomplished, one of the most remarkable women of our era, of whom he has said that she was "a being whose constant presence, like the light and the heat of the sun, makes constant and pleasant day even in the darkness and the storm," his home was a centre of hospitality and happiness, and his friends were among the chief men and women of the day, both here and abroad. His relations with Sumner, with Horace Mann, with Theodore Parker, Emerson, Gov. Andrew, Frank Sanborn, the Hoars, with all the leading poets and writers of the day, were intimate and delightful. He was in the full current of life, receiving the best these had to give and in return giving them new thought and stimulant to high endeavor.

Dr. Howe's care for those in need went, with the civil war, into even broader fields. He investigated the condition and health of the army; he was a vigorous part of the Sanitary Commission, and he used constant influence with President Lincoln to issue the Proclamation of Emancipation. Indeed, the first steps toward that great event were taken by his calling a meeting at his office where James Freeman Clarke, Garrison, Phillips, William Henry Channing, Edmund Quincy, and others came. About a year afterward, and after constant and continuous pressure, the Proclamation was issued.

The loss of his younger son at this time was a grief from which he never fully recovered, and it was fortunate that he had all this work for others in which to lose himself. A portion of his attention he turned then to the condition of the freedmen; and, consulting with Agassiz, he was one of the first to advocate the enlistment of colored troops. In relation to the negro problem, so called, he said: "So far as the rights of blacks and the duties of whites are manifest to common and honest minds, so far would I admit the first and perform the second, though the heavens fall." Leaving no stone unturned, he visited Kansas and associated himself with the establishment of the Free State under very trying and hazardous circumstances. "Dr. Howe had been imprisoned for attempting to aid the Poles," said President White, "had narrowly escaped with life when struggling in Greece against Turkey, and had braved death again and again while aiding the Free State men against the pro-slavery men of Kansas. He told me that of all the three experiences he considered the last by far the most dangerous." The improvement of the State charities now occupied a great deal of his time; again his well and long-thought-out theories concerning the care of the dependent classes were hotly disputed by the authorities of the day, and are now accepted largely throughout the Nation. The work that he did here was invaluable, and he remained Chairman of the board till shortly before his death.

In 1866 came the Cretan insurrection, which aroused all the ardor of his younger days. In a meeting held in Boston to call attention to the claims of Crete upon civilization, when he arose and said, "Forty-five years ago I was very much interested in the Greek Revolution," there was something of a sensation in the audience. They saw a slight, erect, martial figure, abundant dark hair but slightly touched with silver, flashing blue eyes—to judge from appearances, forty-five years before this Dr. Howe should have been in his cradle. At a subsequent meeting for the same cause Gov. Andrew said: "If the eloquent voices which have stimulated our blood and inspired our hearts had been silent as the tomb, your presence, Sir, would have been more eloquent than a thousand orations, when we remember that after the lifetime of a whole generation of men he who forty years ago bared his arm to seize the Suliote blade speaks again with the voice of age in defense of the cause of his youth." In the Spring of 1867 he sailed again for Greece, taking with him his wife and two of his daughters, welcomed everywhere with a flame of enthusiasm, the Turks meanwhile setting a price on his head. He distributed money, food, and clothing in the same manner he had used during the revolution, and had great reason for gratification in his work at that time, even though the insurrection failed. It was during this sojourn in Greece that a secretary was engaged at Athens who proved all that could be desired. When, after some weeks, Dr. Howe wished to pay his salary, the young man asked: "Dr. Howe, what salary do you receive for helping my country?"

"I? Not a penny! That is a different matter."

"Neither do I receive a penny for helping you," said the young Greek.

Dr. Howe took his secretary to America, and there he eventually married Julia Romana, the doctor's very lovely daughter, and succeeded his friend and father as Director of the institution. His untimely death was mourned by all who knew his name.

In 1871 Dr. Howe interested himself in the question of the annexation of Santo Domingo. Although the attempt was unsuccessful the long stay in the tropical climate was of great advantage to his failing health. But the strength was soon lost again. He had already felt the weight of the years, and his last important work was the preparation of the Forty-third Report of the Perkins Institution, which is still a mine of treasure for the seeker.

Three of his daughters were now married, and he had great happiness with their children, spending part of his time at the home called Green Peace and part at Oak Glen, near Newport, in writing letters and pruning trees. On Jan. 4, 1876, he became unconscious, and on the 9th one of the noblest spirits of all time departed. The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature in reference to him, the General Court passed resolutions of eulogy, and public meetings were held in his honor. His monuments are in the homes of beneficence throughout the land, as his daughter says, adding: "She, who in her golden youth turned from the gay world to cast her lot with his, still in the beauty of her silver age feels him by her side, still in spirit calls to him, still finds in the thought of him strength and rest."

If Dr. Howe was not a man of peace—for he once said that a feeling of indignation "is just as much the handiwork of God as the feeling of benevolence," and was true to his conviction, yet he was Christlike both in this indignation against wrong and in his love and pity for humanity. He was a man of catholic sympathies, who could see good even in enemies of his cause; he had no other enemies. The tendency of the human race is "from the earth toward the heavens," he once said. One who had worked with him for forty years declared that his quick and unerring perceptions were like second sight. Possibly to his belief in humanity he owed much of his success as well as to his own impetuous intrepidity and tenderness. "There need be no fear of exhausting the popular heart," he said, "for it is like the widow's cruse, and yields more affection as it is more largely drawn upon." And elsewhere he said, "Fill each day as full as you may with employments, still it is like a cup filled with pearls, you may pour in the golden sand of love and make it pervade every part." Yet his hatred of wrong was so strong that it burned up all thought of self and made him ready for any sacrifice. A great and phenomenal being, the savior of the suffering everywhere, the world has not yet learned how great is its debt to Samuel Gridley Howe.

Meanwhile Mrs. Richards's work, both in spirit and execution, is in every way worthy of its subject. She allows her father to speak for himself in journals, in reports, and addresses, and in letters of the deepest importance that form part of our National history. She has given us a book of thrilling interest, and her work as editor and annotator is perfect. Fortunate the father whose child can make his picture so faithful, so beautiful, so complete! Fortunate the daughter who has had a father for whom to do such noble work!

"Life of Lowell Mason."

Friends of the late Dr. Lowell Mason who have letters from him, or any memorabilia, are earnestly requested to communicate with Henry L. Mason, 188 Bay State Road, Boston. Mr. Mason is the grandson of Dr. Lowell Mason, and is at work writing a life of Lowell Mason.

THE LOVE LETTERS OF FAMOUS POETS

Lionel Strachey Makes an Entertaining Compilation of Missives Written in Courtship Days by Celebrities.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

It is not amiss to wonder what lovers did before the art of writing was discovered. Could romantic love exist without pen, ink, and many pages of paper? How did shy Daphne ever tell all her passion when she was perforce obliged, at the best, to whisper it to Strephon of a moonlight night, and could not hide amid the roses and jasmine of her bower to pour out in safe seclusion the trembling glory of her soul? And then to have lost all the rapture of reading letters from the beloved; to have had no deep thrill turn the cheek pale at the postman's signal, or at sight of the well-known hand. Truly, sad indeed must have been the plight of lovers in the days before the first love letters and their love but a poor halt thing with its wings still unfledged.

Possibly it is with some faint sense of making up to these forlorn ones for their irretrievable loss that lovers, since they have learned to put their hearts on paper, have been so assiduous at the task and have written what might appear more than was needful to the critical eye of the outsider. Be this as it may, the world now possesses a large number of these documents, written to some person loved and loving, or even at times unloving, but associated with love either in the past or the future. And the world always takes a quite fervid interest in these letters meant for only one to see, written in a divine madness to be read by the divinely mad.

Many such letters contain a plea to be burned; yet they have survived both the flame which inspired them and that to which they should have been consigned. For of all the flotsam and jetsam that gathers on the shores of life the most difficult to destroy or surrender are these self-same letters, which therefore often endure long after the altar on which they were laid and the hands that placed them there have passed back into their elements.

The latest collection of such letters appears in a large volume,* the first of a series, and contains, in addition to the letters themselves, descriptive sketches of the writers and the persons associated with them by Mr. Walter Littlefield. These sketches consist of a brief résumé of the main incidents, bringing about the episodes of passion or despair or devotion recorded by the writers, and also a glimpse into their characters.

Byron opens the volume and Burns brings it to a close. The former's wide range of feeling, his power for cruelty and for surrender to love are more clearly to be realized by reading his farewell letter to Lady Caroline, after her passion had wearied the poet, and his declaration to the Countess Guiccioli, written in a copy of "Corinne," than by studying any amount of description or biography concerning him. It was this Teresa who, amid all the romances of Byron's life, was the woman he really loved. The letter to the unlucky Caroline may well serve as a model for the perfect coup de grace under such circumstances.

Poe's letters to Helen burn to this hour with a passionate exaltation through which sounds a note of tragedy as profound as the ocean itself. These are wonderful letters, extraordinarily sincere, never in their greatest wildness—and they are wild—never losing sight of the spiritual heights of his love, never, under whatsoever provocation, speaking otherwise than most humbly, most gently. Poe was nothing in his own estimation beside this woman whom he loved. If he is conscious of his genius it is but as a gift, the most worthy in his possession, to lay at her feet.

There are many letters in the volume from the women beloved by the famous men. Usually they take to the pen easily enough, voluminously, in fact; but an exception is Charlotte Carpenter, who married Sir Walter Scott.

"I fear all my goodness can never carry me through all this plaguy writing," exclaims the lady, and in another letter, "Indeed, Mr. Scott, I am by no means pleased with all this writing. I have told you how much I dislike it, and yet you still persist in asking me to write, and that by return of post. Oh! you are really quite out of your senses."

The lady is sprightly, and beyond doubt the Scotch lover was in the above-mentioned condition very often.

> What an idea of yours was that to mention where you wanted your bones laid! * * * I sincerely hope I shall not live to see that day. If you always have those cheerful thoughts, how very pleasant and gay you must be * * * take care of yourself if you love me, as I have no wish that you visit that beautiful and romantic scene, the burying place. * * * I hope soon to see you and to tell you how much I love you; but I wish the first fortnight was over * * * with all my love and those sort of pretty thing, adieu.
> AIMEZ CHARLOTTE.

Some of the letters included make very silly reading, Lord Lytton's to his future wife taking the lead in this respect. Perhaps a couple of sentences taken from two of his letters—written about ten years apart—may serve to point a moral.

> My own dearest and kindest poodle—Me write oo one little word to say me sall be with oo in a little after one * * * me sall see oo at one, and then me will kiss away all de pain, whether oo will or not.
> PUPPY.

That is the first, one of many similarly felicitous. The other is as follows:—

> You come to my chambers—ring violently—my sole servant is out—I go at last, ill and worn out; you recur to your base, your unworthy suspicion on seeing two teacups on my tray—make a scene before your footman * * * it only furnishes another to the unpardonable insults and injuries you have heaped upon your husband.
> E. B.

The advantage in general composition of the latter of the two letters is marked. Nevertheless, on reading the whole of the correspondence one cannot but regret that Lytton did not retain the earlier and most prophetic signature.

Many other well-known persons contribute their revelations of passion to the book, and the popular desire to discover how the elect among the children of men bore with the pains and joys of romantic love in a world where most encounter it at least once or twice, ought to be materially relieved. The selection contains several unfamiliar letters, and none that is without a human or psychological interest.

*LOVE LETTERS OF FAMOUS POETS AND NOVELISTS. Selected by Lionel Strachey. Descriptive sketches by Walter Littlefield. The John McBride Company.

PARIS BOOK NEWS.

PARIS, July 5.—A brilliant author was lost to France when Charles Maurras (who had helped Joan Moréas, Raymond de la Tailhède, Maurice de Plessis, and Hugues Rebell to found the so-called Ecole Romane Française) abandoned pure literature for political pamphleteering. "L'Enquête sur la Monarchie—1900-1909," a bulky volume which has just appeared under his editorship, is merely a feature of the campaign for the restoration of royalty, to which he has been devoting his energies for the better part of a decade.

The latest volume of the definitive edition of the works of Guy de Maupassant contains a hitherto unpublished version of "Le Horla," which students of the methods of the great story teller will enjoy comparing with the known version.

Half a dozen French publishing houses have been devoting themselves sedulously the last two or three years to producing cheap illustrated editions of standard works. The latest house to enter this popularizing movement is that of Laffitte, which begins with "Le Petit Chose," of Alphonse Daudet, a series differing from the other popular illustrated series in that it is guaranteed suitable for family reading.

A "Raffles" in petticoats is the latest detective story novelty. "Maud Femme du Monde Cambrioleur" is by Antonin Reschal, author of several novels which have sold well. The success of a "lady" burglar being a foregone conclusion, a sequel, "Les Derniers Exploits de Maud," was announced before "Maud Femme du Monde Cambrioleur" was printed.

J.-H. Resny has returned to a field which he was one of the first to exploit, in his "Nymphée," a prehistoric novel.

Other fictions of the week are: "La Petite," by André Lichtenberger; "La Porte Etroite," by André Gide; "Les Confidences d'Une Biche," by Abel Hermant; "Le Médecin," by Charles-Edouard Lévy; and "Les Mascran," by Louis Delzons.

A new volume of poems, "Une Voix dans la Foula," by the American (?) poet Stuart Merrill, has just been issued by the Mercure de France. A. F. S.

GERMAN DRAMA OF RECENT TIMES

Dr. Witkowski's Terse and Logical Account of the Modern German Play Rendered Into English.

THE translation of this brief, clear, and logical account of modern German drama* was an extremely happy idea. Nothing at the same time so comprehensive and terse has appeared on the subject, and it is a subject of increasing interest to the English-speaking public.

Dr. Witkowski traces the development of the drama from the prototypes of the realistic plays of to-day created by Schiller and from the middle-class plays of Iffland through romantic drama, fate tragedies, comedy farce, social drama, idealism, naturalism, folklore, and mysticism, contributing an accompaniment of brilliant and discerning comment that reveals the interplay of influences and interests. His analysis of the similarities and differences between Hebbel and his more famous follower, Ibsen, are worth many pages of the elaborate explanations of the latter which have found their way into print in recent years.

"The error of the German naturalists," he says, "who believed that they saw in Ibsen an artist akin to Zola, arose from the fact that he, too, was unfriendly to embellishment, gaves scenes from the life of the present, did not avoid the distasteful, and employed the results of the modern natural sciences is the motivation and psychology of his dramas.

"But all these new methods are in Ibsen at the service of the old problems of art which are no longer recognized by naturalism. With their aid he desires to solve certain problems and to assign values. Not the simple connection of cause and effect, but the sway of fate, though somewhat modern in dress, decides the result, which is specially conditioned by very complicated personalities. Because of this it loses the typical character required by naturalism. And yet these personalities do not, as with earlier authors, stand in empty space; they must breathe the life of their times, even if it is full of pestilence."

All this, it is shown, might have been found in Hebbel's dramas, but Ibsen's technique appeared new, as Hebbel had demanded the aid of the spectator's imagination, while Ibsen, by his suggestive, broken, accidental speech, makes the illusion of reality practically complete, and events are joined together in the same perfectly natural manner without any appearance of art. Thus, having created the illusion of a real world, he is at liberty to act as strangely as he may like.

It is in Gerhart Hauptmann that Dr. Witkowski sees the high hopes for the future of the German drama. "He is not the great writer who, with creative imagination, places over against the real world its counterfeit in a new self-created one, but he is reckoned among the precursors who prepare the instrument with which the genius may later produce the most glorious work."

With this estimate probably most English readers will disagree, as Hauptmann, with all his great merits, possesses little of that clear knowledge of human nature unobscured by symbolic tendency which makes both Shakespeare and Goethe writers for the wide world. But coming from a German source the opinion is of the highest interest.

*THE GERMAN DRAMA OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Dr. Georg Witkowski. Authorized translation from the second German edition by L. E. Horning. Henry Holt & Co., 1909.

"FORGERIES AND FALSE ENTRIES."

William E. Hingston has many good things to say about handwriting experts in his book entitled "Forgeries and False Entries," (the Roxburgh Publishing Company,) and that is not to be wondered at, seeing he is a handwriting expert himself. He makes a very good answer to the oft-heard remark to the effect that men of his vocation are an unscientific, venal lot, who know much less than they pretend to know, and really deserve to be rated on a par with the gold-brick man and others of his ilk. Mr. Hingston contends that competent and conscientious handwriting experts are a valuable asset in law and business, and that they accomplish a great deal of good. He supports his contention with citations from his own experience as an examiner of disputed writings and questioned book accounts.

Sixteen Years in Writing.

The Oxford University Press has nearly ready the complete work in six volumes on "The Sikh Religion: Its Gurus, Sacred Writings, and Authors," by M. A. Macauliffe, who has devoted himself to this undertaking since 1893.

HARPERS BOOKS

Jason

By Justus Miles Forman

"Ripping" is the word that was made to describe this new novel of Mr. Forman's—by all odds his best. This is just the time of year to read it, too. It is a bit of a detective story with a chivalric love interest that is all heart and no problem. The scene is the Paris of to-day—and Mr. Forman knows his Paris.

An impressionable Frenchman falls in love with a cool-headed American girl, whose young brother, after a quarrel, disappears. The hero takes upon himself the task of finding the lad.

There are eight pictures such as only Hatherell R. I. makes.

The Inner Shrine

Its sensational triumph grows. The best selling novel in this big town means something, and THE INNER SHRINE achieved it quickly—anonymous though it is—no great name to push it to prominence—backed only by merit and interestingness. And now the official reports from 400 bookstores throughout the country declare it to be the best selling novel everywhere.

Why?

The reason for this country-wide praise is summed up in a phrase, "the assurance in the book itself that it is a star of the first magnitude, the most surprising novel of the year."

Katrine

By Elinor Macartney Lane

"A fascinating heroine is Katrine," writes the novelist H. B. Marriott-Watson in The London Chronicle. British opinion often differs from our own, but England, Canada, and Australia have joined America in praise of KATRINE.

"A glorious girl," says the Pall Mall Gazette—"there is no epithet that so nearly fits her." From the provincial press come phrases like that of The Yorkshire Post, "So utterly charming is Katrine," and even the cautious Scot in The Edinburgh Scotsman is moved to pay tribute to "the romantic glow of the style, susceptibility to the beautiful, artistic feeling, and an emotionalism that is at times spiritually etherealized, and at other times roughly heroic."

The Hand-Made Gentleman

By Irving Bacheller

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman United States Steel Corporation, says: "I do not remember to have read a truer and more absorbing tale of American business life." A. Barton Hepburn, President Chase National Bank, says: "I'm in love with 'The Hand-Made Gentleman.' I wish every young man could know him. He rings true—he's the kind of man that's made America. I call it a great book." Henry D. Estabrook, Counsel of the Western Union, says: "I took the book last night to read myself to sleep. Alack! I read myself awake and finished the book in time for breakfast. The characters stand out. You learn to know and to love most of them. I don't see how the telling of the story could be improved by Balzac himself." U. S. Senator Thos. H. Carter, of Montana, says: "A book that will live." Thomas G. James, former Postmaster-General, says: "A masterly, inspiring book. Our country needs its lessons."

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

A GRAPHIC STORY BY DR. GRENFELL

In "Adrift On an Ice Pan" the Labrador Missionary Tells of His Perilous Adventures.

We now have from Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's own pen a graphic and thrilling story of his perilous adventure and narrow escape from death last year, while he was making a sledge journey along the coast of Labrador. The story comes to us in a little book, entitled "Adrift on an Ice Pan." (Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.)

Dr. Grenfell is a missionary who went to Labrador about fifteen years ago and established there, for the benefit of the fishermen of that country, a medical mission, similar to the one he organized, under the direction of the British Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, for the relief of the toilers of the North Sea Fleet. The journey, of which he writes, was undertaken for the purpose of giving surgical attention to a young man who lived about sixty miles distant from St. Anthony, where Dr. Grenfell has his hospital and home.

Twenty miles from the starting point the doctor came to a great bay, to cross which he must proceed over salt-water ice softened by rain and fog and so crumbled by a heavy sea that, as he viewed it from the shore, he could note great gaping chasms between the ice pans. In course of time, however, he found a fairly passable bridge to an island three miles out, and managed to get across it. From the island he determined to make his way to a rocky promontory, about four miles off.

The ice, so far as he could see it, appeared to be good, though very rough. It had been smashed up by the sea and then packed in again by a strong wind from the northeast, and it seemed to have been frozen together solidly. But the doctor was hardly a quarter of a mile from land before he discovered that he was traveling over "sish," with just a coating of young ice on it, so thin that he could drive his whip handle through it.

Suddenly the wind pressure from the northeast ceased and the ice "ran aboard," and presently the doctor found himself adrift with his dogs upon an ice pan so small and weak that he knew that unless he should escape from it quickly to a larger pan he would be drowned.

Twenty yards away he spied a pan considerably larger than his own. He tried to send two of his sledge dogs across the intervening slush with a life line made of his reindeer traces. But the dogs failed him; evidently they did not understand what he had asked them to do. Then the doctor called upon his small black spaniel, Jack, to show the big dogs the way, and the brave little chap started off without hesitation and got to the other pan safe and sound. The doctor shouted to him to lie down, and he promptly obeyed, "looking like a little black fuzz ball on the white setting." Thereupon the big dogs were ordered to make another trial, and this time they knew what was wanted of them and responded to the demand. Then the other dogs of the team were sent off, and all of them except one accomplished the journey.

Finally the doctor's turn came, and, after a long fight, hauling himself along by his lifeline, he, too, reached the other pan. But he no sooner was on it than he saw he must leave it, as it was beginning to sink. As quickly as possible he got the dogs to another distant pan, and once more depending on his life line, fought his way again through the slush.

He now was resting on a pan about ten by twelve feet; but he found to his sorrow that it was not composed of ice but of packed snow, which had been frozen into a mass, and he knew that there was a strong probability that it would break up in the heavy sea that was growing stronger and stronger as the ice drove off shore before the wind. But there was nothing better within reach, and Dr. Grenfell saw that the only thing to do was to settle down upon it and await what fate had in store for him.

He had every reason, he believed, to expect his life would come to an end within a few hours; he had no reasonable ground for even hoping that he would be rescued, for the shore of the bay in which he was adrift was absolutely uninhabited. But he was rescued after he had spent a night and a day on his ice pan, and quickly recovering from the hardship and agony to which he had been subjected, he resumed his journey and reached the home of his patient in time to treat him successfully.

The doctor tells an ideal story of his adventure, a simple, straightforward, vital story, which exhibits not only the perils he encountered and the efforts he made to overcome them, but also the thoughts that passed through his mind as hour after hour went by and hope of escape from his ice pan grew fainter and fainter. He did everything in his power to avert death; but he felt all the while that his end was near and that presently he would be swallowed up in the cold, dark sea. He wanted to live, but he did not fear to die. "I can honestly say," he declares in the course of his story, "that from first to last, not a single sensation of fear entered my mind. For the most part I felt very sleepy, and the idea was very strong in my mind that I should soon reach the solution of the mysteries that I had been preaching about for so many years."

There is one extremely harrowing chapter in Dr. Grenfell's narrative. It recounts his slaughter of three of his great sledge dogs for the purpose of procuring material for a rug. "I saw," writes the doctor, "that I must have the skins of some of my dogs—of which I had eight on the pan—if I was to live through the night. Unwinding the sealskin traces from my waist, around which I had wound them to keep the dogs from eating them, I made a slipknot, passed it over the first dog's head, tied it around my foot close to his neck, threw him on his back, and stabbed him to the heart. Poor beast! I loved him like a friend—a beautiful dog, but we could not all hope to live." Two others were killed in the same way, and then all three were skinned, and when their skins had been fashioned into a rug the doctor wrapped himself up in it and went to sleep.

What a reward to mete out to those noble animals who helped hold the life line by means of which their master was twice saved from drowning! No doubt there are some ardent zoophilists who, as they read what befell the poor creatures, will denounce their killing as an act of base ingratitude and of cruel injustice, and pronounce it indefensible and unpardonable. Men of practical minds will give no support to such an indictment; they will hold that Dr. Grenfell would have acted foolishly if he had laid down his life rather than kill his dogs.

"THE CUCKOO'S NEST."

THE ordinary ingredients of a novel are to be found in rather scant measure in "The Cuckoo's Nest," (Duffield & Co.) by Martha Gilbert Dickinson Vinachi, who is already fairly well known as a frequent contributor to the magazines and as the author of several previous volumes, among them "A Modern Prometheus." But the author strikes the balance against this lack of the usual attributes of the story with generous quota of philosophical analysis of and comment upon questions and principles of love and life and with much discriminating observation upon character and the phenomena of civilisation. The result is a book that will appeal to a different class of readers from those who make possible most of the typical fiction. Those who do like it will appreciate warmly its wide-roving thought, its sentiment, its keen observation, and the evidence it constantly gives of the cultivated mind and the aspiring heart out of which it must have sprung.

In the matter of the story it has to tell "The Cuckoo's Nest" well-nigh reaches the "irreducible minimum." It is concerned with the experiences and fortunes of an American couple traveling in Europe, the husband an author of note and the wife a woman of refinement, cultivation, and great force of character. With them is a young girl from Washington, sent abroad by her father so that she may find out by absence whether or not she really loves an elderly wooer between whom and herself there exists a semi-engagement.

The party journeys leisurely through the château region to Monte Carlo and there spends the Winter. There is much brilliant writing in the account of varied happenings while they sojourn here, together with much incisive comment, sometimes a part of the narrative, sometimes in the mouths of the people in the book, upon life and human nature, and much delineation of widely diverse characters. There are also a number of emotional situations and complications which furnish the slender thread of the story. The American husband finds an old flame in the person of the wife of a French Count; an English officer lays siege to the heart of the young American woman; the American wife discovers that the girl's elderly fiancé is a man with whom she herself has had a platonic friendship, which might easily have developed into something more.

The book takes its title and its theme from the Countess's assertion that "ideal love is a cuckoo's nest," while the working out of the theme is in accordance with the American wife's counter assertion that "the American species of cuckoo lays her eggs in her own nest."

An Extensive Traveler.

"Robert Aitken," author of the volume of short stories recently published entitled "Beyond the Skyline," is said to be an Englishman who is equally at home in New York, London, Central America, and South Africa. He has had an adventurous career, and much of the material for his stories was acquired during his experiences as a commissioned officer in the British Army during the Boer war.

THE REFORMATION OF THE CRIMINAL

Col. Masten of the State Reformatory at Elmira Presents a Study of "The Crime Problem."

SOMETIMES a book makes one wish that its author had hired another man to write it for him. And this implies that the book, under these conditions, would probably have been worth writing. Col. Vincent Myron Masten, military instructor at the State Reformatory in Elmira, is a man fit and excellent in his own line of work, practical and sound in his opinions, and sincere in his purpose, but he proves by the book he has just written that he does not understand the complicated manoeuvrings of English style. Five years he laid his book away to see whether his convictions would withstand the test of experience, and it is a wonder that some of his dislocated sentences could have survived five years even of silence and perfect rest. Note, for example, this brilliant and startling imagery:

> The final steps of men of such constitutional predilections depend altogether on how we change our policies to meet changing conditions, before the octopus of lawlessness lashes us to the mast of unbridled license.

Poor English, lack of index, bad typography—one wonders whether his proofs were read at all—cannot hide the fact that Col. Masten is a sincere and sound, if not very original, reformer. And his faults are perhaps the faults of his virtues. He is a worker, not a writer. After trying to theorize on the hereditary causes of crime—and he theorizes as a beetle walks on its back—he says very aptly that we cannot influence a given man's heredity; we can and must influence his environment. The chief causes of crime are social. Society—we, you and I—are responsible along with the criminal. Legal guilt does not always imply personal moral responsibility. Good and bad are relative terms, and so, too, all punishment is relative: "We advocate no special form or forms of punishment." For, in its last analysis, crime is a habit, bad habit of thought and action, to be cured only by being replaced with the good habit. No so-called incorrigible has been proved incorrigible. Discipline, physical and mental—military and industrial—alone can teach boys and men the self-government and self-control that are the root of virtue in free life. And these have scarcely yet been tried in the way that Col. Masten would try them. Therefore, let not the sentimentalist interfere with salutary discipline.

A good prison system implies good men at its head, and the great fault of our system is that its officers are neither thoroughly trained nor adequately paid. Col. Masten would not only make the work attractive and remunerative enough to draw to itself the best men, but would adopt the English pension system for its ex-officers. Indeed, the English prison system contains, along with its faults, the germs of all the reforms we need. The fight outside the prison must be against over-emigration, idleness, child-vagrancy. The chief reforms needed within the prison are houses of reception for all prisoners to replace the crime-breeding jails, to be used also as training schools for officers; a graded prison system, from the industrial school for vagrant children to the convict prison, in which prisoners of particular moral types would be carefully segregated; indeterminate sentences for all; good food, and, above all, industrial and moral education. Solitary confinement is not only unnecessarily cruel, it is also an industrial waste. While a man lives in prison he should be educated to live out of it.

A worker in a certain field is apt to overemphasize what he sees constantly. It does not seem to us all that an increase of violent crime is ruining the Nation. It does seem that such men as Col. Masten are doing a national service in the broadening of sympathies, the awakening of social conscience and human brotherhood. "We want to do more for and say and write less about the so-called unfortunate class." And if Col. Masten exaggerates the destructive meaning to the Nation of violent and murderous instinct in a few of its poor lost children, perhaps we exaggerate the much less crime of murdering the English language.

*THE CRIME PROBLEM. What to Do About It. How to Do It. By Col. Vincent Myron Masten, Military Instructor at the New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y. Pp. 156. Elmira, N. Y.: Star-Gazette Company. $1.50.

Some Good Advice.

In the June Blackwood the author of "Musings Without Method" indorses Mr. Andrew Lang's advice to young authors that they should not try to live by literature, but adds that he is optimistic enough to hope and believe that this advice will be sternly rejected. "There is enough of the spirit of adventure left in the world to make Mr. Lang's wise counsel of no effect."

Important Books of Psychic Research every one should read.

E. Katherine Bates is probably the best known writer on psychic subjects. Writing about her book, W. T. Stead, editor of "Review of Reviews," says "'Seen and Unseen' is a wonderful book. If anyone desires to read something that will at once amaze and thrill him, arouse an angry spirit of contemptuous disbelief, and then compel him to admit that, after all, these things which he hates and despises may be true, this is the book to buy. To buy, I say, not to borrow, for it is a book which you will want to lend, and which after you have lent will not come back to you, for it will again be lent or stolen, and you will have to buy another copy. For 'Seen and Unseen' is a book which more than any other that I have come across is calculated to awaken in the mind of the average reader what will be for him a most weird and unwelcome suspicion that he is living in a world within a world of which he knows nothing, and that he has hitherto had hardly even a glimmering conception of the magic and mystery of life."

SEEN AND UNSEEN. By E. KATHERINE BATES

A plain, straightforward record of psychic experiences in all parts of the world, by a dispassionate and careful observer of supra-normal phenomena. Miss Bates has not sought these experiences; they have come to her, and are doubly valuable on that account, her good faith and her ability to weigh evidence and eliminate self-suggestion being beyond question.

Bound in cloth, 300 pages, $1.50 net.

DO THE DEAD DEPART? By E. KATHERINE BATES

A book of extraordinary interest. Some of the interesting chapters are Some Objections to Spirit Return; Some Instances of Spirit Return; Clairvoyance; Clair-audience; How the Dead Depart.

Cloth binding, 260 pages, $1.50 net.

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE. By Prof. NORTHCOTE W. THOMAS

A brief and clear presentation of well-authenticated occurrences in the wireless telegraphy of thought. Prof. Thomas gives facts, not guesses, and has written a most useful book for those who, while desiring to keep in touch with the advance in the science of mind, are for any reason unable to avail themselves fully of the voluminous records of the Psychical Research Societies. His main purpose is to show, clearly and succinctly, what a reasonable man without bias in either direction may regard as proved. His book presents a summary of the evidence upon the subject, contained in the thirty volumes published by the Society for Psychical Research, covering a period of 25 years, so as to be available to the ordinary citizen.

200 pages with full index, cloth, $1.25 net.

CRYSTAL GAZING. By Prof. NORTHCOTE W. THOMAS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ANDREW LANG

A history of this fascinating mystery, as practised from the earliest times by Oriental adepts, with many instances of modern experience.

Prof. Lang says in his introduction that he does not believe in crystal gazing in the sense of paying a fee to some one who professes to find lost property or foretell future events by means of the crystal ball—

"But as to the actual existence of an experience which the gazer can only describe as 'seeing' such or such things in the glass ball, I have no doubt whatever."

In this book also, Prof. Thomas pursues his plan of digesting and summing up the evidence as to this occult subject, so that the "ordinary citizen" may be able to inform himself of such facts as may safely be considered as proved in regard to it.

100 pages, with index, cloth, $1.25 net.

Dodge Publishing Company, 220 E. 23d St., New York.

SOME OLD-TIME ADVERTISEMENTS

Lawrence Lewis Compiles an Entertaining Book Made Up of Quaint Announcements from "The Spectator."

THERE is much diversion and considerable instruction to be found in Lawrence Lewis's book "The Advertisements of The Spectator." (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.) The author says—and unquestionably he is right about it,—that the literature, history and manners of Queen Anne's England are reflected in the commercial columns of The Spectator, and that study of them is worth while also for those who care to know as much as possible of the origins of the art of advertising. The truth of these observations will be manifest to any one who will take the trouble to pore over the couple of hundred or so representative advertisements from The Spectator which appear in an appendix to Mr. Lewis's book.

These advertisements also are interesting, because they pretty well establish the fact that the men and women of Queen Anne's day were very like the men and women of our own time. If one of us should go through the advertising columns of his morning paper he naturally would find some advertisements which he would not be able to parallel in The Spectator because there are things in the world now that men wish to advertise of which nobody knew anything 200 years ago.

But take a copy of The Spectator and lay it alongside the morning paper of to-day and it would be possible to parallel practically all of its advertisements, and this, of course, would be a bit of evidence that there are a lot of good and desirable things that hang on through the centuries, and that many of our standards and our ways of doing things have come down to us from the fathers.

Queen Anne's folk seem to have believed in advertising; apparently it was well recognized in their time that when anybody had anything to sell or felt a want to which he wished to direct public attention it was wise to make use of The Spectator's advertising columns. Publishers, merchants, theatre managers, real estate men, auctioneers, quacks, swindlers, educational institutions, dancing masters, men and women seeking employment, boarding house keepers, horse dealers, carriage makers, and insurance companies are all represented in The Spectator advertisements Mr. Lewis reproduces in his book. As a rule their appeals to the public are much like those made nowadays by men and women and institutions having similar designs upon the people.

For example, under the head of "Wanted" we find in The Spectator the same sort of advertisements that one sees in these days under the same heading. There is a call for a "Sober coachman, who understands his business and can be well recommended"; there is an announcement that one or two woman boarders will be welcomed "at a creditable place in Westminster at a reasonable rate"; there is a demand for a learned gentleman to take charge of a youth and travel abroad with him; there is an inquiry for a country house "pretty near a good market and in a healthful air." Under "Lost and Stolen" we find rewards offered for missing watches, snuff-boxes, dogs, laces, jewels, violins, pocket-books, silverware, lottery tickets, and various other articles. Among the auctioneers' advertisements we come upon announcements of picture sales, furniture sales, book sales, and a number of sales of goods brought into London by privateers. Rewards are offered for the arrest and conviction of burglars, horse thieves, runaways, and deserters.

Bargain sales seem to have been as common in Queen Anne's London as they are in our New York. Mrs. Attaway announces she has on hand a "fresh and clean parcel of silk gowns" for sale "at a cheaper rate than ordinary," and she particularly mentions "Calamancoe gowns lined with sattinets and poplins, large size at 30s., middling at 28s. apiece." Another concern offers "morning gowns for men and women, rich damasks, sattins, calicos, and stuffs with very suitable linings" to be "sold much cheaper than the shops can afford, the goods being bought of people that broke." Mr. Fary, who deals in chocolate, publishes that, in spite of the fact that the duty on coconuts has been doubled, he will continue to sell at his usual rates "until September next." The same gentleman offers green tea at 10s. the pound "equal in goodness with most green teas sold at 12s. and 14s. a pound."

The wine men call attention to many things that are interesting. At the "Green Man and Still" they kept a "rare composition," out of which they said there might at a moment's notice be made "a bowl of the choicest and best punch as can be drank, only by adding to it the like quantity of spring water." Brooke & Hillier make known that they have received a cargo of wine from Oporto "by the only ship except one that has escaped the enemy this year loaden with those sort of wines." They will sell this Oporto, they say, at the old prices of "18d. per quart, or £17 per hogshead without doors and 20d. per quart within doors."

Among the theatrical announcements we read that on May 3, 1711, there will be presented at the Drury Lane Theatre "The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark: Written by the Immortal Shakespeare." What would a Baconian say to that? A rather curious notice announces that at the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleet Street is to be seen a "new invented machine representing the history of the Heathen Gods which move as artificially as if living, the like not seen before in Europe." This moving picture show evidently had quite a vogue in London, for the advertisements relating to it run over a period of several months.

Mr. Lewis in his comments upon The Spectator's advertising remarks that the publishers of the paper apparently were willing to print almost anything that was paid for, leaving it for the public to protect itself from the quacks, swindlers, and nostrum men. There certainly is abundant evidence of a lack of censorship in the announcements of specialists and potion-vendors. If one was to believe all that is said in the advertising columns of The Spectator, there was no need in Queen Anne's time for anybody to stay ill. The quack and nostrum business must have flourished in London two hundred years ago.

"A HUSBAND BY PROXY."

A YOUNG criminologist from Ohio, just established in his New York office, and pensively wondering where all his prospective clients may be, is startled by a visit from a beautiful young woman, who desires to hire, or rent, a husband for a month or two. The young man consents to pose in that capacity, and promptly receives a commission from a large insurance company to investigate a supposed murder case. The murdered man was the uncle of the pseudo-wife. After this events follow so rapidly in Jack Steele's novel, "A Husband by Proxy," (Desmond Fitz Gerald, $1.50,) that the complications are as impossible to describe as the swinging doors and mistaken identities of a French farce. The woman is suspected of the murder, as are a half-crazed inventor of flying machines, and a rakish young cousin; moreover, there is a will—two wills, in fact. The hero is kept busy escaping bombs and hired desperadoes, eluding "shadows," and trying to solve the murder mystery as well as the more intimate one which concerns his "wife."

The story is not sensational, in the usual meaning of the term, and is an exceptionally fascinating tale—one which the reader will find it impossible to lay aside before the dénouement is reached. The novel displays considerable facility of invention, and, while it makes no pretensions to literary finish, it is a rattling good yarn, without a dull moment from the first page to the last.

TRADING METHODS, RIGHT AND WRONG

Careful Consideration Given to "The Law of Unfair Business Competition" by Mr. Harry D. Nims.

WHAT is said to be the first book to deal with the equitable principles applicable to all sorts of competition in business has been written by Harry D. Nims of the New York Bar, and it appears under the title "The Law of Unfair Business Competition," (Baker, Voorhis & Co. $6.50.) It is intimated that business men and lawyers who look into this book will be astonished by the demonstration it makes, that it is fairly easy for a manufacturer or merchant in these days to protect himself from injury through the wrongful acts of unscrupulous competing concerns.

While business of every sort has been undergoing vast development in recent years through the application to it of science, invention, and modern enterprise, the liability to attack naturally has increased for the number of things worth stealing has, of course, been multiplied greatly. "Men are constantly acquiring new rights," Mr. Nims remarks, "and new kinds of property almost unknown to law and in lawful ways are putting themselves into new positions."

But, we may add, with the acquisition of each new bit of property there is need of sharper watchfulness against the depredations of the unprincipled wretches who covet that new right and that new bit of property. The genius of criminal rascality is no laggard and no dullard; every good thing that comes into its field receives its prompt attention, and if it is not promptly stolen, the reason must be that it may not be stolen with impunity. It is gratifying to be advised that the lawmaking and law-interpreting powers of this country have done a good deal recently to safeguard legitimate business interests, and to make commercial thievery difficult.

"It seems sometimes," says Mr. Nims, "as if the progress of the unscrupulous merchant and manufacturer in inventing new schemes for filching away the trade of others unfairly has been far more rapid than that of the courts in finding ways of protecting the honest business man against such schemes. But whatever has been the activity of these unscrupulous members of the business community in the last decade, during this time very marked progress has been made by the law in developing rules and remedies relating to dishonest and unfair commercial practices."

It is Mr. Nims's effort in his book to show what is unfair in competition and what the remedies are to which those who have been harmed may resort with assurance that what they complain of will be quickly righted. He shows, he thinks, that the present tendency in court practice is to give the promptest possible relief to those suffering through unfair business competition. The courts, he tells us, as a rule, are fully persuaded they should uphold honesty and fairness in all relations to business life and are inclined to stop instanter wrongdoings of the wrongfulness of which they are well convinced. This he regards as one of the most healthful signs of the times.

We are reminded, however, that there are some questions of business morality concerning which it is impossible for Judges to form their judgments without study and deliberation. Many problems of large import to individuals and corporations have yet to be authoritatively disposed of before we shall know just what must be endured in the way of competition and just what is subject to suppression on the ground of unfairness.

A CONVICT'S STRUGGLE.

ANHOLT closed the door with a bang. 'So, ho!' he thought; 'methinks I smell a thickening of the plot.'" This brief quotation from "A Man Without Principle?" (Norfolk, Va.: The Hocking Publishing Company,) will serve to indicate to some extent the character of the story. A good deal of illy digested reading, together with very little original thinking, and even less literary ability, seem to be the grounds on which he who writes under the name Retsel Terreve bases his qualification to write a sociological novel. The book chronicles the experiences of an ex-crook on his return to society. Anson Van Anholt is depicted as a man more sinned against than sinning, the victim of a misguided social order, which makes it difficult for a criminal to regain the respect of the community he has wronged. Whatever sympathy the reader might feel for such a character is dispelled by his lack of becoming meekness. The author takes his hero through many disheartening adventures, many of them calculated to expose political and social abuses, and finally lands him in the office of Mayor.

"MIKE FLANNERY."

Mike Flannery, the hero of "Pigs Is Pigs," belongs to the school of thought of which Mr. Dooley is the high priest. His further utterances are read with anticipation, and half the laughter is really due to the man's previous reputation for good humor.

In "Mike Flannery, On Duty and Off," (Doubleday, Page & Co.,) Ellis Parker Butler tells us some more of the express agents' difficulties. In "Just Like a Cat" we have the old amusing difficulty of classification. In this case Mike's orders pertain to a "deceased cat," which he, unfortunately for himself, fortunately for the reader, reports as a "diseased cat." With Mike "orders is orders," and with the express company "cats is cats," diseased or not.

The second story is equally laughable and depicts Mike's struggle with "The Three Hundred"—simplified spelled words which have been ordered for "general use" by the President of the express company. The third and last story of the book is not up to the usual Mike Flannery standard, despite its promising title, "Fleas Will Be Fleas."

Good New Novels for Your Vacation Reading

The new novel by **Barbara** (Mabel Osgood Wright)

Poppea of the Post-Office *Now ready.* *Cloth, $1.50*

By the Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "People of the Whirlpool," "The Open Window," etc., etc. It is a delightfully fresh and fragrant life which she reproduces, and her sharp thrusts at the foibles of city visitors and "oldest families" alike have lost none of their piquant wit.

James Lane Allen's *new novel*

The Bride of the Mistletoe

By the author of "A Kentucky Cardinal." *The Bookman* declares that this new work surpasses anything that he has yet done. *Cloth, $1.25*

Miss Ellen Glasgow's *new novel*

The Romance of a Plain Man

is an absorbing story of a conflict of ideals, the background being scenes of aristocratic Richmond pictured with the subtly individual touch of intimate knowledge. *Cloth, $1.50*

F. Marion Crawford's *last novel*

The White Sister

is quoted everywhere as one of the three best selling novels of the season, as "strong, absorbing, and satisfying." *Cloth, $1.50*

Eden Phillpott's *new novel*

The Three Brothers

"Not only the best novel he has written, but also one of the greatest novels of the decade . . . close-knit, full of human nature. —*Record-Herald*, Chicago. *Cloth, $1.50*

William Allen White's *novel* **A Certain Rich Man**

Keenly interesting, wonderfully acute, it sums up a generation of national life; it is a vivid picture of the making of a dominant captain of industry, who weighs in the balance private ethics and "the larger good" of "organizing the grain industry as it is not organized anywhere else on the planet." The whole novel is thoroughly American and broadly national. Its minor characters are clear-cut and lovable. *Ready next week. Cloth, $1.50*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY For sale by all booksellers.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
—OF—
BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 17, 1909.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

SURELY there was never a better illustration of the tendency to develop from the simple to the complex than in the work of the men and women who have charge of the many and multiform institutions that we call, for lack of a better, by the common name of libraries. From the time when the chief occupation of a librarian was to copy manuscripts and a library was the place of sale of books thus made, to the present, when a librarian may be the chief of a staff of hundreds, and the organizer and administrator of the task of collecting, preserving, and utilizing books by the million, there has been a steady advance in the variety of the kinds of work he has to assume or create. The old conception of him as a bookworm, absorbed in the study of matters interesting to scholars only, living in the past, innocent of the life about him, and indifferent to the needs of the common herd, is as out of date as the copying of manuscripts or the cleaning and deciphering of palimpsests as a means of livelihood.

Indeed, the seal of the successful librarian's temperament in modern times and in the lands where his calling is most esteemed, is a lively and practical interest in the needs of the community he serves, a keen and persistent study of those needs as they arise and are modified, and ingenious effort to meet them, or to create them and to direct the satisfaction of them. For the libraries intended for general use, largely by relatively uneducated people, as a potent instrumentality in their education, largely exceed in number, and probably in their immediate influence on the public, the libraries devoted to scholars and scholarship. Collections for reference, for the use of visiting readers, and still more for "circulation," are spreading over all parts of the civilized domain and in every class and group of our vast and mixed population. The mere business side of this vast congeries of enterprises demands an immense expenditure of time and energy and talent and money. The training for it is an important branch of modern American schooling, public and private. But this side, essential as it is, is concerned only with the provision of means to ends. The ends, much as they vary, may be summed up in the one word, education.

Now, the material with which the librarians as educators have to work is of enormous quantity and of almost infinitely differing kinds, as well as of differing degrees of value and utility, the value and utility often running down to zero and passing to minus. To what extent shall the librarian take upon himself to discriminate among his books, to guide the reader toward or away from his shelves, to restrict the supply of the poor books or the bad books, to encourage the use of the better, and, particularly, to enable the reader to make a fairly trustworthy estimate of comparative merit? Obviously no one person and the members of no single corps of librarians can perform such a task adequately. But it is not impracticable to get the task reasonably performed. That is what we understand Mr. Charles F. Lummis, the Librarian of Los Angeles, Cal., to propose in the plan he has submitted to some fourscore of the chief libraries of the country.

Mr. Lummis is not in favor of censorship. He is earnestly opposed to it. But he is strongly in favor of helping the reader to a trustworthy notion of the real value of books. He has been in the habit, in his own work, of having an inset, in textbooks particularly, of such reviews as can be obtained from published criticism by experts. Now he suggests a step in advance. He says:

> Whenever we can have a book adjudicated by such an expert as Dr. Coues or the Right Hon. James Bryce, or Bandelier, or some other such foremost authority, that is just what every librarian would wish. When we can't have this, but can have the consensus of expert opinion and the judgment of the critical world, that certainly ought to point the way to our patrons, after a conservative fashion. It is needless to say of the most dangerous of these luxurious and popular text books:
>
> "This book is a fraud." But it would be fit to say—and I very earnestly urge that we do say; "There are more reliable books on this subject. Consult, for instance, ——."
>
> This work can be done slowly and conservatively. Miss Beckley, for instance, would adjudicate as to works on art and other topics in which she is more an expert and authority than we who see her so often are apt to realize. As to Spanish-Americans, California history, and other lines in which I am alleged to be an authority, I would make the notations.

The general response to this suggestion has been favorable, and it ought to be possible, among the number of able and experienced men and women who approve it, to work out its practical application. Certainly to readers it would save much time, and—what is of greater importance—it would save them the discouragement of worse than fruitless reading. It would do more, for it would give to them the stimulus of reasonable assurance at each step in their pursuit of knowledge. It would make of the chief libraries of the country a sort of clearing house, in which the drudgery and risk of daily exchanges would be reduced to the lowest limits.

A BACHELOR GIRL.

Helen Rowland's witticisms at the expense of both sexes—especially the weaker, from a woman's cynic viewpoint—are well known to the newspaper reading public. The latest collection of clever sayings about men, women, love, and matrimony, by the author of "The Widow" is "Reflections of a Bachelor Girl." As an example of the reflections, taken at random:

> Matrimony is a bargain, and somebody has got to get the worst of the bargain.

The volume is decorated by Henry S. Eddy, and produced by the Dodge Publishing Company, at 75 cents.

"The English House."

The price of W. Shaw Sparrow's book, "The English House," a review of which appeared last week, is $2.50 instead of $2, as was stated inadvertently.

HATED YANKEE HUMBLED AGAIN

"Condor," Made in Germany, a Vision of Latin American Triumph—The Monroe Doctrine Demolished.

MADE in Germany, even to the construction of the English version and the setting of the type, "Condor" (Berlin, Hermann Pastel) is another of those romances of prophecy in which the kindly Teuton pleases himself with a vision of the humiliation of the United States of America. Exactly why such visions are so popular in the Fatherland is not quite clear, since the Fatherland publicly professes the most friendly feeling toward the land which has sheltered so many Germans who have preferred expatriation to conscription into the Kaiser's war machine. The popularity, however, exists, and the romances continue to be written.

Perhaps a fear of the end of German commercial supremacy in South America is at the bottom of the matter. Undoubtedly the Germans resent the Monroe Doctrine in a peculiar degree. Be this as it may, the present lucubration employs South America herself to tame the greedy Yankee. It exhibits the triple alliance (ominous word!) of Chile, Argentina, and Brazil utterly crushing with German-trained armies the raw levies of the North Americans sent down to Buenos Ayres on a punitive expedition invited by the riotous conduct of Uruguay, that little State having got its customs into escrow by failing to pay debts due American capitalists.

The realism of detail and the dramatic quality which redeemed "Banzai," in which Japan was the elected instrument of fate to execute the judgment of German spleen upon the hated Yankee, is lacking in "Condor." The Andean bird, by the way, is represented on the cover in the act of tearing the Stars and Stripes to ribbons. But the anonymous author of the newer vision has, it would appear, a more voracious grudge to fatten. The spectacle of the great Republic of the North deprived of its cherished Monroe Doctrine, dethroned from its hegemony of two continents by the despised Latin American—helped by German colonists and German drill Sergeants—does not suffice. On the last page, when the bitter pill of peace with the Southern triple alliance has been thrust down the arrogant throat of Uncle Sam, that once proud personage, sitting now in the valley of humiliation, his confidence in his army broken, is not left to nurse his wounds in the calm which should follow every storm. Not a bit of it. Cuba and Porto Rico are in revolt, the Japanese have seized the Philippines, and red invasion and perhaps destruction seem to threaten the Nation itself.

As already remarked, the book is made, lock, stock, and barrel, in Germany. The very English of it is highly Germanic in construction, the spelling borrows freely from the Teutonic font, the typographical aspect is very German, indeed. Things happen in "de Mayo-street" as they might in Friedrich-strasse, horses have "strawhat-covered heads," "news-paper boys" cry war extras in the streets of Buenos Ayres, the plural of ton is "tonn," and a "North-American" military attaché, who is in love with a beautiful Argentine girl named Carmen Duggan, (her father being English,) is "overcome with deep movement" at the singing of the Argentine national anthem in the Plaza de Mayo.

These are details. By virtue of them the book acquires a certain added merit as comedy, but the real value is that they serve to keep before the mind of the reader the fact that the whole hostile vision is German. The astute author has taken pains to give his South American General in Chief an English name, and the leaders for the most part Latin designations. A certain Bodo von Pappenheim, late of the Kaiser's Army, who is the real centre of the story, is only a subordinate on the Argentine general staff.

The incidents include the eating of simple meals—almost always with champagne to wash them down—the storming of the American Legation at Montevideo and the annihilation of a landing party of American marines, the torpedoing of the Roosevelt and Scorpion, cruisers—the author has neglected to inform himself in our system of naming warships—and the destruction by fire of the whole aerial equipment of the American Army of invasion at La Plata, where it has been carelessly left over night in the Custom House by Gen. Wood, the American commander. The American guard is asleep. The Argentinos creep up on them with petroleum in pails.

As in "Banzai," the Americans, though incompetent, are brave; they die like men, even if they fight like children. And there is a pleasing suggestion in the following, which deals with the difficulties supposed to attend the getting off of the American armament.

> "The teetotaler-commision, too, as it infested the camp and poked its nose into everything in search of forbidden alcohol, was a source of endless trouble."

Gen. Wood, of course, had daily worries with a host of corrupt army contractors, recommended by influential politicians. The tinned meats were bad generally, of course, and the officers "not only had no notion of military things," and did not obey their superiors, but even "fraternised with the soldiers."

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

CHARLES FREDERIC CARTER, author of "When Railroads Were New," before he took up writing as a profession was a brakeman on a railroad in Nebraska a quarter of a century ago, and was also engaged in the same kind of work on a pioneer railroad in Wyoming. It was here that he gathered, first hand, his impressions of frontier railroad building.

William F. Curtis, author of "One Irish Summer," has received letters commending his book from Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Ireland, Mr. Knabenshue, American Consul at Cork; Lord Aberdeen, Viceroy of Ireland, and the Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington.

Van Tassell Sutphen sailed a few days ago for a sojourn of several months abroad. He expects to travel chiefly in Italy. Besides his work as a short story writer Mr. Sutphen was formerly editor of Golf and is well known as a golf player.

Mrs. Mackay (Helen Mackay) is in Italy at work on a long novel. The title tentatively chosen for the new book is "Half Loaves," and Mrs. Mackay writes that it is about Americans, and a little queer, though she is not sure just how it is going to turn out.

Emil Rupprecht of Bong & Co., publishers, who has been with Doubleday, Page & Co. for a year studying American publishing methods, sails shortly for Europe, where he will take up actively the administration of the affairs of his house.

J. Wight Duff, M. A., author of "A Literary History of Rome," sometime Assistant Professor of Greek and classical examiner in the University of Aberdeen, is now Professor of Classics, Armstrong College, University of Durham.

Mr. Alfred H. Hyatt has selected enough poems from the two volumes of the late Gerald Massey's "My Lyrical Life" to make a single volume, and it will be published by the Cedar Press, Enfield, England.

Wilson Vance, father of Louis Joseph Vance, is announced as the author of "Big John Baldwin," a novel which Henry Holt & Co. expect to issue in the Fall.

Dr. W. S. Rainsford is back in New York after two years in Africa. Just at present he is seeing through the press the proofs of his forthcoming book, "The Land of the Lion."

"Henry Handel Richardson," author of "Maurice Guest," is, it appears, a pen name. His publishers say that all they know of "Mr. Richardson" is the fact that he is an Australian by birth.

Georgina S. Townsend, the short story writer of Southern California, is spending the Summer on her orange ranch, a near neighbor of Ellen Beach Yaw, who is building an artistic bungalow amid the oranges.

Elsa Barker, the poet, whose Christ story, "The Son of Mary Bethel," will be brought out by Duffield & Co. in September, is spending the Summer in Westwood, Mass.

John Vance Cheney, the poet and essayist, has left Chicago, where for fifteen years he was librarian of the Newberry Library, and taken up his home in San Diego, Cal.

Dr. Henry C. McCook, who has been spending the Winter in Philadelphia, has returned to his country home, Brookcamp, near Devon, Penn.

Edwin Bjorkman, health editor of The World's Work, has been attending the conference on child welfare at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Rex Beach has been in New York after an absence of several months spent at Hot Springs, Ark. He intends to spend part of the Summer on Long Island.

John Kendrick Bangs is established for the Summer at Cape Neddick, Me.

JEWISH LEGENDS OF BIBLE TIMES

The First Volume of Dr. Louis Ginzberg's Work Dealing with Semitic Traditions Makes Its Appearance.

By DR. ABRAM S. ISAACS.

ALTHOUGH the world has long outgrown its childhood, and many of us have become too wise to listen to fairy tales, the legend still exercises its fascination as it wafts the reader to wonderland. Since Grimm began his researches a century ago, the field of folk lore, East and West, has lacked no workers, while the process of sifting, comparison and classification has steadily continued and the kinship of races has been clearly proved.

Prof. Ginzberg's work* on Jewish legends is on a somewhat different basis. The fourth and last volume, it is true, will be devoted to an exhaustive study of the subject, textual, literary, and critical; but the first three volumes will simply reproduce without note or comment, as accurately and completely as possible, all Jewish legends that refer to Biblical characters and events. Gathering his rich material from the sources, however varied, rabbinical, apocryphal and pseudoepigraphic without enlargement or paraphrase, the author, who is professor of Talmud at the New York Jewish Seminary, makes accessible to English readers—and for the first time in such broad, exact, and comprehensive form—an important and attractive branch of Semitic lore.

Jewish legend of the character included in the present work differs essentially from legend in general, because its point of departure is the Torah or Law. Whatever was their original form, these Haggadahs became transmuted by the early rabbis in the didactic homilies of the Midrash and were thus preserved and perpetuated from age to age. The major part of this legendary material is comprised in the Talmudic-Midrashic literature that extends from the second to the fourteenth century. It is found as well in the writings of the older and later Kabbalists and in certain works rejected by the synagogue, but accepted by the church—that extensive range of writings partly apocryphal and partly pseudoepigraphic. The author adds that "in the rich literature of the Church Fathers many a Jewish legend lies embalmed which one would seek in vain in Jewish works," and to utilize this field was his special concern.

These legends, forming a kind of scriptural exegesis, interpret unerringly the religious and national life of the Jews for a thousand years and more. It might appear rather daring and bordering almost on irreverence to build a superstructure of fancy on the basis of Scripture, to transform text and character until all resemblance is lost and the simple Biblical narrative becomes a fantastic Oriental night's dream, while Creator and creation are dealt with as naïvely as in the religious plays of the Middle Ages. But the irreverence is only superficial—in reality the entire spirit and tendency of the homilists was less directly to enforce doctrine than to familiarize the people with the moral lessons of Scripture and thus indirectly lead to greater obedience and loyalty. Judged from this point of view the boldest hyperbole, the wildest flight of the imagination, the crudest absurdity can be readily understood and become less fantastic. No system of popular education could have been more effective and no method could have brought closer the people of the Book to the Book of the people.

The first volume forms a fairly smooth and continuous commentary on the early chapters of the Bible to Jacob, with but few interruptions to break the connected narrative, although the legends are drawn from widely separated sources. First comes the story of the creation, with its weird and wondrous features, its poetic allegories and odd extravagances to one that reads without note or guide. Then the record of each day, with circumspect details that illustrate rabbinical alertness. The minute attention paid to animals and the varied contributions to the primitive history of cats, dogs, fishes, mice and the rest must not be overlooked. Here is a fox story, for instance, for whose complete elucidation, however, the reader must wait several years until the fourth volume is published:

> When the Angel of Death was in the act of executing the Divine command upon the fox, he began to weep bitterly. The Angel of Death asked him the reason of his tears, and the fox replied that he was mourning the sad fate of his friend. At the same time he pointed to the figure of a fox in the sea, which was nothing but his own reflection. The Angel of Death, persuaded that a representative of the fox family had been cast into the water, let him go free.

Of course the fox was as cunning in rabbinical days as in Mr. Harris's Atlanta fancies, and he told his trick to the cat with similar results. How exasperating for the reader to have to wait so long before he can learn why neither cats nor foxes are represented in the water, while all other animals are!

Next are related the Adam legends—the luckless man whose sin brought suffering to the earth, but disgrace to the moon. All creation wept when Adam fell—the sun and stars and all created things. The moon alone laughed, at which God was angry and obscured her light. Adam's illness, Eve's story of the fall, the death of Adam and Eve are admirable examples of the astuteness with which the homilist supplemented Scripture.

One is tempted to cite from the volume—the material is ample. From Cain to Methuselah, and in the successive chapters on Noah, Abraham and Jacob, are quotable passages, but it is as well to let the reader, clerical or lay, judge for himself. Whether amazed or amused he will be interested at any rate, whatever his previous notions of the olden rabbis.

A word of special praise is due the translator, Miss Henrietta Szold, the accomplished secretary of the Publication Society, for her important share of the work, done so faithfully and acceptably.

*THE LEGENDS OF THE JEWS. Volume I. Bible Times and Characters from Creation to Jacob. By Louis Ginzberg. Translated by Henrietta Szold. Pp. xviii.-424. 8vo. Cloth. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. $2.

LONDON'S LATEST BOOKS.

LONDON, July 7.—A volume on "Diversions in Sicily," by Henry Festing Jones, will be published this week. It treats of the religious festivals and the stage representations, both those of the marionette and of the living actor which are in vogue in the island. It is now said that Edward Clodd is not likely to write an authorized biography of Meredith, since the novelist prohibited in his lifetime any such thing being done. Mr. Clodd, however, is putting his recollections of Meredith into the form of magazine articles, one of which appears this week.

The cheap novel idea has taken deep root in England, and sharp competition in this field is evidently imminent. The new book by Mme. Albanesi, "The Marriage of Margaret," of which Pearson is the publisher, will be issued at a shilling in cloth covers. Much that has been hitherto unknown is promised in a book of travel by the Rev. J. B. Purvis, to be published by Unwin. It is entitled "Through Uganda to Mount Elgon," and is designed as a brief, but comprehensive, work of reference in relation to the British East African possessions.

"The Wars of Religion in France," a work by James Westfall Thomson, (Unwin, publisher,) represents nearly seven years of study. It prerents in an appendix hitherto unpublished documents in the archives both of Paris and of London. The author's aim is to elucidate the effects of those wars upon the political and economical activities of the sixteenth century.

Studies in sociology readily command the attention of the British public at present. There is a continuous stream from the press of books in this department. One of the latest is Hugh E. H. Stutfield's "The Sovereignty of Society," (Unwin,) which is published this week. He dwells at some length upon the influence of America on Europe.

Long will shortly publish a book of travel and research by Mrs. Walter Tibbitts, under the title "The Voice of the Orient." It professes to deal with the occult profoundest secrets of Brahminism. Mrs. Tibbitts has lived much in Hindu society, conforming for months at a time to its customs and observances.

R. B. D.

Champlain in Drama.

Samuel de Champlain forms the subject of a three-act drama by J. M. Harper, named for its hero, and published recently by the John Lane Company. The use of blank verse interpersed with lyrics adds dignity and charm to the work. The book should be of especial value at a time when the services of Champlain are being brought so forcibly before the American people through the celebration of the tercentenary of his discovery of the lake which bears his name.

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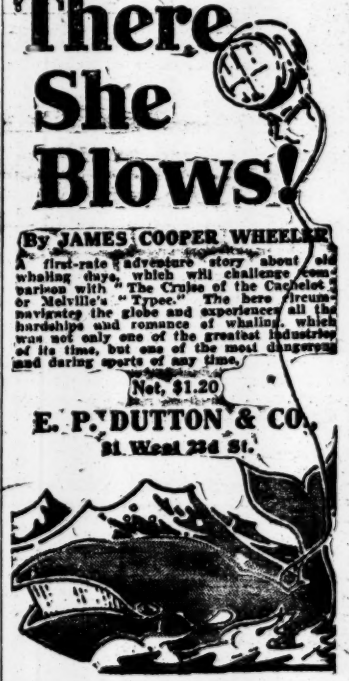

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AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The August Monthlies Devote Much Space to Fiction and Light Articles as is Usual in the Mid-Summer Issues—Widely Diversified and Entertaining Papers Noted in the Tables of Contents.

MUCH that is attractive in the way of Summer reading will be found in the August magazines. The tables of contents of the monthlies, the first installment of which appears to-day, disclose the fact that true to their traditions the mid-Summer numbers give over much of their space to fiction and to articles written in the lighter vein. But in spite of this there is a widely diversified range of topics presented to the readers of the periodicals, and among them are many of an instructive and even of a serious character. That there is no dearth of entertaining material, is best demonstrated by a perusal of the titles of the various articles which appear in the contents of August monthlies published to-day. A second installment of the tables of contents of the August magazines will appear next week.

HARPER'S.

The Children.....Josephine D. Bacon
Along the Great Wall of China.....
William E. Geil, F. R. G. S.
The Apple Tree Cottage.....Elinor M. Lane
An Optimist? Why Not?....Edward S. Martin
The Man on the Hilltop.....Irving Bacheller
Charles Dickens in Genoa.....Deshler Welch
Aurelie.....Arthur S. Hardy
Our Coastwise Caravans.....W. J. Aylward
Trix and Over-the-Moon.....Amelia Rives
"The Music Room," by James McNeill Whistler.....W. Stanton Howard
The Lamb that Mary Had.....
Margaret Cameron and Eva C. Brooks
Into the Unknown Land of the Onas.....
Charles W. Furlong, F. R. G. S.
The Ruinous Face.....Maurice Hewlett
Mother.....Alice Brown

McCLURE'S.

The Aerial Battleship.....
Carl Dienstbach and T. R. MacMechen
A California Conscience.....Edith Wyatt
The Poor Man's Pope.....Rene Lara
The Big Story....Frederick Ferdinand Moore
Studying the Animal Mind in Laboratories...
E. T. Brewster
Stories of a Famous London Drawing Room...
William H. Rideing
Four Years in the Schluesselberg Fortress...
I. P. Youvatshev
Sever Coins.....M. Gauss
Between the Lights.....Perceval Gibbon
The Story of an Alcohol Slave.....
As Told by Himself
Mrs. Piper's Limit...George Elmer McCulloch
Matthew.....Adeline Knapp
According to Meredith....Mrs. Belloc Lowndes

METROPOLITAN.

The Gray Mouse.....Charles Belmont Davis
Retrospections of an Active Life.....
Hon. John Bigelow
Nerves.....Hugo Munsterberg
Joan of Arc at Harvard....Anna Alice Chapin
Some Famous American Schools.....
Ralph D. Paine
The Police Commissioner's Task.....
Theodore A. Bingham
The King's Heart.....Campbell MacCulloch
The King of England.....By an Englishman
The Madness of Toppy McGee...Owen Johnson
Hunting in British East Africa.....
Percy C. Madeira

MUNSEY'S.

The Perilous Game of Cornering a Crop..
Isaac F. Marcosson
The Moving-Picture Show, the New Form of Drama for the Million..Wm. A. Johnston
The New Sultan and the Young Turks.....
Theodore Schwarz
The Vogue of Japanese Color-Prints.....
Bannister Merwin
The Duke of Connaught, King Edward's Only Surviving Brother...Wm. S. Bridgman
The Passing of the South American Dictators.....John J. Spears
The Poetry of the Dance....Brander Matthews
Famous Affinities of History.....Lyndon Orr
President Taft as a Baseball "Fan"
President Taft as a Baseball Pitcher.
Shakespeare and His Famous Contemporaries.....Warwick James Price
If You Were to Resign Would You Be Re-elected?.....Merton H. Forrester
The Doctor's Clue.....Hamline Zimmerman
The White Sister.....F. Marion Crawford
Eight Short Stories.

PEARSON'S.

Prohibition the Obstacle to Real Reform..
The Rev. Wm. A. Wasson
Mandy's Marriage.....George A. Birmingham
The Moslem Answer to Christendom.....
James Creelman
Flanking the Enemy.....Richard A. Haste
J. P. Dolliver, Word Master....Sloane Gordon
To Be Continued.....Robert Rudd Whiting
The Curse of Jotham..Reginald W. Kauffman
The Lobster Man.....Henry Jarvis Peck
Dr. Raat's Afternoon Off..James Oppenheim
The Every Day Things One Does that Shorten Life.....Harrison L. Beach
The Industrial Bond as an Investment...
John B. Stanton
Mr. Townsend, Marshal...Clarence E. Mulford
Circus Folks.....Arthur W. Brown
Chaperoning Camelia....Winifred Lee Wendell
The First Professional Strike Maker.....
Isaac Russell
Wolf Hunting With President Roosevelt...
Albert Bigelow Paine

COSMOPOLITAN.

Children on the Stage.....Elsie Leslie
Without a Lawyer.....Gouverneur Morris
The New Lamp in the Taj Mahal.....
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
The Cash Intrigue....George Randolph Chester
Christianity in the Crucible.....Harold Bolce
Agatha's Escort.....Eleanor Gates
Owners of America.....Charles P. Norcross
The Impersonal Note in Criticism...Alan Dale
Virginia of the Air-Lanes.....Herbert Quick
As It Happened to Moey.....Bruno Lessing
The Dangers of Undereating.....
Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

EVERYBODY'S.

Bonesy.....Lloyd Osbourne
The Trail of the Diamond.....Franklin Clarkin
High School Fraternities.....William Hard
The Wisdom of Yesterday.....
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The Templetons' Night Out.....
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My Wife and I.....Charles Francis Read
La Partie d'Ecarte.....Lucie Delarue-Mardrus
Novels and Other Books—Chiefly Bad.....
H. L. Mencken

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Mary F. Roberts
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LONDON SETTLEMENT WORK

MISS A. L. HODSON'S "Letters from a Settlement," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50,) give us a very good inner view of one of those charitable houses in the East End of London which have been established for the purpose of ministering to the health, comfort, and moral welfare of London's poorest and most degraded families. The writer, evidently a well-to-do young person, joined the settlement because she felt a call to engage in social reform work.

The first impression that lodged in her mind after she had moved into her new sphere was that the life to which she had turned would "take a little getting used to." There were sights and sounds and odors in East London that did not charm her as she encountered them fresh from the refined surroundings to which she had been accustomed throughout her life. She felt at times as though it had been a bit of a mistake to bring her nose, ears, and eyes with her when she came to East London. "If," she pathetically remarks in the first of her letters, "one could temporarily shut off one's senses what a relief it would be. There is a fortune to be made by any one who would supply a temporary or local deadener for this purpose; one might carry a little of it in a bottle and apply it to eyes, nose, ear, or tongue as the case might be."

We doubt very much that the young woman who thus rebelled against the foulnesses of the London slums has ever come to such a state that she can be comfortably indifferent to them, and the logical conclusion is that she is a good deal of a heroine. Whether she and those associated with her are really uplifting the folk among whom they are laboring or simply learning what they are like is an open question. Miss Hodson's letters do not help us much to form our answer to this question; but they do show that the inmates of her settlement are a busy lot, with plenty of work always in front of them, and that they are showing the slum folk the way to decenter and more comfortable living than that to which they were born. That the slum folk, as a rule, are inclined to do much more than accept the kind attentions of the settlement workers is to be doubted. Almost anything else is easier to do than to make over an East Londoner.

"NEW YORK SHIPYARDS."

Of timely interest, in view of the approaching celebration which will include Robert Fulton's achievement, is a "History of New York Shipyards," by John H. Morrison. In it is traced the development of shipbuilding in New-York from the Colonial period, down to recent times. An error which, to those acquainted with the firm of John Englis & Son, will appear flagrant, is the spelling of the name as English.

House and Garden Moves.

House and Garden has just been brought to New York after having been published in Philadelphia during the last eight years. Mr. Robert M. McBride has disposed of his interest in Yachting and has taken over House and Garden from the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia. The magazine will be published by a new organization under the name of McBride, Winston & Co., with offices at 6 West Twenty-ninth Street.

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VIEWS OF READERS.

"Literature and Journalism" Under Consideration—Some Words in Explanation of Swinburne—The Authorship of "It is Not Raining Rain to Me"—Various Letters on Topics of Timely Interest.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

LORD MORLEY'S address on literature and journalism, delivered at the Imperial Press Conference in London, together with your editorial comments, recall forcibly a very good definition giving the difference between the two in one of your issues not so very long ago. Your article said at the time, if I am not mistaken, that journalism bore the same relation to literature as photography did to art; journalism takes kaleidoscopic impressions from which literature gleans the best and the most lasting to transform into permanent expression. This comparison seemed a specially happy one to me then, and the conviction of its truth grows stronger with time. Take, for instance, this extract from Lord Morley's address, which you insert in your editorial:

> Is journalism literature in a hurry? It was when Lord Morley came to a consideration of this phase of writing, the connection, or the relation between literature and journalism that he became most interesting. He said that he had been accused of coining the saying, "Journalism is literature in a hurry." This he denied, adding:
>
> "You have to go a great deal deeper than that. If literature has one particular quality more than another in this regard, it is that it is not in a hurry. Journalism is and must be in a hurry; literature is not. Literature deals with the permanent elements of human things. A journalist has to take the moods and the occasions of the hour and make the best he can of them. But literature, more or less, describes the attitude of a Judge; the journalist, dealing with what are called live issues, has to be more or less of an advocate. Literature deals with ideals, the journalist is a man of action. He is not a student, but a man of action, and he is concerned with the real, and if he is a wise journalist he will understand that what he takes or mistakes for the real is not half as real as a great deal of what is ideal."

It is at this instance that the comparison becomes most interesting. Photography must be in a hurry in order to exist; must take the moods and the occasions of the hour and make the best of them; must, in short, deal with the real active side of things. Art proceeds in a leisurely manner propounding true ideals; yet, each depends on the other; photography helps art to become more universal, as journalism aids literature. None can take exception to this who consider the comparatively limited sphere of art and literature, even so recently as in the past century, when the modern developments of journalism and photography were unknown and undreamed of. And then, looking on the other side of the picture, one must admit that photography or journalism can only be great in the degree that it realizes the ideals of art and literature; there lies the eternal truth sought by all.

VIRGINIA A. KITABJIAN.

New York, July 12.

In Explanation of Swinburne.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The reader of Swinburne's prose works would do well to bear in mind that the author was first of all a poet—a fiery, impassioned boy, who never knew manhood in the sense that colder critics like Arnold and Stedman knew it, and who loved and hated throughout his seventy years of youth with an unreasoning intensity impossible to better balanced and worse inspired natures. As a critic of poetry he has had few equals, but as a critic of poets, or even of the common wingless male of the species, he is too apt to sacrifice judgment to feeling. Unblessed hands must not be laid upon his idols, and the wrath of one who cannot praise without beatifying or dispraise without damning is no trifling matter.

To those who revere the memory of Emerson it is an unpardonable sin to take his name in vain, yet Swinburne had more than one reason for this atrocity, aside from the pretext supplied by Emerson's slight lack of enthusiasm for his idol in chief, Landor. In the first place, Swinburne, republican though he was, had little sympathy with the kind of democracy current in the Northeastern corner of the United States, of which he doubtless regarded Emerson as the most distinguished exponent in the field of letters. Emerson's failure to appreciate the poetry of another idol, Shelley, may have been another grievance. But the following extract from a private letter from a close friend of Swinburne's may suggest the real reason for the "pseudosopher" remark:

> Emerson printed something condemning the moral tone of Swinburne's writings, or else (for I am not sure) some one put into print something that Emerson had said on the subject. I have seen the exact expressions ere now, but I forget them; they were quite capable of irritating a man less irritable than Swinburne. He, if attacked, always retaliated, being the most fiery of literary gladiators. • • • His frequent abuse of Carlyle had a like origin.

As to Swinburne's change of faith in regard to Whitman, it is probable that more than a few devoted admirers of that most provoking of poets have their moments of coolness toward him, while some who have attempted to follow him all the way have reluctantly retraced their steps—in silence for the most part. Unfortunately for all concerned, Swinburne could not be silent.

> All Virtue is bosh! Hallelujah for Landor!
> I disbelieve wholly in everything!—There!

Those who read the poetry of Swinburne as it should be read do not need to be reminded that it is the most beautiful verse in the language; those who read it in search for that deep, underlying purpose so dear to the Puritan heart may expect the disappointment they deserve. In the prose works there is less to please, more to disapprove, but if the author can be cruel to those he considers his enemies, he can at least praise superbly whom he delights to honor, and his praise, when he forgets Hugo and Landor, is, as a rule, extremely well placed.

WILDERSPIN.

New York, July 13.

"It Is Not Raining Rain to Me."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was profoundly astonished to find in your splendid publication of recent date a note to the effect that Robert Loveman's exquisite little poem, "It Is Not Raining Rain to Me," had been claimed as original by "a Hindu student by the name of Swami Rama"! The Indian people have exceedingly vivid imaginations, and these are responsible for many a tale that will not bear the light of scientific investigation.

The Hindus have a beautiful poetry of their own, but their products are entirely different in style from that of Anglo-Saxon writers.

He who goes to India looking for "daffodils" or "violets" will be disappointed. There are honey bees there, it is true, but for "fields of clover bloom" we must seek a very different climate.

If these products were there, their names would be so different that no trick of translation could make them like our own, and the whole style of Hindu poetry is so different from this little gem that no one can suspect other than Anglo-Saxon authorship for Loveman's works, in which this poem found a place with others from the same pen years ago.

ELIZABETH A. REED.

Chicago, July 12.

James Lane Allen's Story.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The first sentence that greets the reader of Mr. James Lane Allen's new story states: "Any one about to read this work of fiction might properly be apprised beforehand that it is not a novel; it has neither the structure nor the purpose of the novel."

Is it therefore not unfair to the public (and Mr. Allen) to be boldly apprised by his publishers "A New Novel by James Lane Allen"?

We well know the charm and high standard of Mr. Allen's writings and read eagerly all that comes from his pen. Is it not the more surprising that his publishers should stoop to this misleading statement—so contrary to that of Mr. Allen's—to further the sale of the story?

JAMES GORDON.

New York, July 13.

The Sad Case of Frankenstein.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

All friends of justice, even to characters of fiction, must be disturbed by the persistent and very general misrepresentation of Frankenstein, the amiable though indiscreet scientist in Mrs. Shelley's famous story, who constructed a particularly gruesome and horrible monster, with the most unfortunate results to himself and all his friends.

Now it has come about that people constantly speak of the monster as "a Frankenstein." I have recently encountered this curious blunder in a successful novel, in an article by that public benefactor, Speaker Cannon; and, alas! even in an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARKER MANN.

Arkville, N. Y., July 12.

"Splotch."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If "the writers of American fiction," as you complain, use the word "splotch," they presumably "fancy that it means" a spot, a stain, a daub—that is, if they possess copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, where it is thus defined with an example from Robert Browning. You will also find the word in the Standard Dictionary, and presumably in every other modern English or American dictionary that deserves the name.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, July 14.

Peter Schlemihl.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Having seen no answer to the recent inquiry of Mr. Vincent C. Dastric relative to the "Man Without a Shadow." I venture to send one. The book to which he refers is called "Peter Schlemihl," and by Chamisso, the hero sold his shadow to an "old, gray man" for gold. A copy of this book, I fancy, may be found in any public library.

Mrs. T. C. D.

New York, July 12.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors"—Books Treating of Old Furniture—The Letters of "Junius" and Irving's "History of New York"—Translations of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare's Works—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

S. L. H.—Will you kindly tell me the probable value of a copy of "Brown's Vulgar Errors," which, according to the title page, is "the sixth and last edition. London: Printed by J. R. for Nath. Ekins, 1672," together with the Religio Medici?

Sir Thomas Browne, not Brown, physician and author, born 1605, died 1682, published in 1646 his great work, "Pseudodoxia Epidemica; or, Enquiries into Very Many Received Tenets and Commonly Presumed Truths, Which, Examined, Prove but Vulgar and Common Errors." His famous treatise, "Religio Medici," was probably written in 1635, and was surreptitiously published in 1642. Of English editions alone of the "Religio Medici" there were thirty-three between 1642 and 1881. It is one of the works selected by Dr. Charles W. Eliot for his "five-foot shelf of books." The second edition of "Pseudodoxia Epidemica" appeared in 1650. Two editions of it are dated 1658 one in folio and the other, which includes his "Hydriotaphia" and "The Garden of Cyrus," in quarto. The fifth edition appeared in 1669. The sixth edition, 1672, was the last that appeared in Browne's life time, and contains his final corrections. A large paper copy of "Religio Medici," with "Pseudodoxia Epidemica," London, 1672, in one volume, quarto, brought £2 4s. at the Ellis sale in 1902.

H. W.—To oblige a subscriber, will you kindly answer the following question: What are the twelve best books on old furniture suitable for an amateur collector?

Consult "A History of Furniture," by A. Jacquemart, translated by Mrs. Bury Palliser; "Old Furniture: Examples from 12th-18th Century," published by Wyman in 1883; J. H. Pollen's "Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork," Shaw's "Ancient Furniture," J. W. Small's "Ancient and Modern Furniture" and his "Scottish Woodwork of the 16th and 17th Centuries," B. J. Talbert's "Examples of Ancient and Modern Furniture," "Colonial Furniture in America," by Luke V. Lockwood, New York, 1901; "Colonial Furniture of New England," by Irving W. Lyon; F. Litchfield's "Illustrated History of Furniture," H. Havard's "Les Arts de l'Ameublement," Heaton's "Furniture and Decoration in England During the 18th Century," Maurice B. Adams's "Examples of Old English Furniture," and Singleton's "The Furniture of Our Forefathers." See also works by Chippendale, Sheraton, Ince, and Mayhew. We shall not attempt to name the best twelve works on this subject.

M. T. T.—Will you kindly advise me as to value of the following books:

"Letters of Junius." Two volumes, handsomely bound in calf and gold. Printed in London, 1797, by T. Bensley. Illustrated with twenty-one full page engraved portraits of the noted men of the time, leading with George III.

"A History of New York: From the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty." Two volumes, bound in calf. Illustrated. "The second edition with alterations," (which is the best, because perfected,) by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Published 1812.

"Salmagundi." Illustrated. By Washington Irving. Published by John Bumpus, London, 1825.

Large paper copies of the London 1797 edition of the Junius Letters brought at the Londesborough, Hutt, and Alexander sales, respectively, $7.25, $12.75, and $13.50.

The New York 1812 edition of Irving's History of New York realized $6.70 at the Conant sale, $20 at the McKee sale, and $26 at the Weeks sale. The Conant copy was in sheep binding; the other two copies were in morocco binding.

"Salmagundi," two volumes, 16mo, was published in this city in 1807-8, and the second series in 1819. We do not find a sale of the London 1825 edition, and presumably it has no special value.

A. B.—Will you kindly tell me if Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has ever been translated into any other language, and, if so, which?

Dr. S. A. Allibone, in his Dictionary of Authors, says that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into almost every modern European tongue. A Dutch translation was issued in Amsterdam in 1682, and another in 1685, both illustrated by eminent Dutch engravers. It was translated into Welsh, Walloon, French, German, Polish, and Swedish between 1688 and 1743. There are versions of it in Japanese and in the Canton vernacular. It is said that it has been translated into no less than one hundred languages and dialects.

S. H. G.—I am requested by a friend in New Orleans to ascertain the value of the publication which is represented by copy of title page herewith. This edition is in two volumes, in perfect condition: "The American Edition of Boydell's Illustrations of the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare, by the Most Eminent Artists of Great Britain. New York. Restored and published with original descriptions of the plates by Shearjashub Spooner, A. B., M. D., author of a Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, 1852."

Three copies of Boydell's illustrations of the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare, two volumes folio, New York, 1852, were sold at Merwin-Clayton's in this city in 1906. The Pardee copy, half calf, gilt edges, brought $42, the Jaurett copy, also half calf, realized $22, and the third copy, in half russia binding, cracked, went for $9.

CHARLES H. SLOAN.—Can you tell me the names of any books, new or old, from which I could get photogravures or steel engravings of such old ships as the Constitution, Chesapeake, Levant, and Essex, or the names of dealers who would be likely to have such illustrations?

It is said that there are no individual and separate prints of the ships mentioned, but that there are prints of naval battles in which these ships appear. Apply to Joseph Sabin, 29 Pine Street; C. H. Lawrence, 60 Nassau Street; Edward Gottschalk, 81 Fourth Avenue, and J. O. Wright & Co., 6 East Forty-second Street. They are the principal New York dealers in prints of this character.

P. J. M.—Kindly inform me who is the publisher of the works of Father Prouty (Mahoney.)

Father Prouty's works were published in this country by George S. Routledge & Co., whose business and publications were taken over by David McKay, at 610 South Washington Square, Philadelphia. "Final Reliques," by the same author, was published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, and by Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York. "Shandon Bells" was published by C. E. Brown & Co., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Answers from Readers.

R. L. C. White.—I append a copy of the poem "My Queen," wanted by R. C. B. ("Appeals," June 5), together with a companion poem:

MY QUEEN.

When and how shall I earliest meet her?
What are the words she first will say?
By what name shall I learn to greet her?
I know not now: it will come some day;
With the self-same sunlight shining upon her,
Shining down on her ringlets' sheen,
She is standing somewhere, she I shall honor,
She that I wait for, my queen, my queen!

Whether her hair be golden or raven,
Whether her eyes be hazel or blue,
I know not now, but 'twill be engraven
Some day hence as my loveliest hue;
Many a girl I have loved for a minute,
Worshipped many a face I have seen,
Ever and aye there was something in it,
Something that could not be hers, my queen!

I will not dream of her tall and stately,
She that I love may be fairly light;
I will not say she must move sedately,
Whatever she does it will then be right;
She may be humble or proud, my lady,
Or that sweet calm which is just between,
And whenever she comes she will find me ready
To do her homage, my queen, my queen!

But she must be courteous, she must be holy,
Pure in her spirit, this maiden I love;
Whether her birth be noble or lowly
I care no more than the spirits above;
But I'll give my heart to my lady's keeping,
And ever her strength on mine shall lean,
And the stars may fall and the saints be weeping,
Ere I cease to love her, my queen, my queen!

MY KING.

When and how shall I meet him, if ever?
What are the words he first will say?
How will the barriers that now sever
Our kindred spirits be broken away?
This self-same daylight on him is shining,
Shining somewhere the while I sing,
The only one whom, my will resigning,
I could acknowledge my king, my king.

Whether his hair be golden or raven,
Whether his eyes be dark or blue,
I know not now, but 'twould be engraven
On that white day as my perfect hue;
Many a face I have liked for a minute,
Been chained by a voice with a pleasant ring,
But ever and aye there was something in it,
Something that could not be his, my king.

I will not dream of him handsome and strong,
My ideal love may be weak and slight;
It matters not to what class he belong,
He would be noble enough in my sight;
He may not be brilliantly gifted, my lord,
Or he may be learned in everything,
But if ever he comes he will strike the chord
Whose melody waits for the hand of its king.

But he must be courteous toward the lowly,
To the weak and sorrowful loving too,
He must be courageous, refined and holy,
By nature exalted and firm and true;
To such I might fearlessly give the keeping
Of love that would never outgrow its spring—
There would be few tears of woman's weeping
If they loved such men as my king, my king!

Mrs. J. B. Gibson writes that the poem "My Queen" was found by her in an old book of songs entitled "The Song Folio," published about twenty years ago. In this book the author's name is given as "Stella," the music having been written by Jaques Blumenthal. Copies of the poem "My Queen" have been also received from Evelyn Cable, New York; "E. B.," New York; Walter Learned, New London, Conn.; David Willard, Greenfield, Mass.; Adolph Koetat, Brooklyn; William McDermott, New York, and Annie H. Reed, North Adams, Mass.

FRANCESCA WENDEL.—In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, June 12, under Queries and Answers, the song quoted by "M. F. G." is called "Absent," composed by John W. Metcalf, words by Catherine Young Glen, first published in 1899 by Arthur P. Schmidt, 136 Fifth Avenue, New York:

Sometimes between long shadows on the grass
The little truant waves of sunlight pass;
Mine eyes grow dim with tenderness the while,
Thinking I see thee, thinking I see thee smile.

And sometimes in the twilight gloom apart
The tall trees whisper, whisper heart to heart;
From my fond lips the eager answers fall,
Thinking I hear thee, thinking I hear thee call.

In addition to the above, answers to the query have been received from Charles W. Barnes, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. W. E. Chandler, New York; Amy W. Quackenbush, New York; James H. Cline, Waterbury, Conn.; "C. O'S. C." Williamsbridge, N. Y.; "G. W. S." Brooklyn; Edward Eliscu, New York; Bessie Shiels, New York; Vincent F. O'Reilley, Montclair, N. J.; Louise Tichenor, San Francisco, Cal.; "L. M." New York; S. A. M. Vars, New York; F. H. Aitken, Brooklyn; Miss F. Edelheim, Brooklyn; "L. H. S.," New York; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, Gasenovia, N. Y.; Mary Loughran, New York; J. P. Treacy, New York, and Miss Marguerite L. Janvrin, New York.

T. W. D.—Your correspondent "C. B." inquiring about "The Farmer and the Squire," may find the poem, correctly entitled "The Farmer's Blunder," in No. 1 of "One Hundred Choice Selections for Readings and Recitations," edited by P. Garrett, Pennsylvania Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penn. This may be obtained at Brentano's. It, however, does not include the tag, which, as I remember it, runs:

"This may teach rulers of a nation
Not to place men above their station;
It also shows the wanton wit
That, whilst he bites, he may be bit."

T. S. J.—"L. H." in your issue of May 22 asks where the following lines may be found:

"Go thou before, and leave me to my crucifix,
Whose pallid burden, sick with pain,
Watches the world with wearied eyes,
And weeps for every soul that dies;
And weeps for every soul in vain."

They are the last lines of Oscar Wilde's poem, "The Sphinx."

"Night and the curtains drawn." is from a short story by Justus Miles Forman, illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith, published in McClure's Magazine, November, 1908. The verses are included in the story.

W. H. S.—In answer to E. W. Tiemann's inquiry in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of May 1, I inclose a copy of the sonnet "To A Goddess," written by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr in the early eighties:

"Lift up thy torch, O Goddess, grand and fair!
Let its light stream across the waiting seas
As banners float upon the yielding breeze
From the King's tent, his presence to declare,

And as his heralds haste to do their share,
Shouting his peerless and sounding his decrees,
So let the waves in loftiest symphonies
Proclaim thy glory to the listening air!

Thou star-crowned one, the nations watch for thee,
For thee the patient earth has waited long,
To thee her tolling millions stretch their hands
From the far hills and o'er the rolling sea.
Lift up thy torch, O beautiful and strong,
A beacon-light to earth's remotest lands."

JOHN FRANKLIN TABOR.—In reply to Agnes Issertell Schrifer would say that Theodosia Garrison wrote a poem which was published anonymously in The Smart Set about seven years ago. It was called "In Memoriam—A. G.," and was as follows:

I think the gentle soul of him
Goes softly in some garden place,
With the old smile time may not dim
Upon his face.

He was lover of the Spring,
With love that never quite forgets,
Surely sees roses blossoming
And violets.

Now that his day of toil is through,
I love to think he sits at ease,
With some old volume that he knew
Upon his knees;

Watching, perhaps, with quiet eyes
The white clouds drifting argosy;
Or twilight opening flower-wise
On land and sea.

He who so loved companionship
I may not think walks quite alone,
Failing some friendly hand to slip
Within his own.

Those whom he loved aforetime, still,
I doubt not, bear him company;
I think that laughter yet may thrill
Where he may be.

A thought, a fancy—who may tell?
Yet I who ever pray it so
Feel through my tears that all is well;
And this I know,

That God is genile to his guest,
And, therefore, may I gladly say,
"Surely the things he loved the best
Are his to-day."

Mrs. GEORGE W. BAILEY.—In answer to M. E. R. S. in Appeals to Readers, June 19, the following is sent in the hope that it is the poem desired:

"THE CHILDREN UP IN HEAVEN."

And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls, playing in the streets thereof. Zech., viii., 5.

"Oh! what do you think the angels say?"
Said the children up-in heaven;
"There's a dear little girl coming home to-day,
She's almost ready to fly away
From the earth we used to live in;
Let's go and open the gates of pearl,
Open them wide for the new little girl,"
Said the children up in heaven.

"God wanted her here, where His little ones meet,"
Said the children up in heaven;
"She shall play with us in the golden street;
She has grown too fair, she has grown too sweet
For the earth we used to live in;
She needed the sunshine, this dear little girl,
That gilds this side of the gates of pearl,"
Said the children up in heaven.

"So the King called down from the angels' dome,"
Said the children up in heaven;
"'My little darling, arise and come
To the place prepared in the Father's home,
The home my children live in!'
Let's go and watch the gates of pearl,
Ready to welcome the new little girl,"
Said the children up in heaven.

"Far down on the earth, do you hear them weep?"
Said the children up in heaven;
"For the dear little girl has gone asleep!
The shadows fall and the night clouds sweep
O'er the earth we used to live in;
But we'll go and open the gates of pearl!
Oh! why do they weep for their dear little girl?"
Said the children up in heaven.

"Fly with her quickly, O angels dear,"
Said the children up in heaven;
"See—she 'is coming! Look there! Look there!
At the jasper light on her sunny hair,
Where the veiling clouds are riven!"
Ah! hush, hush, hush! all the swift wings furl!
For the King himself, at the gates of pearl,
Is taking her hand, dear, tired little girl,
And is leading her into heaven.

So far as I know, this poem has never been printed. It was written for and inclosed in a letter of condolence to a Mrs. P. of Boston, and manuscript copies have circulated among friends of the family.

Copies of the above verses have been sent us by Mrs. J. T. Catlin, Danville, Va.; Caroline F. Andrews, Noroton Heights, Conn.; V. B. Smith, Brooklyn, and "B. R.," Orange, N. J.

VINCENT F. O'REILLY.—In your issue of June 26, S. M. Maxwell requests information about a poem entitled "The Swans of Lir," its author, &c.

"The Fate of the Children of Lir," with "The Fate of the Sons of Usnach" and "The

Fate of the Children of Tureann" form a trilogy known as "The Three Sorrowful Tales of Erin," and are among the oldest of the known legends of Ireland. These three tales have been told in verse by many writers, among whom are John Todhunter, whose book "Three Irish Bardic Tales" is entirely devoted to these three sagas. Katherine Tynan Hinkson has published a version of the children of Lir which may be found in "A Book of Irish Verse," edited by W. B. Yeats, or the "Golden Treasury of Irish Songs and Lyrics." Thomas Moore uses the story in his "Song of Fionnuala." Edmund Armstrong's poem "Fionnuala" is a metrical version of the legend of the children of Lir. In Fionna Macleod's book of poems, "From the Hills of Dream," may be found another rendition in "The Song of Fionula." A prose version interspersed with verse is in P. W. Joyce's "Old Celtic Romances." Other prose versions may be found in O'Curry's "Atlantis," Hyde's "Literary History of Ireland," Kenedy's "Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts," and Lady Gregory's "Gods and Fighting Men."

C. A. McI.—The poem "M. M." asked for in your issue of June 26, "After Death in Arabia," is by Sir Edwin Arnold and begins:

He who died at Azan sends
This to comfort all his friends.

It can be found in any edition of Sir Edwin's poetical works.

Several of our readers have sent us answers to this query, among them R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Ethel Eames, Prout's Neck, Me.; J. B. Boyce, New York; "G. F. D.," Glens Falls, N. Y.; Lizzie Townsend Darr, Gladstone, N. J.; Mrs. "G. H. D." New York; Maud Stantenbrough, Eliot, N. Y., and Miriam H. Bare, Neeston, West Va.

Appeals to Readers.

A. W. RIDEOUT.—Can any one give me the whole of the poem in which this line occurs, "Cassiopea in her golden chair"? This is not very definite, but is the best that I can do.

MRS. OSCAR W. NOBLE.—I would like to know the author of the following verses and if there is any more to the poem:

Sometime or other dark days will come,
Pitiful days of sorrow and pain;
Mist and rain on the Summer hills,
Cold rain sobbing against the pane.

Sometime or other, thank God for all,
Purple gleams in the far-off sky;
Soft May sunshine and song of birds,
And beautiful sunsets by and by.

Also from what the line, "Give me love as strong as death, indestructible," is taken.

R. S. B.—Can your readers locate for me the following quotation from one of Dickens's characters:

"It is necessary for you to make an effort, and perhaps a very great and painful effort, which you are not disposed to make; but this is a world of effort."

H. E. M.—I would be extremely obliged for the information as to where I can obtain a copy of Kipling's "Sons of Martha." I failed to find it in the collections of his poems to which I have access.

F. C.—I should be grateful if any of your readers would locate for me the following couplet:

Men are only boys grown tall,
Hearts don't change much after all.

MADELINE RAMEE.—I would appreciate it very much if your readers could assist me in finding two poems, one called "The Kaiserblumen," beginning:

Have you heard of the Kaiserblumen,
O little children sweet,
That grows in the fields of Germany,
All nodding among the wheat?

And another very old poem called "Heartsease," from which I cannot quote. It is the story of child lovers, and on the death of the little girl the boy plants heartsease upon her grave.

T. W.—Will some of your readers kindly inform me who wrote the poem commencing, (and where to be found):

The stars look'd down on the battle plain,
Where the night winds were deeply sighing;
With shatter'd lance, near his war steed slain
Lay a youthful chieftain dying.
He had bound around his gallant breast
The banner, once o'er him streaming,
For a noble shroud—he sank to rest
On a couch that knows no dreaming.

I supposed it was written by "L. E. L.," but cannot find it in any of her works.

M. S. E.—Will one of your readers give me through your columns a little poem that ends

Good-night—no night is good to me
That does not bring some dream of thee!
Good-night!

ELBRIDGE H. SABIN.—Can some one of your readers give me the title and name of publisher of a juvenile appearing three or four years ago? In the first chapter a little boy meets a man who literally keeps losing his head and replacing it. Thereafter he meets an "Itinerant Tinker" and some of the characters in Dickens's novels, and in one of the chapters a ghost is painted to make him visible in the daytime. Another chapter deals with a split infinitive.

B. H.—Will some one of your many readers kindly assist me in locating the poem of which I give one stanza I read somewhere:

There's men who do and men who don't,
Some men they will and others won't,
But Pluck will win in every line,
Pluck and Effort make strong combine.

There are several stanzas, as I recall, but cannot recollect where I saw the whole.

A CONSTANT READER.—I inclose a sonnet which I found in a collection I have. The author's name is not given, and I should be very glad if any one could tell me whose it is likely to be. It seems good enough to be a classic, and I should like very much to know who wrote it.

If I were cast upon some desert isle,
By wave too cruel to ever bear me aid,
Destined never again to see your smile,
Or hear the music that your footsteps made;
If, like primaeval man, I dwelt alone
In a rude cave unlit by sun or moon,
Hearing no sound but the sea's dull moan,
Or the weird haunting of the night wind's croon,
I would steal forth at midnight on the strand,
And list attentive o'er the pathless main,
Then search to find your footprints in the sand,
Study the barren o'er and o'er again,
Such weird wanderings would not fruitless be,
For thus I would preserve your memory!

Answers to Correspondents.

CONSTANT READER.—"Tommy Atkins" can be found in any good edition of Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads." You will find Shakespeare's "Seven Ages" in "As You Like It," Act II., Scene 7.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Henry M. Stanley's Autobiography —Mario and Grisi—Ocean Life and Old Sailing Ships.

BOSTON, July 16.—The late Sir Henry M. Stanley published the record of his most adventurous years in his newspaper correspondence and in books, but he also wrote a complete story of his boyhood and youth, of his civil war experience, and of his life in England in the intervals between his African expeditons; and the former Lady Stanley, now the wife of Henry Curtis, F. R. C. S., has edited it and added a supplementary narrative constructed from his letters. Like most journalists, Stanley generally suppressed more than he wrote, and in this narrative are many bits of history never before published and many statements of personal views. The American edition is to be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Miss Elsie Singmaster has gone abroad, taking with her the proofs of her coming book for girls, "When Sarah Saved the Day," stories of that sub-species which calls itself Pennsylvania German, although Americans call it Pennsylvania Dutch, having given it the name in the days when High Dutch meant German, and Low Dutch Holland. Why "Dutch," an honorable adjective in New York, is disliked in the neighboring State is a puzzling question; but one must say "Pennsylvania German" if one would be beloved among the Pennsylvania folk.

Mrs. Cecilia Maria Pearse, Mario's daughter, is here collecting material for the biographies of her father and his wife, whom music lovers persisted in calling Grisi as long as she lived. "I suppose you call the children Grisettes," a stupid person once said. "Why not Marionettes?" asked the placid Giulia. Mrs. Pearse and a younger sister, married to an Englishman, are all that remain of that little band of nine. Mrs. Howe heard both Mario and Grisi at a "musical evening" at Landsdowne House while she was on her wedding journey, and in her "Reminiscences" recorded her impressions of the handsome young man of slender figure and the beautiful young woman. The refinement of his intonation especially impressed her, as well it might, considering his birth and that of the average opera singer. Mrs. Pearse intends to study Christian Science while here, desiring to "get the American point of view and the American inspiration," and she seems to think that Americans are extraordinarily thorough, which is an original view to say the least.

Capt. John D. Whidden's "Ocean Life in the Old Sailing Ship Days" is to be added to the libraries of all United States ships and naval stations by way of keeping the old traditions alive in the minds of the younger generation, to whom ship navigation without steam is hardly credible.

E. Phillips Oppenheim has returned from the seclusion of the Scilly Isles, whither he went to write his next novel, only to find that owing to the formation of the country it was not possible for him to have the golf necessary to his health, and now he has returned to Norfolk and its excellent links, and is working industriously.

Little, Brown & Co., Mr. Oppenheim's publishers, will bring out the American edition of Edward Thomas's "Richard Jefferies," a biography concerning which the English reviewers have spoken very warmly. Mr. Thomas's "The Heart of England," published in New York almost two years ago, showed American readers the quality of his descriptive style.

An instance of the difference between the British and American varieties of good manners is noted by Major Martin Hume in a pleasant review of Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott's "Sun and Shadow in Spain." The author and her husband were for a long time the guests of Don José Villegas, director of the Prado Museum, and as her readers may remember, she invariably speaks of him as "Villegas," no more, no less. It "certainly does not seem very polite in a printed book, however natural it might be in the intimacy of home life," says Major Hume. What would he say of that American economy of titles which so often denies even "Mr." to the President? Indeed, it is rather difficult to be courteous "in a printed book," or in a newspaper, for the printer drops "Mr." whenever he pleases, and thinks no harm.

Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Chairman of the Lesson Committee of the International Sunday School Association and author of "Ways of Working" and "The Teacher, Child, and the Book," has written a third book based upon his long experience both as general director of Sunday school work and as a Superintendent. He calls it "Sparks from a Superintendent's Anvil," and talks of all the phases of the Superintendent's task, which often seems to those engaged in it to require the genius of a Metternich. The W. A. Wilde Company will publish the book.

Speaking of Sunday school books, Pansy's now number 123, enough by themselves to fill a five-foot shelf. At least half of them have been written to aid some good cause, such, for instance, as the Chautauqua movement, or to counteract some dangerous social tendency, and they are not to be called great literature, but neither are they to be classed with Dr. Crothers's worst books, for they are read by the myriad, and so fulfill the object of a book's creation.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by The New York Times Saturday Review during the week of July 15:

Literature and Poetry.

A TREASURY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE: From the Beginning to the Eighteenth Century. Selected and arranged by Kate M. Warren. 8vo. New York: Dodge Publishing Company. $2.

HAMLET UNVEILED. By Rentala Venkata Subbarau. 8vo. Madras: The Rentala House, Mylapore. Volume I.

SONG FOR THE TERCENTENARY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, July, 1909. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo. Clinton, N. Y.: George William Browning. Paper.

THE POET'S VISION AND THE NOBLEST STRUGGLE. By Richardson A. Gairy. 12mo. New York: New York Age Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

THE OMAR SONNETS AND THE LEFRA LYRICS. Edited and translated by Oliver Gpp Dyke. 16mo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.

ANGELUS SILESIUS. A selection from the rhymes of a German mystic. Translated by Paul Carus. 12mo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.

Religion.

SOCIAL SERVICE SERIES. 12mo. Volume I., "Ethical and Religious Significance of the State." By James Quayle Dealey. Volume II., "A Reasonable Social Policy for Christian People." By Charles R. Henderson. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. Paper. 10 cents each.

CHRISTIANITY: Its Nature and Its Truth. By Arthur S. Peake. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

Fiction.

A CERTAIN RICH MAN. By William Allen White. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

POPPEA OF THE POST OFFICE. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE PATIENCE OF JOHN MORLAND. By Mary Dillon. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE TOLL OF THE SEA. By Roy Norton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE MASTER BUILDERS. By James Edmund Dunning. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS. By George R. Varney. 12mo. Boston: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

THE AIRSHIP BOYS. By H. L. Sayler. 12mo. Chicago: Reilly & Britton.

REDCLOUD OF THE LAKES. By Frederick R. Burton. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

TRUE DETECTIVE STORIES. By A. L. Drummond. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

Miscellaneous,

Including New Editions, Travel, and Description.

NEW CENTURY REFERENCE LIBRARY of the World's Most Important Knowledge. Edited by Charles Leonard-Stuart. 12mo. Philadelphia: Syndicate Publishing Company. Eight volumes.

LES SEPT FEMMES DE LA BARBE-BLEUE. Par Anatole France. 12mo. New York: George E. Stechert & Co.

MAX NORDAU'S ZIONISTISCHE SCHRIFTEN. 12mo. Leipsic: Juduscher Verlag.

DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS IN THE CITY OF N. Y. 12mo. New York: Audit Company of N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN STATE. By Samuel Zane Batten. 12mo. Boston: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.50.

TUBERCULOSIS: a Preventable and Curable Disease. By S. Adolphus Knopf. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.

PHILOSOPHIES, ANCIENT AND MODERN. 12mo. New York: Dodge Publishing Company. 50 cents each. Vol. I., Early Greek. By Alfred William Benn; Vol. II., Stoicism.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO HERALDRY. By Arthur Charles Fox-Davies. 8vo. New York: Dodge Publishing Company. $4.

EMERSON AND OTHER ESSAYS. By John Jay Chapman. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. By John Chapman. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

PRACTICAL AGITATION. By John Jay Chapman. 12mo. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co.

AT CORNELL. By O. B. Von Engeln. 12mo. Ithaca, N. Y.: The Artil Company.

SMALL HOLDERS: What They Must Do to Succeed By Edwin A. Pratt. 12mo. London: P. S. King & Son.

MISSION FURNITURE: How to Make It. 12mo. Chicago: Popular Mechanics Company.

EDWARD'S DREAM: the Philosophy of a Humorist. Translated and edited by Dr. Paul Carus from the German of Wilhelm Busch. 12mo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended July 13: Adult Fiction—"Inner Shrine," Crawford's "White Sister," Chambers's "Special Messenger." Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Little Women," Clemens's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Lang's "Fairy Books." Non-Fiction—Ferrero's "Rome," Pitman's "Shorthand Instructor," McEvoy's "Science of Education."

Book Exchange

Advertising rate, 40 cents per line.

SUMMER CASH CLEARANCE SALES.—New Standard Encyclopedia, ½ mor., brand new, 12 volumes, pub. by the University Society, $14.00; ¾ mor., $17.50. Werner Britannica, 31 vols., 1906, $65.00 edition, new, $25.00. Encyclopedia Americana, as new, 16 vols., ¾ morocco, $35.00. Century Dictionary, as new, 10 vols., ¾ mor., $41.00. Stoddard Lectures, 14 volumes, full morocco, $40.00; Stoddard Lectures, 14 volumes, ½ mor., $33.00; Stoddard Lectures, 12 volumes, ¾ mor., $25.00. Dickens, Cruikshank ed., including the Life, beautifully illustrated, 48 volumes, cloth, $144.00 ed., $40.00. Burton's Arabian Knights, buckram, 17 vols., limited ed., $33.00. Beautiful Byron, buckram, gold stamping, 16 vols., $32 ed., $11.00. Complete Burns, Gebby ed., 6 vols., $18.00 set, $9.00. New Jersey as a Colony and as a State, brand new, 4 volumes, scarce, sells for $24.00, $7.50. A few copies left, History's of the Town of Ledyard, Conn., new, long out of print, $1.25. A few copies unearthed of the Civil War History of Conn., buckram, out of print, $1.25. Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia, ¾ Russia calf, 24 volumes, $12.00. 39 consecutive volumes Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, bound in beautiful ¾ turkey morocco, $68.00; hard to find a set as complete as this one. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, translated into Esperanto, only edition ever made, limited to 25 copies, special paper, beautiful leather binding; only one copy to offer. No Omar collection is complete without this unrivaled edition, $15.00. Williams' Book Store, 533 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Elizabeth R. Pennell's "To Gipsyland," 1893; Poultney Bigelow's "Down the Danube," 1892; Hering's "Sketches on the Danube," folio, colored plates; Paton's "Researches on the Danube," 1861; Stiles' "Austria in 1848-49." Cash with order. Charles Feleky, 105 East 15th St., New York.

TO WRITERS.—The editor of a leading Household Magazine wishes to examine MSS. of serial stories comprising 15,000 to 30,000 words; prompt attention; payment upon acceptance. Address Publisher, Box 1,198 New York.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES DEALING with conditions, customs, events, patents, &c., of 60 years ago. Travels and personal narratives especially desired. W. G. Snow, Box 619, Meriden, Conn.

WANTED—Print Livingston house, Poughkeepsie, (N. Y. Magazine, 1791,) and others, Dutchess Co.; 3d vol., Winkles Cathedrals. Myers, 165 West 21st St.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICALS of back dates may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 33 Nassau St., New York. Magazine bookbinding executed.

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12mo. CLOTH. $1.00 NET.
R. F. FENNO & COMPANY, New York.

NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Memoirs of Rear Admiral Evans—Woman in English Law—Novels by Chambers and Phillips.

By those who remember the pleasure derived from that fascinating little volume of Maurice Hewlett's sketches called "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," Edward Hutton's book, entitled "In Unknown Tuscany," which the Duttons are just publishing, will surely be welcomed as an interesting addition to an altogether charming field of literature. Mr. Hutton is the author of another book of somewhat the same character, "The Cities of Umbria." The present volume is composed of the legends, characteristic stories, sketches, anecdotes, &c., illustrative of Tuscan life, such as a traveler with a strong penchant for the picturesque quality in a natrative would instinctively pick up in this region that offers apparently an inexhaustible storehouse of riches to the literary adventurer. In harmony with the author's work the volume is furnished with eight illustrations in color by O. F. U. Ward, as well as twenty other prints in black and white. Notes to the text are supplied by William Heywood.

Women Under English Law.

For those who are inclined to view the current agitation of the suffragettes in England as being among the first movements aiming to bring women into active politics, there will be much to learn in a book, to be published this month by E. P. Dutton & Co., entitled "The Status of Women Under the English Law." This learned little volume, written by A. Beatrice Wallis Chapman, D. Sc. (Econ.,) and Mary Wallis Chapman, B. A., is, as its sub-title informs the reader, "A compendious epitome of legislative enactments and social and political events, arranged as a continuous narrative, with references to authorities and acts of Parliament." The first date in the book is 1066, the last is 1909, and from the former to the latter is traced the gradual and steady growth of the movement to place women on a political equality with men in Great Britain.

Under the title of "Lives of the Hanoverian Queens of England," The MacMillan Company publishes this week a new work by Alice Drayton Greenwood which seems calculated to give prominence to certain obscure although extremely interesting episodes in English history. The unfortunate wives of George I. and George II. furnish the author with excellent material for a somewhat tragic narrative, in the writing of which she has been aided by the use of material recently made accessible and which has enabled her to penetrate more deeply than previous writers into the secrets of these unhappy romances of royalty.

The fourth volume of "The Cambridge Natural History" is published this week by The MacMillan Company. It is devoted to the study of the crustacea and arachnids, and is uniform with its predecessors in the matters of binding, paper and illustrations.

Lafcadio Hearn's "Youma—the Story of a West Indian Slave," one of the author's idyls of the Orient, has just been republished by Harper Brothers. Another book to come out in an entirely new edition is "Anne," one of the favorites among the novels of Constance Fenimore Woolson. The specially new feature in this reprint is to be found in the series of pictures which shows the Mackinac region portrayed in the story. Thus, there are actual photographs of the old Post Office, the mission house under the trees, the mission church, the bend of the Arch Rock over the Lake, and a bird's-eye view of the town and its harbor. In addition several line drawings by C. S. Reinhart represent many of the old-fashioned characters.

"Victorious Manhood" is the title of a book by Howard Agnew Johnston which the Fleming H. Revell Company publishes this week. In an introduction to the volume, written by the Rev. Jra Landrith, D. D., it is said that "These are some of the things for which the modern men's movement in and among the churches stands, and these are a few of the themes which the author of this book is so masterfully treating." Another book published this week is by Helen E. Springer, entitled "Snap Shots from Sunny Africa." This book, which carries an introduction by Bishop Hartzler, consists of a collection of incidents of mission life among the African natives, such as "Attending a Native Dance," "An African Vanity Fair," "The Glorious Fourth in Africa," "Watapo's Wedding," "Bicycling in Africa," &c.

Roman Literature.

"A Literary History of Rome," by J. Wight Duff, M. A., has just been imported by the Scribners. This work, which deals with the period "From the Origins to the Close of the Golden Age," presents a connected account of Latin literature in its earliest phases and as it reached its highest development.

A second edition of Charles Belmont Davis's book of short stories of New York life entitled "The Lodger Overhead, and Others" has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new edition of Edmund Spenser's works, in three library volumes, printed in Fell type, is announced by the Oxford University Press. "The Faery Queen," which has been edited by J. C. Smith, will be ready shortly. It fills two volumes of the set, and is a reprint of the 1609 edition, collated with other early editions. The third volume, containing Spenser's other work, is being edited by Dr. de Selincourt, Professor of English Literature at Birmingham University.

Among other works announced for early publication by the Oxford University Press are "The Englishman in Italy: Being a Collection of Verses Written by Some of Those Who Have Loved Italy," arranged by G. H. Wollaston; "A Short History of English Agriculture," by W. H. R. Curtler. In this book it has been the author's aim to cover the whole period of an industry which is still of prime importance in England, but as the agriculture of the Middle Ages has often been described, he has devoted the greater part of his book to the agricultural history of the subsequent period, especially the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. "The Story of the Comets," by George F. Chambers, author of "A Handbook of Astronomy"; "The Last Days of Charles II.," in which, it is said, the primary object of the author, Dr. Raymond Crawfurd, has been to establish the true cause of the monarch's death, which other historians have stated to be apoplexy; "The Rhodian Sea Law," edited from the manuscripts by Walter Ashburner. The new edition of this work is supplied with critical notes, variants in the text, together with a translation and running commentary.

A fourth edition of H. G. Wells's "Tono-Bungay" is announced for this country and a second edition for Canada by Duffield & Co. It is also said that a new novel by Mr. Wells is to be published by this house. This week is issued a new edition of the late Herman Knickerbocker Viele's novel, "Myra of the Pines."

Adventures in Macedonia.

Late in the Summer Duffield & Co. will bring out Albert Sonnichsen's "Confessions of a Macedonian Bandit," in which the author of "Ten Months a Prisoner Among the Filipinos," "Deep Sea Vagabonds," and other volumes of personal experience, tells of his adventures in Macedonia as a member of the Committee of Revolution. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. Sonnichsen.

As a forthcoming installment in their series known as "The Shakespeare Library," Duffield & Co. will publish early in the Fall "The Shakespeare Allusion Book" in two octavo volumes. The work will contain all known references or allusions to Shakespeare and his plays before the close of the seventeenth century. For the first time these allusions, originally collected by Dr. Ingleby, Miss L. Toulmin Smith, and Dr. Furnivall, will be arranged in chronological order and supplemented with explanatory notes.

The following novels are promised for the Fall by Mitchell Kennerley: "The Grip of Fear," by Maurice Level; "The Uttermost Farthing," by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, author of "The Pulse of Life"; "The Living Strong Box," a story of adventure taking its rise from the swallowing of a diamond of historical interest and extraordinary value by a curio dealer's assistant, by Frederick Mauzens, with 114 illustrations by P. d'Espagnat; "Sparrows," the story of an unprotected girl, by Horace W. C. Newte, and "The Last Persecution," by S. N. Sedgwick.

Diana of the Crossways.

A book that will probably excite the interest of Meredithians is promised for Fall publication by Henry Holt & Co. It bears the title of "Life of the Honorable Mrs. Norton," and is written by Jane Grey Perkins. The interest to the Meredithian lies in the fact that Mrs. Norton was by many thought to be the original of the novelist's elusive heroine in "Diana of the Crossways." The book will contain some interesting portraits.

Two other books that will be published by Henry Holt & Co. are "Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America," the period covered being from 1798 to 1802, inclusive, by John Davis, and the third volume of the Hon. De Alva Stanwood Alexander's "Political History of the State of New York." In this volume the author endeavors to show the inner workings of the period covered, (1861-1894,) which he feels have never before been very fully treated. It includes the interesting times of the war period, the contest between Fenton and Conkling, the rise and fall of the Tweed ring, the success and defeat of Tilden, the battle of Stalwart and Half-Breed, and Cleveland's first victory in 1884.

Novels by Chambers and Phillips.

The novel by Robert W. Chambers, which will be published in the Fall by D. Appleton & Co., carries the title "The Danger Mark." The chief characters in the story are a boy and a girl, the inheritors of a vast fortune, whose grandfather at his death left them in the guardianship of a trust company, with an old Long Island Dutchman, a self-made ascetic Puritan as trust officer and arbiter of their destinies. They are brought up under the most austere rules of life, and upon their coming of age enter New York society, possessors of fabulous wealth and educated by a great machine, with every inherited instinct for good and evil set free for the first time.

The Fall novel by David Graham Phillips is to be called "The Hungry Heart." Like Mr. Phillips's "Old Wives for New," this is a story of married life, under what are usually termed "essentially modern conditions," the denouement of which is not without a suggestion of the fin de siècle divorce problem, as well as a vindication of the intellectual equality of men and women.

Memoirs of Admiral Evans.

Among the important memoirs promised for the Fall, D. Appleton & Co. will publish "An Admiral's Log," by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. This book is a continuation of Admiral Evans's "A Sailor's Log," and tells the story of the author's career from the year 1899 up to the present time. It thus gives an account of Evans's sojourn in the Philippines; of his visit to China at the time when the allied armies were encamped before Peking, and, at the end, the detailed story of the famous cruise of the Atlantic fleet from Hampton Roads around the world, with the descriptions of the festivities and welcome accorded it in American and foreign ports. The book also contains criticisms and suggestions by Admiral Evans regarding the building and handling of battleships and their crews and equipments, as well as a comparison of American vessels with those of other powers. The volume will be profusely illustrated.

"The Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy, and the History of Christian Science" is the title of a book by Georgine Milmine which Doubleday, Page & Co. expect to place among their early Fall publications. In regard to this book, the publishers make the following statement: "Hitherto everything that has been written on the historical side of Christian Science has come from the salaried officials of the Christian Science Publication Board. The facts that are set forth here represent years of research and careful sifting of evidence, and are presented in an entirely impartial manner—not with the zeal of a religious fanatic, nor with the irony of one who attacks religion, but by one who chronicles facts and events and has no other purpose than the historian's purpose of accuracy." The book will contain sixteen illustrations.

History of Religion.

A translation of Solomon Reinach's "Orpheus," which was published this year in Paris, will be brought out shortly in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The forthcoming volume follows somewhat the plan of the author's earlier work, entitled "Apollo," in which he gave a general history of art. "Orpheus" being the title he has chosen for a "universal history of religion." In this book M. Reinach endeavors to be at once comprehensive and impartial, the historic scope of his work being indicated by the period which he embraces—the origins of the world's most ancient religions, so far as he has been able to trace them, down to the most recent of modern sects and schools of religious thought.

"HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES."

The seventh of Putnam's Homemaker Series by Olive Green is called "How to Cook Vegetables." It is nearly as good as a meal to look over the contents, for the chapter-headings are in most cases very appetising. The commoner vegetables may be prepared in very many more ways than those classed as luxuries; for instance, there are 336 methods of cooking potatoes, 100 for tomatoes, 105 for cabbage, and but eight for Brussels sprouts. Mushrooms—which, by the way, are not vegetables, but fungi—may be prepared in 95 ways. There is an index appended to the book and a number of blank pages wherein additional recipes, if the reader ever finds any not already listed, may be written.

A Johnsonian Exhibition.

Announcement is made that in connection with the bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson, on Sept. 18, next, it is proposed to hold an exhibition of Johnsonian MS., books, portraits, pictures, relics, &c., at Lichfield, England. The Mayor of that city asks for help in these details, and announces that it has been resolved to allow books, papers, and articles to be sent either on loan or sale.

What the public thinks of

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D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York